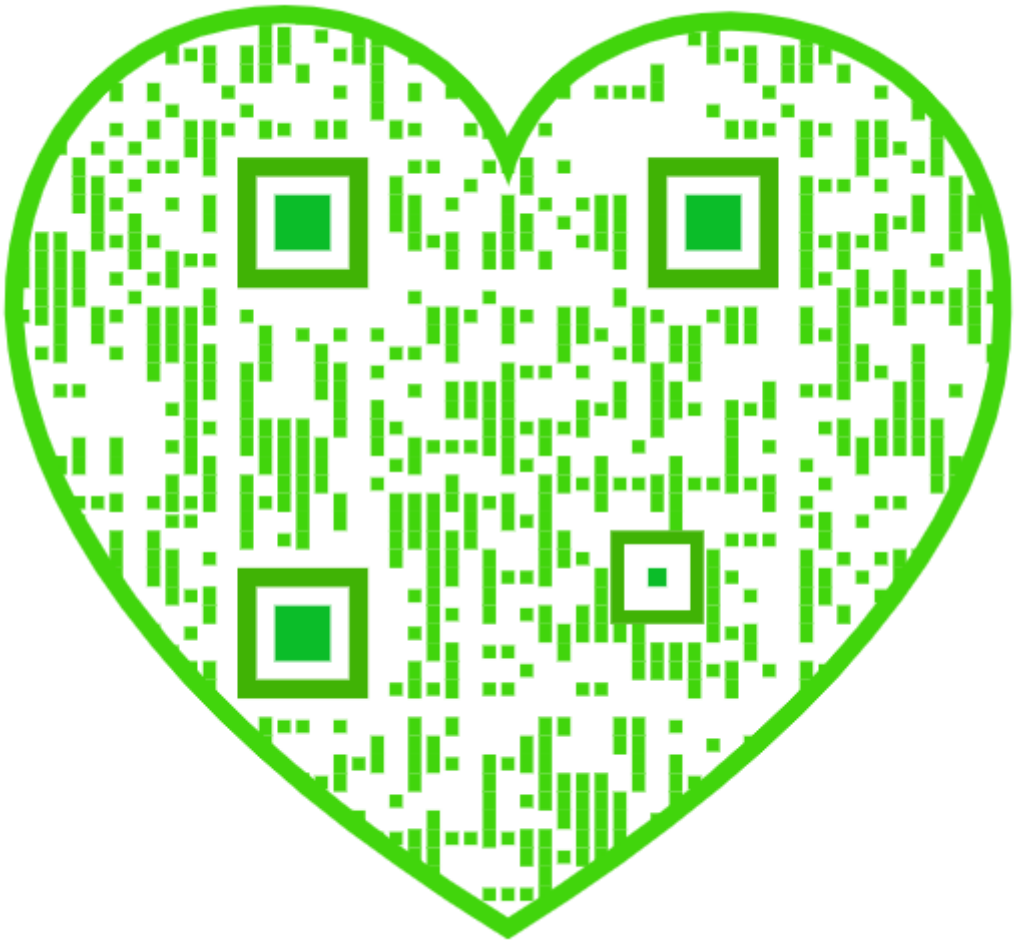

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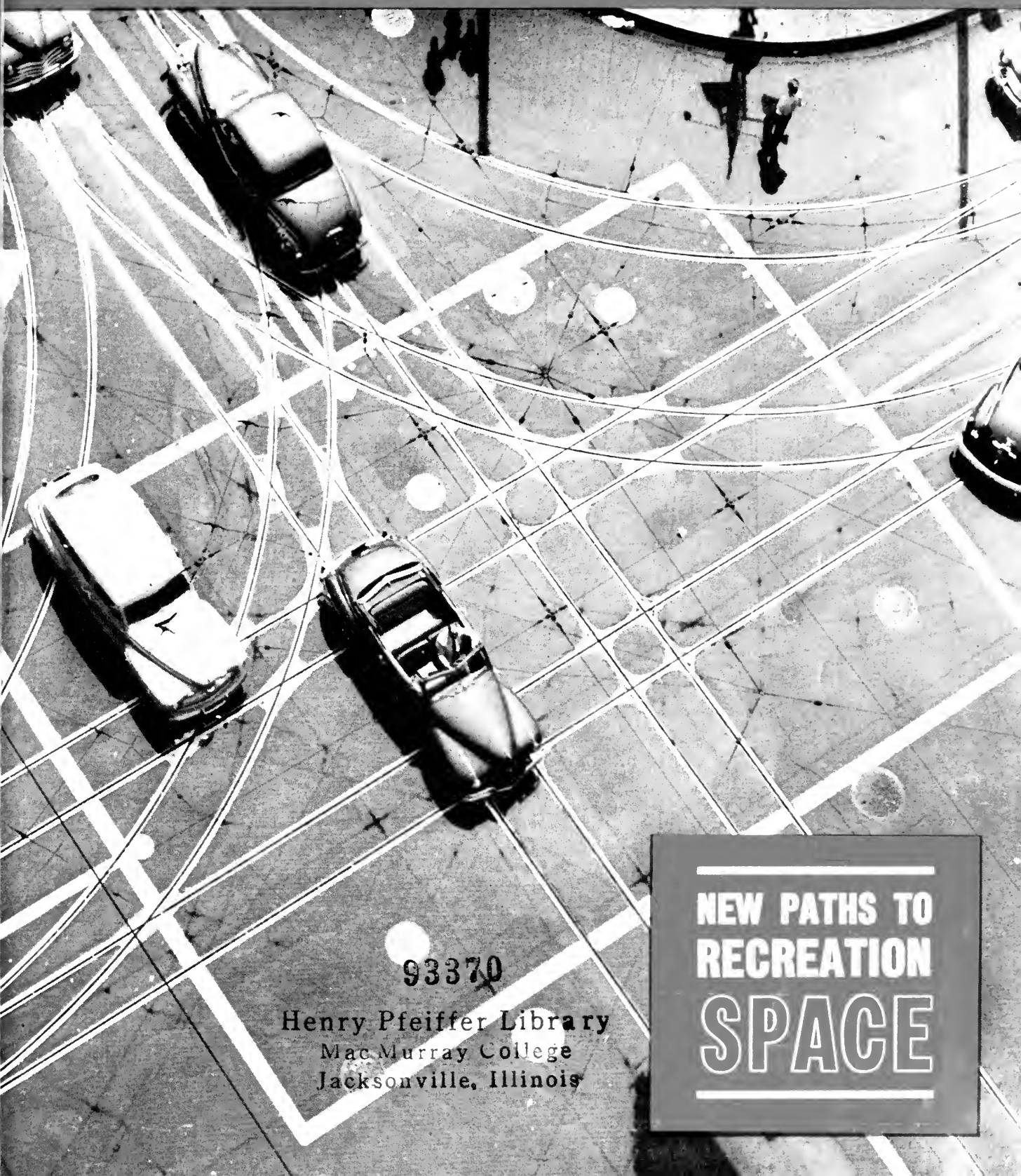

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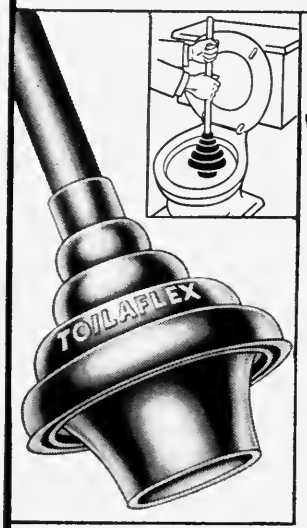

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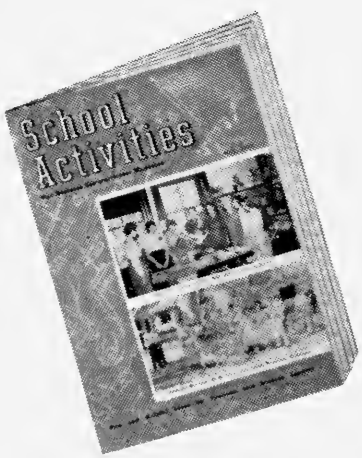

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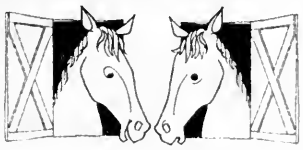

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RECREATION

JANUARY 1964 VOL. LVII NO. 1 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

Crossroads. Winner of first place in an Interservice Photography Contest, this striking photograph illustrates very well the urgent need for new paths to more recreation space. Photo taken by Sgt. Wayne E. Clement, U.S. Army, Fort Mason, California, used through courtesy of U.S. Army.

Next Month

A Valentine bonus, in the form of the latest of our "The Performing Arts as Recreation" pamphlet series, will appear in February. This is "Poetry Is Recreation." After appearing in the magazine, it will be available as a separate publication for fifty cents. (See back cover for special quantity prices). The occurrence of Brotherhood Week, also in February, gives rise to several articles on international recreation. Among them are "New Life in a Leprosarium," "Ambassador by Letter," and "Deep River Winter Carnival."

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"I LOOK FORWARD . . ."

" **I look forward . . .** " *As we face the new year that President John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live to see, let us resolve that his vision of "a great future for America" shall not perish but must come to pass. In an address at Amherst College on October* 26, 1963 *JFK said:*

I look forward to a great future for America—a future in which our country will match its military strength with our moral restraint, its wealth with our wisdom, its power with our purpose.

I look forward to an America which will not be afraid of grace and beauty, which will protect the beauty of our natural environment, which will preserve the great old American houses and squares and parks of our national past and which will build handsome and balanced cities for our future.

I look forward to an America which will reward achievement in the arts as we reward achievement in business or statecraft.

I look forward to an America which will steadily raise the standards of artistic accomplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural opportunities for all of our citizens.

And I look forward to an America which commands respect throughout the world not only for its strength but for its civilization as well.

And I look forward to a world which will be safe not only for democracy and diversity but also for personal distinction. . . .

Our national strength matters; but the spirit which informs and controls our strength matters just as much. #

LETTERS

Making History in Iowa

Sirs:

A rather unusual bond issue was passed in Ames on November 5. The voters of the city of Ames (municipality) voted by a sixty-three percent majority to bond themselves for $375,000 to build an indoor swimming pool on grounds owned by the Ames Community School district. The pool will be used by both the school and community the year round. The school will lease to the city the property on which the pool will be built. The lease will be for fifty years at a dollar per year. The pool will be operated jointly by the city and the school with each agency paying its share toward operating expenses. Since I personally am hired by the city to direct the community recreation programs and by the schools to teach physical education and direct the high-school athletic program, I shall be in a good position to supervise the operation of the pool from both the school's and the city's standpoint.

We in Ames believe that we have made real history with this bond election. To our knowledge, this is the first time in Iowa that a joint financing (the school will furnish the site, parking, utilities, et cetera; the city, the pool) of such a project ever has been attempted. Frankly, it was made necessary because the school's bonding capacity was exhausted and this seemed to be the only solution to a real dilemma. We are most thankful that our city officials agreed to go along with this plan and gave it their united support.

If other communities wish more information about our plans, of agreement between the city and school, or of any other phase of the whole endeavor, I shall be happy to supply it.

KENNETH WELLS, *Coordinator, Playground Commission, Ames, Iowa.*

And in Vancouver

Sirs:

The citizens of Vancouver [Washington] gave a vote of confidence to their parks and recreation department on November 5 by approving a new city hall and a $430,000 recreation building. By state law, money issues in Washington must be passed by a sixty percent margin. A further stipulation for special bond issues requires that there be forty percent of the registered voters that voted in the prior general election.

The biggest single factor in the passage of both issues was the use of a civic committee to inform Vancouver's interested citizens. This committee was a voluntary committee made up of nearly 150 influential citizens in industry, labor, business, and professional fields, and was headed by various city councilmen.

The bond issue was presented to the people through several media: the usual newspaper publications, architectural models, a speakers bureau, radio spots. The most widely used and far reaching was the development of a seventeen-minute slide and film presentation which was offered to all civic and interested groups in the community, starting six weeks prior to the bond election.

Needless to say, we are proud of our immediate accomplishment, but realize that it is only the beginning in regard to the development of a balanced park and recreation department. We are interested in sharing our experiences in this successful bond issue and would be happy to supply further information if asked.

LARRY NEAL, *Acting Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Vancouver, Washington.*

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AS WE GO TO PRESS

▶ A NEW BOOKLET advocating convenient parks for New York City pedestrians in congested areas of the city has just been published by the Park Association of New York City. It suggests that parking lots and similar small spaces be replaced with "sitting parks," saying, "People need convenient places to park just as much as cars do. As for the three-acre minimum park size policy, we hope and trust this outlook will soon change. We already have many successful small parks of a fraction of that size in New York." The pamphlet refers to such a park as an "Outdoor Room." Copies of this attractive and profusely illustrated pamphlet are available from the Park Association, 15 Gramercy Park, New York 10003.

▶ ONE OF THE BACKLASHES following the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy is the emotional condemnation of all firearms. Honest gun owners and teachers of gun safety are being challenged everywhere. National Recreation Association headquarters has received communications voicing serious concern from the National Rifle Association of America and from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, manufacturers of Winchester arms.

The latter quoted at length, Richard Starnes, columnist in the *New York World-Telegram and Sun*. He says, in part, "Predictably and unfortunately, the anti-gun lunatics are seizing upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as a simple excuse to propagate their peculiar bigotry. A firearm was the weapon that took the life of the nation's chief magistrate; ergo, all firearms are inherently wicked and should be denied to all Americans. The fact is, of course, that no gun law has ever been devised that could keep weapons out of the hands of individuals with criminal intent. New York's Sullivan Law is the most apt case in point, for there is not one shred of evidence that it prevented anyone from obtaining a weapon for illegal aims.

"It is nonsense to suppose that the madman with murder on his mind is going to be dissuaded from his foul deed by the momentary inconvenience attending the purchase of a suitable weapon. Texas law prohibits murder, just as Dallas law prohibits discharging a firearm within the corporate limits, and neither injunction saved Mr. Kennedy."

▶ A RESOURCE BOOK, *Social Welfare Opportunities for Peace Corps Returnees*, has been prepared by the National Social Welfare Assembly Committee on Personnel for use in Peace Corps offices throughout the world. Copies have been sent to offices of Peace Corps representatives and to other centers where they are available for the use of Corps volunteers in deciding about careers. The book gives information about agency programs, employment opportunities, and salary ranges for the national governmental and voluntary agencies affiliated with the Assembly and wishing to be included.

▶ THREE NEW Peace Corps projects offer professional opportunities to physical educators, recreators, and coaches. "Men and women with training or experience in physical education, recreation or coaching now have the opportunity to assume highly responsible positions in their professional field in one of three Peace Corps projects that will commence training in February," says Robert L. Gale, Peace Corps director of recruiting. "These volunteers would have the unique opportunity to fully utilize their professional backgrounds and to feel the satisfaction that comes from using their skills to help less fortunate people," Mr. Gale declares. There are three projects—in Malaya, Jamaica, and Venezuela—that require volunteers with these professional skills. Volunteers for the three projects will enter training at different institutions in February. Volunteers for the three coaching, recreation, and physical-education projects must submit Peace Corps Volunteer Questionnaires (applications) prior to January 25. Questionnaires can be obtained from any post office or by writing Robert L. Gale. Division of Recruiting, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ THE NEW Ralph Van Fleet Scholarship Loan Fund, established in honor of the National Recreation Association's Southern District representative who retired in October, is administered by the NRA. The sum of $5,000 has been allocated from Southeastern Division Conference funds, $1,000 for each of the division's component states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. This will constitute a revolving fund from which loans will be made to residents of or students in colleges and universities within the Southeastern Division, who are preparing for recreation leadership and who are in financial need. The loans will be repayable within a reasonable time as determined by each state committee. Write to the NRA, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 10011, for the leaflet on the subject.

▶ Recruiting for social and public welfare workers is the concern of U.S. Commissioner of Welfare Ellen Winston. She noted that recent legislation aimed at rehabilitating families and individuals receiving public assistance will require personnel with professional training to deal with such complex social problems as deserting fathers, neglected children, and the needs of the elderly to remain independent. The same legislation, she pointed out, will call for unprecedented expansion in the next twelve years in child welfare services, including protective services, foster care, adoption, homemaker service, and day care. She added that "here too the shortage of skilled social workers is alarming."

▶ MARCH is Children's Art Month and 1964 marks its fourth observance. For sets of Children's Art Month material, free to art teachers, write to the Crayon Water Color & Craft Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017, and enclose a large self-addressed stamped envelope.

▶ WHERE can a city child go today for a walk in the country? Where can he cross a brook on stones, be close to wildflowers and trees, hear birds singing, find animal homes, search at a pond for frogs and crayfish, see fish jump, listen to the sound of a running stream, watch a spider spin, smell and taste wild mint? Children too often tend to associate their daily needs with shopping areas and supermarkets rather than with the land. This is unfortunate, for these children will soon be the caretakers as well as the consumers of our nation's natural resources. However, there is currently so much interest in nature centers that the National Audubon Society now has a Nature Centers Division with an experienced staff well versed in ways to start a nature center. The division operates as an advisory service to interested communities to set up and maintain a nature center. For information, write to Nature Centers Division, National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 10028.

▶ A TWO-YEAR-OLD RACEHORSE, son of the gallant Sword Dancer, is the first prize in an annual Kentucky Club Derby Day Contest now under way. The handsome bay colt will go to the person who comes up with a winning name for him between now and April 6. The contest colt, plus $1,000, plus two finish-line seats at the Kentucky Derby, plus hotel rooms in Louisville (a prize itself), plus all training expenses until July 1, 1964 go to the winner. Contest

rules are simple. Any number of name entries may be submitted. For complete information write to 10th Annual Kentucky Club Day Contest, care of Ted Warner Associates, 509 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

▸ THE FIRST ANNUAL Ethel H. Wise Award of $1,000 for outstanding achievement in the field of social work has been announced by the Columbia University School of Social Work. This will be presented in April 1964 at the Annual Alumni Conference. All nominations should be mailed before February 1, 1964, to Fred DelliQuadri, Dean, Columbia University School of Social Work, 2 East 91st Street, New York 10028. Write for leaflet.

▸ A NATIONWIDE ART TALENT contest for high-school seniors will be sponsored during the 1963-64 school year by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and Hallmark Cards. This is the 11th year for the contest. The competition will be opened to all high-school seniors graduating in 1964 from public, parochial, and private schools. The Hallmark awards have been increased from last year when three $600 scholarships were given. Most state winners also will receive awards from the state federations of women's clubs. Entries should be submitted through local affiliated women's clubs by April 1, 1964. The contest theme, "To Strengthen the Arm of Liberty," may be interpreted in oils, water colors, pastels, or mixed media. The contest has the approval of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. A jury in each state will select a winning painting which will be submitted in the national competition. As it has since 1953, the first year of the program, Hallmark Cards will provide scholarships for advanced art study to the three national winners. Students whose works are selected for first, second, and third place will receive $1,000, $750, and $600 scholarships from the Kansas City, Missouri, greeting-card firm.

Check Your Calendar

January	19-26	YMCA Week
February	7-13	Boy Scout Week
	12	Abraham Lincoln's Birthday
	16-23	Brotherhood Week
	22	George Washington's Birthday
March	8-14	Girl Scout Week
	8-15	Jewish Youth Week
	22-28	Camp Fire Girls Birthday Week
April	1-30	USO Month
	5-11	National Boys' Club Week
	14	Pan-American Day
	19-26	YWCA Week
	26	Audubon's Birthday
	26-May 2	Mental Health Week
May	1-31	Senior Citizen's Month
	3-10	Family Week
	10	Mother's Day
	3-10	Girls Club Week
	16-22	Armed Forces Week
	30	Memorial Day
June	1-30	National Recreation Month
	14	Flag Day
	21	Father's Day
	28-July 4	National Safe Boating Week
July	4	Independence Day

▸ A SERIES of educational materials on community nature centers—circulars, reprints, and bulletins—are available from the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 10028, for ten cents each. Write to the Nature Centers Division for its checklist. Also available, a motion picture, *A Green Island of Nature*, which is a brief story of why there is a need for nature and conservation centers and how they serve the community. This 16MM, sound, color film runs fifteen minutes and is narrated by Robert Montgomery. It is not intended as a "children's film" but for stimulating community or group interest in establishing nature and conservation centers on local level. Available on free loan to organized groups. Two or more weeks notice in advance requested; also specify alternate dates.

▸ AN ATLAS OF WATER FACTS. For the first time, the full story of our nation's water resources is available in map form in a single authoritative reference book. *Water Atlas of the United States*, prepared by the Water Information Center, Inc., publishers of *Water Newsletter*, is a comprehensive visual guide to the source, availability, quality, and use of water in the United States. This can be purchased at the special first edition price of $6.95 each, plus mailing charges. Orders should be sent to Water Information Center, Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, New York 10017.

▸ A STANDARD for determining the allowable weight capacities for all recreation craft under twenty-six feet in length is now completed and ready for distribution to all segments of the boating industry. John G. Kingdon, secretary of the American Boat and Yacht Council, says the standards, drawn up by an ABYC technical committee at the request of the United States Coast Guard, are being reviewed by the council's publications and coordinating committees. They were announced at the National Conference of State Boating Administrators of the Council of State Governments in Oklahoma City on November 19 by Mr. Kingdon and Commander Robert I. Price, U.S. Coast Guard. The American Boat and Yacht Council, which represents all interests of the boating public and industry, has as its objective the development of an advisory code of safety standards and recommended practices in the construction of recreation craft. The council has been working on the problem of developing more correct capacity criteria for the past two years.

COMING EVENTS

37th Annual NAA Winter Indoor League Tournament, *February 7-March 22.* For information write Ethel B. Holmes, National Archery Association, 23 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4.

13th Annual Meeting, National Council on the Aging, *February 15-20, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.* For further information, write to Nicholas R. Wreden, Director of Information, The Council on Aging, 49 West 45th Street, New York.

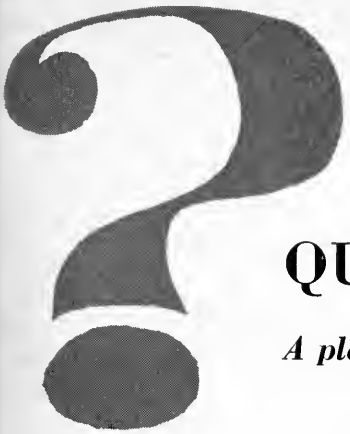
16th Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference, *February 23-26, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, California.* For further information, write to National Recreation Association, Charles J. Reitz, Room 1009, 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California.

Annual Conference of the National Association of Recreational Therapists, *March 16-20, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore.* For further information, write to B. L. Smith, Executive Secretary, State Psychopathic Hospital, 500 Newton Road, Iowa City, Iowa.

9th Annual Southeastern Park and Recreation Training Institute, *March 17-20, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina.* For further information, write to Charles C. Stott, Department of Recreation and Park Administration, School of Education, Raleigh, North Carolina State College, North Carolina.

Kentucky Recreation Workshop, *March 21-27, Kentucky Dam Village State Park.* For further information, write to James Pheane Ross, 4-H Club Department, Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

American Personnel and Guidance Association Convention, *March 22-26, San Francisco.* For further information, write to American Personnel and Guidance Association, Stephen B. Friedheim, Advertising Manager, 1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.



QUESTIONS TO ASK OURSELVES

A plea for emphasis on spiritual growth

Golden Romney

AS AMERICANS, we are living in a country whose wealth and bounties are almost unlimited. Such prosperity in terms of wordly goods has never been equaled in history by any other people. Our hours of labor are reaching a vanishing point. According to a recent study, in 1850 the workweek in industry was 65.7 hours with a workweek of 73.2 hours on the average for everyone. Now it has dropped to below forty hours and in some phases of industry, has now decreased to a low of twenty-four hours. Many years ago, Charles Steinmetz of General Electric fame suggested that man would soon see a time that he could do his work in approximately twelve-hundred hours per year. Others are suggesting the possibility of the four-hour day. We are in the age of automation and man no longer will need to tend the machine, for one machine now can take over the supervision of another.

This tremendous change in the labor requirement of the average American, along with his increased prosperity, has thrown him into a dilemma. He has not been able to get himself into perspective, and thus there is much unhappiness in the land. We have been geared to a work philosophy and when our time was consumed through laborious tasks, little was left to do other than our normal biological functions—eating and sleeping. One would think that we would have learned our lesson during the depression when again we were caught with time on our hands. This, however, was involuntary leisure, and little constructive thinking or activity took place. During that period, leadership did attempt to innovate plans that were constructive, but, in most cases, they failed because the American public had never developed a philosophy in the wise use of leisure.

Herein lies the great responsibility and opportunity for leadership. If this leadership can help man to find himself spiritually through his leisure time, it will save him. Activity during our free hours is not enough. We must find for ourselves the satisfactions that will bring a spiritual growth. If man misses this opportunity, it may not return again. Arnold Toynbee, in his ninth volume of a *Study of History*, states clearly the relationship between the future of spiritual freedom and the conduct of Western man in an age of leisure: "In the twentieth-century economy, the vindication of spiritual freedom became the generation's most urgent business, and the arena in which this spiritual battle would be lost or won would be a field of leisure that in a fully mechanized world might come to be all but coexistent with the field of life itself."

It is inherent in man to desire this "something" unless he is abnormal. He seeks out for himself an answer to this problem of spirituality which can be akin to a love of God and a keeper of the great commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Our leadership then must realize that the true purpose of activity is to serve as a vehicle whereupon we ride to these greater things, these greater destinations. Just to teach badminton for the sake of developing skill is not enough. We must teach badminton in order that man may make friendships and spend time with other personalities as well as heighten his own ego through improved skills. However, within this great field of activity that goes to fill up our time, there lies a plateau seldom reached by many.

PRIMITIVE MAN found his answers through the dance and other initiatory rites. He satisfied himself in his relationship with his Creator through the dance and other forms of pageantry. He developed his spiritual atmosphere through his arts and crafts because in them he gave expression to his deeper emotions. It was not just ornamentation but a deep spiritual experience. These experiences affected his way of life and his relationships with others. While we cannot experience them to the same extent, modern civilized man can find satisfactions which have a kinship with those of his primitive brother.

If man cannot find these, frustration results; crime, suicide, and mental illness result. Recently I read some of the suicide statistics of the United States, and, if I remember correctly, they ran to about 26 per 100.000 in some of the

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DR. ROMNEY, *dean of the College of Physical Education and Recreation at Washington State University in Pullman, died suddenly last August before this article could be published.*

large cities of this nation, while in the rural South they ran as low as 2.6. This means that the monotony and frustrations of the large cities are causing man to lose his sense of balance. He needs an out, and this out can come through the proper use of his leisure. I observed in New York City a very much-used church on Forty-Ninth Street. I stopped a number of times to see what was going on. I found in there a very lovely interior with comfortable pews, candles giving a minimum of light, and beautiful music in soft tones. There it little wonder that man sought out this refuge. No sermons were being made, but it was a place to which one could retreat and remove himself from the hustle and bustle of a great city. I found the same thing true in Central Park.

WHAT have *you* done as a director to provide solitude for your people where they might gain spiritual repose during their leisure? Norman Cousins in the *Saturday Review* refers to this plateau which is within the reach of man but which is rarely found when he says: "For leisure does not carry with it automatically the birth and growth of purpose. It does not, itself, make visible new horizons or lead to adventures in the fulfillment of an individual's potential. . . . What is actually required is the making of a new man—someone who has confidence in the limitless possibilities of his own development, someone who is not intimidated by the prospect of an open hour, someone who is aware that science may be able to make an easier world but only man can make a better one."

When the Creator laid the plans for man's existence here on earth, He planned for him a long period of childhood. Perhaps one of the most detrimental things that is being done to our children is the forcing of adult activities upon them. They no longer have the opportunity to grow up enjoying normal child activities with freedom and abandon. They now must be organized into groups to go through experiences that should be reserved for adults. For example, in my own community, there are no longer groups of children going to a playfield and organizing themselves into teams by choosing up and playing a game of baseball. Now they are organized into teams, equipped with uniforms, and applauded or scorned by large numbers of adults. It has become a semi-commercial venture. With this adult sponsorship and adulation has come, in many instances, the development of a false ego, of false values among these children.

In some sections of our society, children are attending parties and dances before they get out of the grade school. Some even are formal affairs, with dates and formal dress and all the accessories that go with it. As recreation leaders we need to support a move to have our children grow to maturity before they begin dating. Children of this age are going through a period of great conflict. They are developing heterosexual interests, have a desire for some freedom from immediate supervision of parents, and want the opportunity to make some decisions for themselves. It is here that we need to provide great leadership in helping them to have experiences geared to their age level and experiences which lead toward the fullness of a good life. We need to have inspired leaders working with them, counselling them, and laboring with them so that they can see the merit in developing recreational skills which will have value in their adult lives. *(See also "Let's De-Sophisticate," by Joseph Curtis,* RECREATION, *September 1959.)*

HOW LONG will it take America to see the value of the long period of infancy and fully utilize this period from birth to twenty-two years to provide rich and wholesome experiences that will provide a foundation upon which to build successful and happy adult lives? This is a period of preparation, and our programs should help provide it. We need to set the stage through offering the experience in recreation that will build a stronger youth. This is truly the great problem in America. Alexis de Tocqueville once said, "America is great because America is good. Once she ceases to be good she will cease to be great."

We need to ask ourselves some of the following questions: What have I done, or what am I doing, for children going into the age of puberty to help them make this great adjustment? Is there a better means of providing experiences for them that will lift their sights and give them the desire to become better citizens, better people? Can we instill in them the desire to accept only the experiences that match their maturation? Can we in some way encourage them to utilize their intelligence more and their emotions less?

Our profession of recreation contributes powerfully to basic human needs, in the spiritual aspects, as well as the physical and mental. It is a part of a program which, if launched properly, will help lead the individual into a balanced life. It is not the complete answer to successful living, but it takes its place along with education, religion, work, and other phases of human welfare, as part of a program sought after by every individual who is desirous of a satisfying existence. Leadership is the leavening which makes this possible.

We must have leaders who understand youth and their problems which are many—leaders who recognize that each person is different, and yet, that each has some outstanding characteristics and attitudes which should be cultivated in order to bring him to his full fruition. We need to bring back the "little chair beside the blacksmith" so that children can be close to an adult and have someone to help to carry the load when it becomes too heavy. Yes, we need to dedicate ourselves to the development of a better and finer America through dedication to our people, realizing that recreation is not a destination but a journey, a journey that can be most pleasant and profitable. #

WE PRESS feverishly to conquer "outer space" while we leave unattended vast social areas of unconquered inner space. Too little thought and analysis have been directed toward assurance that individuals, particularly youth, are provided the opportunities and nourishment required for inner balance and security in a dynamically industrialized technological age.—JAMES R. DUMPSON, *New York City Commissioner of Welfare in* Children, *November-December 1963.*

LEISURE . . . ITS MEANING AND IMPLICATIONS

Following are digests of two papers given by panelists at the day-in-depth session on leisure of the 45th National Recreation Congress, following the showing of the film* Of Time, Work and Leisure, *based on the book by Sebastian de Grazia, published by the Twentieth Century Fund.

ROBERT THEOBALD, *Consulting Economist, New York City, author of* Free Men and Free Markets.

WE HAVE ONLY just found out that a consumption-and-work-oriented system must necessarily enslave man, and it is only now that we are beginning to look for ways out of the trap rapidly closing on us. In looking for ways out, we can't go back to the 19th century, the 18th century, or to the Greeks. We must live within this technological society, whether we wish to do so or not, or we will not live at all. Today, many people agree that automated machinery and computers are sweeping us from the industrial era into the cybernation era, and that we have no choice but to adapt to this new era.

These people now agree that while the industrial revolution required the combination of machine power with human skill, the new revolution requires the combination of machine power with machine skills. In a post-industrial system of effectively unlimited productive capacity and unparalleled complexity, our problem is therefore completely changed. We have to find a way for man to live in a period when there will not be enough conventional jobs to go around, and where there will be no need to limit consumption because of inability to produce—although there may be other reasons for limiting production.

We know very little about the operating requirements of our novel society, because few people have ever begun to discuss them. A few that I believe are essential, are, first, to recognize that the problem in our age is not the free movement of goods or the production of goods. The problem is the movement of information so that we are provided with the facts we need to know in order to make correct decisions. The second is that, if our society is to survive, we need to give everybody the maximum education. This is essential for the efficient operating of our system. It is also essential if we are ever to evolve into what Sebastian de Grazia would call a leisure society. Third, we must find a way to value excellence in all its forms. It is time we stopped saying that if you can do one thing well, you are valuable to society, and if you can do another thing well, you are just a nuisance. We have to learn to accept diversity—diversity in time patterns, diversity in space patterns, diversity in whether people wish to be involved in the technological age or prefer to live in families. Finally, and, perhaps as difficult as any of these, we have to find ways—new ways—to distribute wealth.

Our system works on the assumption that everybody can have a job, and therefore everybody can have an income. Today this is no longer possible. We must come up with a new solution to a new problem. These arguments are based on hard-headed predictions by people in this field, who are saying that we will need only half of the present labor force in ten years' time.

HOW MANY OF US have thought about what this means or are ready to do anything about it? This faces us with two urgent short-run problems. De Grazia is quite right. We have the ability to be the modern Greeks, and machines can take the place of slaves, but unfortunately many of our population, to put it brutally, have been brought up in such a way that they are totally incapable of benefiting from this opportunity.

What are we going to do about it? Society crippled these people in order to make them good producers; now, as their productive efforts are no longer required, society must not only provide them with adequate incomes, but also find ways to give them meaningful activities.

One necessity, of course, is meaningful recreation—but we cannot insist that it meet middle-class norms. When I listen to people who say that TV is terrible, I think that they just don't understand that although many things about TV *are* terrible, that many things are very good. If we brought up everybody to appreciate Picasso and Brahms and Stravinsky, perhaps we could afford to put on only highbrow TV programs—but we didn't. TV is a very good thing within the present world. The same argument also applies to the people who dislike spectator sports.

WE ARE going to have to create new crosses between work and leisure. The 19th century concept of a man's life as a mere division between toil and respite from toil must disappear, along with the production-oriented factory organization which gave rise to such a curiously twisted version of the relationship between an individual and his society, but rather the full use of an individual's potential of the material benefit of his fellows and his own self-fulfillment. In the same way, leisure will no longer simply be time not spent in toiling, but rather the full use of an individual's potential for the psychical benefit of his fellows and his own recreation. ➡

We can anticipate the organization of what I call *consentives*—productive groups formed by individuals who will come together on a voluntary basis simply because they want to do so.

We have still another crisis on our hands: The people most capable of using leisure are not going to have any for the rest of the century. For the first time we have a society turned on its head—a society in which the educated will work harder than the people with less education. It is difficult to imagine a culture, a set of values, which are going to make sense of this new situation.

TODAY we are allowing the machine to dominate. It is possible to argue with disconcerting rigor that we pay more attention to the rights of the machines than the rights of man. We provide machines with better conditions than we do for the human being. When man is no longer needed by the productive system, he is simply thrown out of the system.

The coming of cybernation provides us with two choices: either we allow ourselves to be dominated by a system which exists to serve the machine or we decide that the ideals of human rights which we possess are going to be turned into realities.

• For a discussion of cybernetics and the implications of automation see "What Is Cybernetics?" and "Our New Automated World," Recreation, November 1963.—Ed.

CHARLES K. BRIGHTBILL, *head of the Department of Recreation and Municipal Park Administration at the University of Illinois, Urbana.*

PERHAPS because everyone thinks of himself as king of his own leisure domain—and that is the way it should be—everyone has a different concept of *leisure*. Plato said that the three most worthwhile things in life, . *justice*. *beauty* and *truth*, could not be defined. Perhaps the same is true of leisure.

I think I understand those who see leisure as being free from the demands of work, as a status symbol, as an instrument for social control, as a spiritual, aesthetic, or cultural condition, or a state of calm, quiet, contemplative dignity. I certainly see its relationship to "attitude of mind," although one's attitude is linked mainly with *time*—time beyond that required, organically, for existence and subsistence: discretionary time when the feeling of compulsion *should* be (I do not say *is*) minimal.

I see leisure as an opportunity: and there can be no choice, no judgment, no attitude and, hence, no freedom, without opportunity! Nor can there be opportunity without *time*, which, to me, is the overriding component of leisure. In this light, "attitude" has as much to do with what a man considers and how he goes about his work quite as much as what he deems worthwhile in his leisure. As Harold Wilensky says, "A man's work routine places a heavy hand on his leisure routine. Attitudes in one spill over into the other. Killing time at work can become killing time in leisure."

I agree with much of what Sebastian de Grazia claims: that we could do a better job of controlling our lives, that our man-made materialism blocks the way to full, harmonious existence, and that too often we overlook the virtues of solitude and tranquility. Yet, has de Grazia's case been overstated? Has he, like the Scotsman, carried rocks to the pinnacle of the hill to raise its elevation? Are we to believe that leisure can be a substitute for work? Does everybody work only for money? Is it a fact that Americans have no leisure? Is the leisure which many people have the kind they do not want? The kind grandpa gets when the company makes him retire before he is ready, or the kind a fellow gets when he is displaced by a machine? Is it free time and leisure which men seek, or purpose, meaning, and fulfillment?

MANY Americans have a great deal of discretionary time, and millions more will have *enforced* leisure on their hands whether they want it or not, as we move into a leisure-conscious and probably a leisure-centered society. We have 168,000 fewer auto workers than we had ten years ago, 200,000 fewer steel workers than six years ago; 500,000 less miners than eighteen years ago and 670,000 fewer railroad workers than in 1947. Automation will eliminate twenty-four million jobs in this decade. Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz is rightfully worried because we are running out of use for people but at the same time producing more people. How do you abolish the job without abolishing the man? The enforced leisure outlook, of course, assumes that we are not going to blast ourselves from the earth or tear each other up because we cannot face the inevitable adjustment of a changing world. Many people will have large blocks of off-the-job time and will be ill prepared to use it for their own well being.

If we must take our cues from the old, let's listen to Aristotle who warned that, "A society unprepared for leisure will degenerate in prosperous times." Let's concern ourselves with leisure as an opportunity. The ancients were apprehensive about the *misuse* of leisure and called it *acedia* or spiritual torpor, a deadly sin. Incidentally, many of them worked hard, designing and building their temples, creating their art, developing their physical prowess, and being in public service! Not everyone lingered in the agora to ponder the glories of Golden Athens.

TECHNOLOGY and affluence have given us the opportunity, beyond toil, to discover ourselves. They have also given us materialism, functionalism, competition, and conformity, each with some good, but also with some bad. With all of our abundance, and, *often* among too many of us, with the gross misuse of leisure, we have bred boredom, alcoholism, mental disorders, divorce, delinquency, and suicide. It would be interesting to know just how many people today seek life's meaning in the split-level house, the eye-level oven, and the income-level country club. I am not so bereft of common sense to believe that the wise use of leisure, universally, would smother all of these maladies, but I do want

to turn spotlight on the core of the matter—how we can help people acquire the values, the desire, the skills, and the opportunities to use their free time in ways which will contribute to their own full personality development, their inner satisfaction and stability, either with or without the organized resources of society. The apogee of leisure is reached when personal satisfaction is achieved. If it is mostly through suffering, through hardship and trial and tribulation that we conquer and advance, how then do we "make the easy life" contribute to our self-fulfillment? To our growth as individuals and as a nation?

THE ENDLESS, repeating cycle of past civilizations has been well expressed in the "seven stages of man." They are that man moves from bondage to faith, from faith to courage, from courage to freedom, from freedom to abundance, from abundance to selfishness, from selfishness to apathy, and then down again from apathy to bondage. Can *we* be the first to reverse this trend? If we are to be thrust into an existence in which the absorbing attractions of work, as we have known them in the past, are removed, how shall we answer John Steinbeck who said that he had four impressions of the American people gained in the last few years? First, a creeping, all-pervading immorality; second, a yearning for something unknown; third, the violence, cruelty and hypocricies symtomatic of a people which has too much; and fourth, the surly, ill-temper that afflicts human beings when they are frightened? Can we expect to find the solutions in a leisure-centered society for Arnold Toynbee who indicated not one but a number of the Western democracies when he said, "Advanced societies tend to substitute license for liberty, irresponsibilty for obligation, comfort for challenge, and self-interest for brotherhood"? I say that the affluent society is, and will be, increasingly faced with the problem of how to prevent its people from colliding with themselves. If it were only a matter of teaching people hobbies, the solution would be easy. But we shall need a new kind of man, or at least men with different values. It will have to be an individual who values something more than power, money, and material possessions. He will have to see leisure as an opportunity. He will need to be *challenged* rather than bored or defeated by the open hour. Will it not have to be the kind of person who will choose self-development over self-centeredness?

WHATEVER the attractions of leisure, it is *not a substitute* for work. George Bernard Shaw was right when he said, "A perpetual holiday is a good working definition of hell." Work for a large number of people, particularly the talented, and those blessed with expressive and creative minds, has its own built-in incentives. Work carries with it the feelings of purposefulness and usefulness which are indispensable to self-respect. Yet industry can also be just another word for conscience, particularly in a culture enraptured of materialism. Under such circumstances, it is too easy to be drawn away from life's humanistic attractions.

Creative growth depends upon the maintenance of the work-leisure cycle. It is never completed through leisure alone, but it is impossible without it. But, as Dr. Alexander Reid Martin said, "We may be coming to a time when the merit of leisure and the respite of work are not things earned by hard work. Perhaps like God's grace extended to us a mercy undeserved, that abundant to our needs, the coming beneficent society will bestow on man, *because he is a man*, abundance in material things and free time."

Have all of us, the young and the old, already fallen into the trap of thinking that being *amused*, being *entertained*, and being *comfortable* are preferable to physical and intellectual development? To creative and cultural development? To self-fulfillment?

When we think of leisure, and the recreative use of it, we ought to reflect upon the *real* meaning of the latter, living creatively over and over again, rather than the shallower interpretations of it—amusement, frivolity, restlessness, and aimlessness.

We should think of leisure as an opportunity for learning, as a possible cultivator of tastes and interests and *skills* and *values*, as a potential influence for good upon our behavior, as a means of helping to give us balance in a world which is out of balance, as a softener of the blows which reveal our imperfection, as an opportunity for creative, exciting, adventuresome, and full living. #

ONE WHO READS a newspaper or magazine today cannot escape the fact that by 1975 this "little old" world of ours will be crawling with people. United Nations statisticians inform us that even today thirty-four babies are born for every eighteen people that die. Keeping these figures in mind, it may be well to remember that when the thirteen colonies became one, there were six hundred acres for every man, woman and child. Today, we are down to thirteen and a half acres. In twenty-five years there will be only eight. (In Connecticut today, it is one acre per person.) Whatever we do today takes more space than it used to. The thirty-five-foot building lot in town has been replaced by the hundred-foot lot in the suburbs. Our new highways will absorb a million and a half acres. The new transcontinental jet airliners require ten thousand feet of runway, while the old Ford trimotor monoplane got aloft after a run of a thousand feet. We often read that our land is being developed at the rate of three thousand acres a day and most of that is being done in our metropolitan areas. It is estimated that forty-two million more people will be living in these areas just seventeen years from now. . . . All of these facts and many more have . . . pointed up the necessity for a thorough analysis of the use of our land and water resources to determine how . . . recreation needs may be met.

ALLEN T. EDMUNDS, *National Park Service*

NEW PATHS TO RECREATION SPACE

TAPPING FRESH SOURCES

Do you need funds for expanded services?

Robert W. Crawford

WE ARE on the threshold of a sociological breakthrough that will be one of the most important mankind has ever experienced. The fields to watch are those of a cultural and recreation nature which are in for a tremendous expansion. They will become a progressively more important function of city government. It is going to be most difficult to secure adequate funds, not only for development but for operation purposes, for all of the services that should be provided. Therefore, new sources of funds for development and operation must be tapped. Cities must explore new ways and means, both private and public.

Philadelphia has done this in several ways. A group of public-spirited Philadelphia citizens, with the approval of the mayor and the city government, formed a corporation which issued a combination of bonds and stocks and raised three million dollars to finance an aquarama which has been in operation for almost a year. Attendance has justified the need for this fine addition to the city's cultural and recreation services.

Philadelphia is located on two major rivers and yet has had no marina for the use of the general public. A nonprofit organization was formed by a group of the city's top citizens to initiate plans for construction of a large marina with supporting facilities, located on city land, under a nominal lease. Adequate representation of the city government is on the board of directors. A program worked out with boat owners assures adequate finances which will enable the program to get under way in the near future. It is estimated that the marina and facilities will cost in the neighborhood of ten million dollars. Included will be six hundred boat slips to start with, a boatel, yacht club, outdoor movie, play area, boat sales display, and shopping facilities. At the end of thirty years all properties on the land revert to city ownership. In the agreement with the city, the organization has stated that any profits accruing, after indebtedness is paid off, will be returned to the city for recreation purposes.

THE LEASE PURCHASE plan of securing facilities is worthy of mention. For example, Oakland, California, proposes to build a stadium and a coliseum through this method of financing, with a total expenditure of $25,000,000 under its lease-purchase revenue bond issue program. As soon as the bond issue is paid off, the stadium and coliseum will become the joint property of the city and the county, each to have a half interest.

In Philadelphia, as well as in Oakland and other cities, agreements have been worked out with boards of education to purchase adequate sites for school and recreation purposes, adjacent to each other. Thus, the area can be purchased and joint use made of the facilities. *(See "Guide for Joint Use of Facilities," the multi-use policy established in Austin, Texas,* RECREATION, *September 1963.)*

NEW DEVELOPMENTS in setting aside recreation sites by developers is one of the areas of concern of many municipalities. Reports to National Recreation Association headquarters indicate that regulations requiring the dedication of recreation land are not always workable or successful. They are difficult to enforce and the plan may result in areas too small to be useful as well as expensive to maintain. Some municipalities have called for a cash distribution to be placed in a city fund for the acquisition of recreation land.

Recent legal decisions have ruled this out in some communities—but this was

MR. CRAWFORD *is commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia and a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees. This material is taken from a speech delivered at the American Municipal Congress in Austin, Texas. His many contributions to the recreation field in general and to recreation in Philadelphia were hailed in a recent article in* Presbyterian Life *(August 1, 1963).*

because the decisions were based on the working of local subdivision ordinances. Perhaps a more effective way is to require the developer of any substantial subdivision to provide minimum recreation facilities—and to give him an inducement to do this by authorizing cluster dwellings or other arrangements that will enable him to make more effective use of the land. *(See also Page 16.)*

The City Planning Commission of Philadelphia is encouraging developers to set aside stream valleys and other recreation areas. A complete plan of the northeast section of the city, where most of the development has occurred, was made before developments started, based on principles of cluster housing along with the preservation of stream valleys as open space. Carefully worked out with the developers and representatives of city council as developments occurred, they were directly required to deed those areas on the master plan. There has been marked success with this program which was achieved by persuasion and cooperation as there have been over 350 acres already dedicated to the city by developers representing approximately one million dollars in land value.

Baltimore County, Maryland, is considering the passage of a law to require home developers to preserve a percentage of the land for recreation and open space. Many builders, of course, are developing recreation facilities themselves which add immeasurably to the resources of the community. For example, a group of investors have acquired a thousand acres in Baltimore County for housing development and they have reserved thirty-seven percent for the development of recreation facilities. Another developer has built an eighteen-hole golf course and then constructed houses adjacent to the course, thereby greatly increasing land values.

CONGRESS has enacted, under Title VII in the Housing Act of 1961, federal assistance for communities, regions, and states to acquire open-space land. This program is administered by the Urban Renewal Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. These federal grants are usually employed to acquire sites in suburban fringe areas. By the end of 1962, only one local government in the Philadelphia area, Whitemarsh Township, had filed an application for Title VII open-space aid.

Open-space land under Title VII is undeveloped or predominantly undeveloped land in urban areas having use for park, recreation, conservation, historic, or scenic purposes. Open-space lands to be acquired with federal assistance should be of sufficient size so that their permanent dedication to open space uses will have a substantial effect on curbing suburban sprawl and preventing the spread of urban blight and deterioration. Ten acres in one continuous tract has been determined as the minimum necessary to accomplish this purpose.

The federal grant to an eligible public body may not exceed twenty percent of the cost of the land. However, grants of up to thirty percent may be made where the public body has authority to acquire open-space land for an urban area as a whole, or for all or a substantial portion of an urban area pursuant to an interstate or intergovernmental compact or agreement.

The open-space land grant applies only to the cost of acquiring title to open-space lands, or permanent interests, such as easements, where these lesser interests will serve the desired purpose. It does not cover the costs of any proposed construction, development, or improvement, or of administrative expenses, such as appraisals, real property taxes, or closing costs. Philadelphia hopes to be able to secure some much-needed waterfront parkland as a result of this program.

PHILADELPHIA also has a program for the acquisition and utilization of tax-delinquent vacant land. Serious tax-delinquent vacant lots are acquired by the city at sheriff sale. Many of the vacant lots are then made available without charge for use by interested community groups by an agreement. Organizations are required to maintain the property and to carry insurance for their own as well as the city's protection. These areas are used for small flower gardens, restful sitting areas, tot-lots, play space for larger children, and parking areas. Thus, a neighborhood eyesore becomes a community asset and a source for recreation. ➤

New England's second largest city, Providence, Rhode Island, is the center of the most highly industrialized state in the Union. It faces extensive urban renewal of its downtown area and has issued a detailed master plan entitled Downtown Providence 1970.

The city of Philadelphia recently executed an agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania whereby ninety percent of the appraised value of city-owned land, including parkland and recreation areas, condemned for the Interstate Delaware Expressway—an eight-lane limited-access freeway through the heart of Philadelphia—will be reimbursed to the city. This is in accord with the provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act and policies of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The reimbursement will not apply to city property which has been acquired by gift or grant from the commonwealth or federal government; however, payment will be made for monies expended or improvements made to such property.

Some cities, including Philadelphia, are recommending funds received from this program be appropriated for moving recreation facilities and securing additional land that would replace the acreage taken for federal highway purposes. This, no doubt, is an intelligent approach to this problem of losing park and recreation land for highways.

The 1961 amendment to the federal highway code specifically authorized states or political subdivisions thereof to use, or permit the use of, air-space above and below the established grade line of the highway pavement for such purposes as will not impair the full use and safety of the highway, and will not require or permit vehicular access to such space directly from such established grade line of the highway, or otherwise interfere in any way with the free flow of traffic on the interstate system.

This is the basis for possible favorable consideration of Philadelphia's suggestion to extend some recreation facilities through and under the Delaware Expressway in south Philadelphia, which will provide more land for recreation purposes. No doubt valuable use can be made of the space under the elevated highways for limited recreation use.

MANY cities have received donations of recreation and parkland by public-spirited citizens. With the gradual disappearance of large land owners within our boundaries, it is increasingly difficult to obtain gifts of land. At the same time, these sources of securing land for recreation purposes should not be overlooked, even in congested cities.

There are some very fine examples of groups and individuals giving cash grants for specific projects. In Oakland, California, there was a donation of $70,000 to build a cultural center by the Junior Center of Art and Science to pay for a half of the recreation building and fieldhouse. One of the advisory councils in Philadelphia recently raised funds to air-condition a recreation center. Last year, the city of Philadelphia received fourteen acres of very valuable land from a distinguished citizen for the construction of a playground. *(See also "It's a Gift!" Page 20.)*

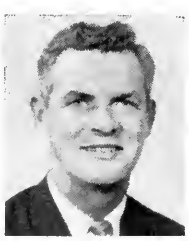
The township of Abington, Pennsylvania, recently received a gift of fifty-four acres from one of its prominent citizens, and the township has constructed a fine community park and recreation area that any city would be delighted to have within its borders.

Examples too numerous to mention could be given of service clubs, civic groups, parent organizations as well as individuals throughout the country that donated funds as well as time and labor for the provision of more recreation facilities and programs.

Since the bulldozer is eating up open space at an alarming rate, the preservation of present open space, park and recreation land as well as the acquisition of new areas, is one of the most important problems facing municipalities and cities throughout the country. Postponement in facing this problem only adds to the cost of such acquisition at a later date. #

CITIZENS ON THE ALERT

William L. Foley



SOME COMMUNITIES abound in village characters, but Scarsdale, New York, is a village *with* character. According to the 1960 Census, Scarsdale's citizens had the highest per capita family income in the country. It is an area of fine homes, and its schools and community endeavors have received wide acclaim.

MR. FOLEY *was recently appointed assistant to the village manager in Scarsdale, New York, after serving as superintendent of recreation.*

In December 1962, Mayor Alden C. Smith and the Village Board of Trustees of Scarsdale presented as an interim report for the information of the citizens of the village, a document entitled the *Master Policies Plan Report.* This report is significant for its special treatment of the subject of "open space," upon which has been constructed a framework of policies. In the "Open Space" section of the report, the village administration provided for an "Alerting Mechanism." This alerts citizens, neighborhood organizations, civic groups, and the village administration to any change in the status of open land within the community.

Why should this concern a village

like Scarsdale, a residential community of one-family homes, with what would appear to be adequate open space, and with no industry? This concern is probably best stated in the first two paragraphs of a General Policy statement in the report: "Scarsdale is an exceptionally attractive and desirable low-density, semi-rural residential community. The residents of Scarsdale have expressed the desire that every effort be made to retain this character. The recommendations and suggestions embodied within the Scarsdale Master Policies Plan are advanced to accomplish this objective. The Policies Plan is predicated upon a continued interest and willingness on the part of the residents to bear the costs of remaining an attractive low-density residential community."

The facts are that eighty-five percent of all land in the village is in private ownership. All categories of open space, public and private, contribute ownership. All categories of open space, public and private, contribute to Scarsdale's residential character. Unfortunately, private open space, the key element in the community's appearance, is highly vulnerable to the increasing pressures for development. Moreover, because much of this open space is distributed throughout the village in relatively small tracts, its gradual disappearance might hardly be noticed until it is too late. To be sure, the bulk of this open space might remain undeveloped for a long period of time. Some of it is protected by zoning. However, as matters now stand, there is no other assurance that this will be the case. In terms of Scarsdale's overriding planning objective, then, the problem is to gain a higher degree of assurance that a substantial amount of open space will not be lost.

AT PRESENT, Scarsdale's population is slightly over eighteen thousand. Under present zoning, the ultimate population could reach twenty-five thousand. The impact of future development will not, as most people think, take place with the possibility of the breaking-up of Scarsdale's two private golf clubs; nor will the majority of it be in absentee-owned lots (non-resident ownership of vacant land). The largest development will take place in the owner-used subdivided lot (the empty lot next to your house but owned by your next-door neighbor whose house is on the other side of it) and, in the owner-used lot that is not subdivided (larger estates, et cetera, in excess of present zoning where a subdivision of the property is legally permissible).

After reviewing earlier studies made by the Institute of Public Administration at the request of the village, and after numerous public hearings and meetings with local groups, the board decided that as part of its general policy, the village will devote efforts to the preservation of open-space land. The policy is to use conventional techniques and also to develop new techniques. The aim is to preserve as much open space as possible with the least expenditure of public funds. In the use of these techniques, great reliance is placed upon cooperative citizen action. The board felt that citizens did not expect the administration to acquire the privately owned open land which totaled more than eight hundred acres with an estimated value of about $17,000,000.

STEPS TAKEN as a matter of policy were:

- The establishment of an "Alerting Mechanism." This provided avenues of communication and information concerning specific parcels and ownership. In connection with the alert, the administration provides services in the form of maps, studies, color slides, et cetera. Also, the village government acts as a clearing house and educational agency on matters pertaining to open space.
- The use of conventional preservation techniques. These included zoning, acquisitions of title to land via gifts and transfer of trusts, acquisition of title to land via direct purchase, and, finally, strong park and recreation requirements in new subdivisions.
- The use of new preservation techniques. This includes the acquisition of first refusal rights or options to buy, the intention to acquire development (easement) rights to property in return for reduced assessments, the acquisition of land on behalf of interested groups of individuals (special assessment districts), and study of measures to insure that original commitments by individuals and private groups to "keep land open" would not be revoked.
- Providing administrative staff and finances to implement the open-space policies and conduct research. An appropriation of $100,000 in the current budget was the first step. Work of various municipal departments was coordinated to implement studies and investigations. Maps and overlays showing various types of land and different types of ownership were updated. A strong liaison was effected with both the zoning board of appeals and the planning commission.
- Pressure for an amendment to the New York State Village Law that would empower the village board to condemn land or interests therein for preservation as open space. As the law now stands, municipalities may only condemn land for specific public purposes (highways, recreation, and parks, et cetera), and open space is not included in these functions.

Thus, Scarsdale, a community that used foresight in developing a uniformity law on housing construction and which was one of the first to develop a zoning ordinance, has alerted its residents on the value of open-space preservation. The people of Scarsdale are determined to retain the present character of their village. The battle will not be easy, especially for a community situated in the midst of an exploding metropolitan region. Most residents feel, however, that with the proper utilization of the alerting mechanism and with the joint cooperation of local government, some sixteen neighborhood associations, and a like amount of park, recreation, Town Club, Woman's Club, League of Women Voters, and other civic groups, the task will be accomplished. #

NEW PATHS TO RECREATION SPACE

ZONING FOR TODAY'S NEEDS

A city revises its zoning ordinance to update specifications for play-and-sit areas

Joseph E. Curtis

LIKE MOST MUNICIPALITIES, White Plains, New York, has for many years operated under zoning ordinances which control the type, height, density, and other features of private and multi-family housing. One such ordinance contained a specification that for every housing unit in an apartment-house project, twenty-five square feet of "open space" must be provided by the builder. Recent study and analysis has shown, however, that this stipulation was inadequate in size and far too indefinite for effectiveness.

Many existing apartment-house units provided the bare minimum of required space by leaving strips of walkways, scraps of turf, and, in some cases, sheets of blacktop in the rear of buildings which, when added together on paper, met the basic requirements under the old ordinance specification. Concerned about this, the commissioner of building and the city planning engineer called a meeting with representatives of the department of recreation and parks to hammer out a new amendment to the zoning ordinance which would be more specific and would prevent the piecemeal scattering of spaces about future housing projects.

After several meetings, a new amendment was prepared and submitted by the commissioner of building to the city planning board. Following much discussion and some modifications, the ordinance was completed, submitted to the city common council, and approved, and it went into effect in November 1962. All concerned with it feel that here is a major step forward. Most cities face similar problems, but relatively few have updated their ordinances.

THE PURPOSE of this amendment is to insure the provision of small, attractively landscaped areas strategically located within the grounds of new apartment projects. It is intended to serve all ages among the residents, and the "play-and-sit" areas are to be so designed. Function and simple beauty should be blended in these locations. (It is important to note that they are not intended as playgrounds, ballfields or a substitute for public play facilities in the neighborhood.) They are intended for play by small children within sand or turf areas, as well as for the more passive sitting, reading, strolling, and sunning by older youth and adults. The tasteful placing of benches, shrubs, shade trees, and decorative outdoor furniture should do much to make these "play-and-sit" spaces distinct assets to the apartment-house development.

Two factors in the ordinance are significant. First, it directs that no dimension will be less than twenty-five feet. This precludes the possibility of long narrow useless strips being so dedicated. Second, it directs that, when a certain size play area is exceeded, a new, separate and "independent" play-sit space must be established. This was aimed at forestalling the device of adding and adding to the original piece until one large ungainly piece would be centrally located. This could easily become a natural attraction point for older teenagers, for ballgames, and for general rough activity. It is more desirable that two or more smaller units, separately located, serve the needs of the small children, their parents, and the more passive interests of the other age groups. The boisterous, more active play of adolescent children and young adults is best accommodated in larger, more ruggedly designed playgrounds or parks, and it is felt that these should be provided by the municipality at some other location than the play-and-sit spaces.

THE FOLLOWING is the ordinance enacted by the common council of the city of White Plains on November 5, 1962, as an amendment to its zoning ordinance. Its text includes only that portion referring specifically to "play-and-sit space."

- Play-and-sit space shall be provided for any structures containing eight or more dwelling units.
- The gross area of a play-and-sit space shall be not less than 625 square feet for each dwelling unit. This required space for the first 120 units shall be in one integral piece with no dimension less than twenty-five feet.
- Additional independent play-and-sit spaces shall be provided for each additional increment of twenty-five to 120 dwelling units over the first 120 dwelling units within the same minimum and increment areas and dimensional standards required for the first such area.
- Play-and-sit spaces shall be readily

MR. CURTIS *is commissioner of recreation and parks in White Plains, N. Y.*

accessible from all dwelling units which they serve and shall not be close to automobiles, busy streets, or other hazardous areas unless suitably separated from such areas by approved barriers. The spaces shall not be closer at any point than fifteen feet from the windows of the nearest dwelling units on the same floor level.

• Adequate fencing shall be provided. Where, in the opinion of the commissioner of building, safety is a factor, a minimum five-foot chain-link type fence shall be provided. Where safety is not a factor, a decorative-type fencing or barrier may be installed. Gates for safety and control shall be provided in both instances.

• Each required independent space shall be provided with a minimum of two 8-foot-long park-type benches, plus one such bench for each ten dwelling units, or part thereof, over twenty-five dwelling units. All equipment shall be maintained in a safe, clean, and useful condition.

• The paved area of required play-and-sit spaces shall not be greater than a third the total area of each required space. At least two-thirds of the area of any required play-and-sit space shall be maintained as grass or flower or shrubbery beds.

• Plans showing location, landscaping, and further compliance with the foregoing standards shall be submitted with other required building plans at the time of applying for a permit to construct a multiple residence and shall be approved before a building permit may be issued. #

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NEW PATHS TO RECREATION SPACE

EXPANDING USE OF INDUSTRIAL FOREST LAND

John F. Shanklin

OUTDOOR RECREATION is a major leisure-time activity of growing importance. About ninety percent of all Americans participated in some form in 1960. Certainly, participation will increase with greater population and leisure. Whereas in the summer of 1960 people sought the outdoors on 4,400,000,000 separate occasions, estimates are that by the year 2000 there will be 12,400,000 visits to recreation areas a year—a threefold increase. Obviously, such an intensity will have impact—one of major importance—on industrial forest holdings.

Although the chief reasons for providing outdoor recreation are the broad social and individual benefits, there also are desirable economic effects. Outdoor recreation may enhance community values by creating a better place to live. It may be the mainstay of the local economy. Both these may happen on industrial forest holdings or on adjacent lands.

Outdoor recreation will demand more land, but much of it can be used for several purposes. Presently, there is little basic information on the relative importance of outdoor recreation as a resource. As research provides better answers, forest managers may make sounder decisions on the allocation of forest resources to outdoor recreation. Several of these major findings of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission are pertinent to the interest of forest land owners and operators.

The commission found that the most popular activities are the simple ones—driving, walking, swimming, and picnicking *(see* RECREATION, *March and April 1962)*. At least three of those may be enjoyed in whole or in part within commercial forests.

Outdoor opportunities are most urgently needed near metropolitan areas, where three-fourths of our people will live by the turn of the century. Forest holdings within a few hours' travel of metropolitan areas will become increasingly important. Outdoor recreation is often compatible with other resource uses. The commission found that recreation need not be the exclusive use, particularly of larger areas such as the larger industrial forest. Recreation can be another use in a development managed for a primary purpose, such as forest products.

RECOMMENDATIONS which bear particularly on the relationship between public bodies and industrial forest land owners and managers reveal:

- That individual initiative and private enterprise should be the most important forces in providing outdoor recreation.
- That government agencies stimulate diversified commercial investments on private lands and waters, and that greater public recreation use be made of private lands and waters.
- That states encourage public use of private lands through leases for hunting and fishing, scenic easements, and protection for landowners who allow public use of their lands. Public agencies are now active in providing simplified capital borrowing procedures and public loans programs. High cost of personal liability insurance also appears to be a problem that needs review by public agencies.
- That greater public use be made of private lands and waters.

We are indebted to James C. McClellan, chief forester of the American Forest Products Industry, for an analysis of the nationwide public-opinion surveys the forest industries made in 1952, 1956, and 1960. The 1952 and 1956 surveys indicated that two out of five people thought forest industry lands were not available for recreation. The general public is now better informed. The 1960 survey covered 518 companies controlling over 58,000,000 acres, or approximately 86 percent of the forest industry lands of the United States. It showed that 88 percent of the acreage was open to picnicking, 90 percent to hiking, 85 percent to swimming on the lakes and streams of 49,000,000 acres, 86 percent was open to camping on 50,000,000 acres, 37 percent was open to winter sports on 21,000,000 acres, and so it goes. Obviously, the forest industry's lands of the nation are open for many forms of recreation.

THE ORRRC records a series of case histories of outdoor recreation private lands. One relates to a Western forest products company which opened practically all of its forest lands to public recreation. The major restrictions imposed were that hunters are not allowed in logging areas during the week, hunting is not allowed around camps, areas may be closed during critical fire periods, some woods roads may be temporarily closed during wet weather to

MR. SHANKLIN *is assistant director of the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.* *This material was presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association in Jacksonville, Florida, January 1963.*

Individual initiative and private enterprise should be important in providing outdoor recreation, says the ORRRC report

prevent undue damage, and other similar reasonable requirements to prevent damage to facilities or danger to human lives.

This company has nearly 1,500,000 acres in the national tree farm program. Its major function is the growth of trees and production of timber products, but it recognizes and encourages multiple use of its lands. Generally, the people entering these lands recognize that they are guests, that the danger of fire exists, and that courtesy is reciprocal. Only three hunters caused fires in 1959 and six in 1960, all held to small losses.

Hunting is the major recreation activity on this company's northern holdings. It provides several camping and picnic areas with tables, permanent fireplaces, running water, and sanitary facilities. The program on its southern holdings is broader and includes trapping, swimming, berry picking, and other popular recreation activities. Five picnic areas total about forty acres. There are three hundred miles of forest roads and sixty-five miles of streams for public fishing available on the southern holdings.

The company recognizes that providing its lands for recreation causes a certain amount of expense. No records were kept, however, because the local crews service the areas as needed and the expense is repaid through public good will.

There is a different philosophy described in many periodicals in recent years as follows: Private industry is the same as a lot owned by a home owner. It is not the responsibility of a home owner to provide a barbecue pit or a tennis court in the backyard for the benefit of his neighbors. The home owner is the same as a private firm with an investment in property which he expects to yield him a return.

However, such philosophy is diminishing. Most forest industries with large holdings are moving gradually but surely towards fuller development, evidenced in the many recreation use plans which industrial land owners are making available. *(See "Public Parks on Private Property," Recreation, November 1956.)*

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is charged with the coordination of federal outdoor recreation programing. More than thirty federal agencies engage in recreation activities, either because they manage land and water or because their statutory functions include fact finding, service, regulatory, or other duties which may relate directly or indirectly to recreation.

"Coordination" is difficult to accomplish. No power has been conferred on the bureau by statute or executive fiat to impose its will on any other government entity. "Correlation" is perhaps a better word. The objective of correlation or coordination is being achieved through legislative review, budgetary review, conference, consultation, and the respect for the status which the bureau may gain over the years to come, as well as the force of public opinion which should develop behind it.

THE SECOND MAJOR aspect of the bureau's responsibilities lies in the field of assistance to state and to local instrumentalities of government as well as to private sector. The third major

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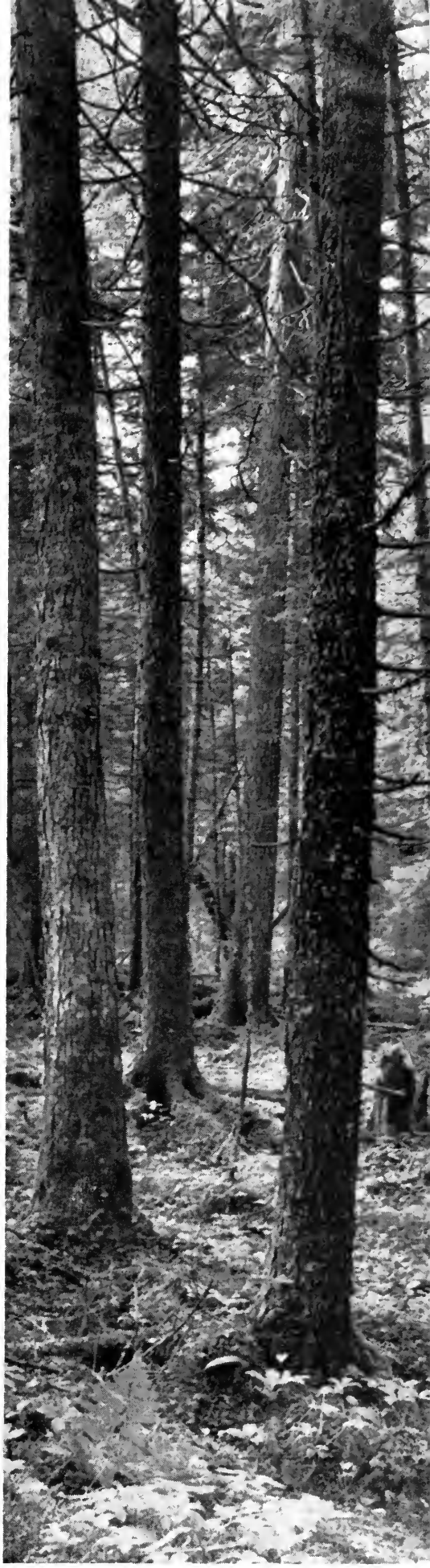
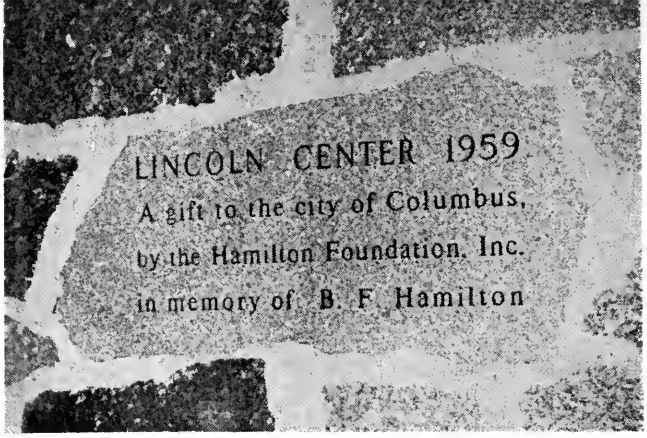
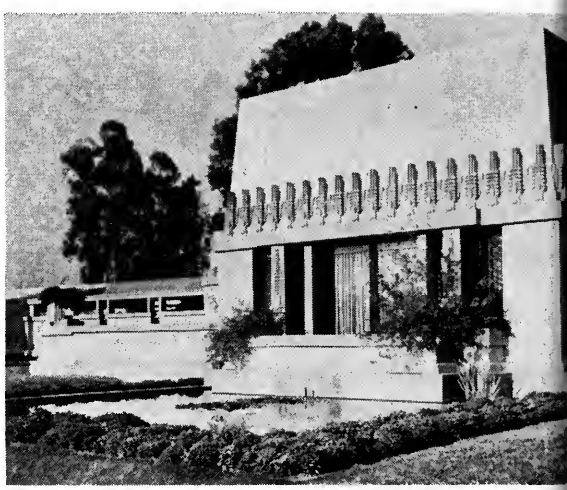




Commemorated in happiness. Gifts such as Lincoln Center in Columbus, Indiana, are a lasting tribute to civic-minded citizens.

You can't see the statue for the children! In Central Park, New York City, children gravitate to the Alice-in-Wonderland statue and can't resist climbing all over it. The statue was a gift from the George and Marguerite Delacarte Foundation.



When Aline Barnsdall donated to the city of Los Angeles the park which bears her name, the gift included her home designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

IT'S A GIFT!

PUBLIC-SPIRITED citizens and foundations have been making important contributions to parks and recreation in the form of donations of land, money, and facilities. Among recent such gifts are:

• Seven hundred acres in Clinton County given to New York State by the William H. Miner Foundation of Chicago for future recreation use. Included is 110-acre Miner Lake.

• Five thousand dollars from the Alice and Leonard Dreyfuss Foundation to the Turtle Back Zoo in Essex County, New Jersey. It will be used for a "Star of the Week" exhibit built to accommodate a wide variety of animals and birds. It will have a concrete slab base in the shape of a star, stretching twenty-two feet from one point to another and be fourteen feet high.

• A hundred dollars from an honest man, aged seventy-two, recently given to the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department in payment for the times he had slept in Elysian Park fifteen years ago. It will be used for a drinking fountain and faucet atop Radio Hill in Elysian Park.

• In Oregon, 1.4 acres along the Lost River for a fishing and picnicking area presented to the Klamath County Parks Commission by George A. Stevenson. It will be named in honor of his wife, Myler. The site has long been a favorite recreation spot for local residents.

• An additional sixty acres donated to

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NEW PATHS TO RECREATION SPACE

RECREATION HARVEST

It all started with an irrigation pond for the crops and led to farm recreation facilities

Lester Fox

WHEN he built a three-acre pond on his 112-acre farm at Cream Ridge, New Jersey in 1950, Edward C. Noller did not foresee that pond was to lead him into the farm recreation business. Mr. Noller built the pond to have water for irrigating his crops. His secondary aim was to eliminate a swampy area in which the pond was centered. After a while he added a small sandy beach for family use. Soon, though, friends and neighbors discovered the beach. Before long as many as 150 were coming to the beach to swim and bask in the sun.

Then, one day, one of the guests said to Mr. Noller, "You ought to serve hotdogs and charge admission." Mr. Noller got to work on that idea right away. From his design, a local contractor put up a $25,000 building that includes thirty-six private cabanas, shower and dressing rooms for families not holding cabana rentals, a breezeway where bulletins are posted, and a snack bar. All plumbing is modern. Showers have hot and cold water. Mr. Noller added a large beach that recedes gently into the pond for the safe use of tiny tots. He sprinkled the ten-acre recreation area with twenty-six picnic tables shaded by large adjustable, gaily colored parasols. Ten grills are available for cookouts.

Bright-colored swings get a workout from the young fry invigorated with a dip in the lake. A roofed pavilion extending partly over the pond provides a cool spot for relaxation on a hot day. It is equipped with a diving board, the water at the point being ten feet deep. There are facilities also for softball, badminton, volleyball, and horseshoe pitching. All equipment is furnished. Another pond, close by, beckons the fisherman. Mr. Noller furnishes canoes for boating in a part of the lake removed from the beach.

Mr. Noller opened his recreation center in the summer of 1961. He operates it on a membership basis. Last year the membership totalled forty families. Mr. Noller figures capacity at 125 families. Membership rates vary with family size. They range from $40 a year for one person to $125 for a family of four or more, including all unmarried children. Weekend memberships cost two-thirds of these rates. A private cabana is $40 extra. Applications received before May 1 get a ten percent discount. Members may bring guests for $.75 each on weekdays, $.95 on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

OPENING DATE is June 23. The beach season closes with a gala celebration on Labor Day. The fishing season continues beyond Labor Day. In winter the pond is open

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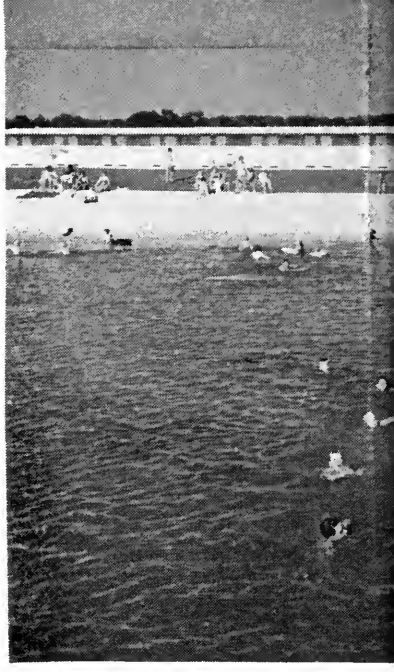
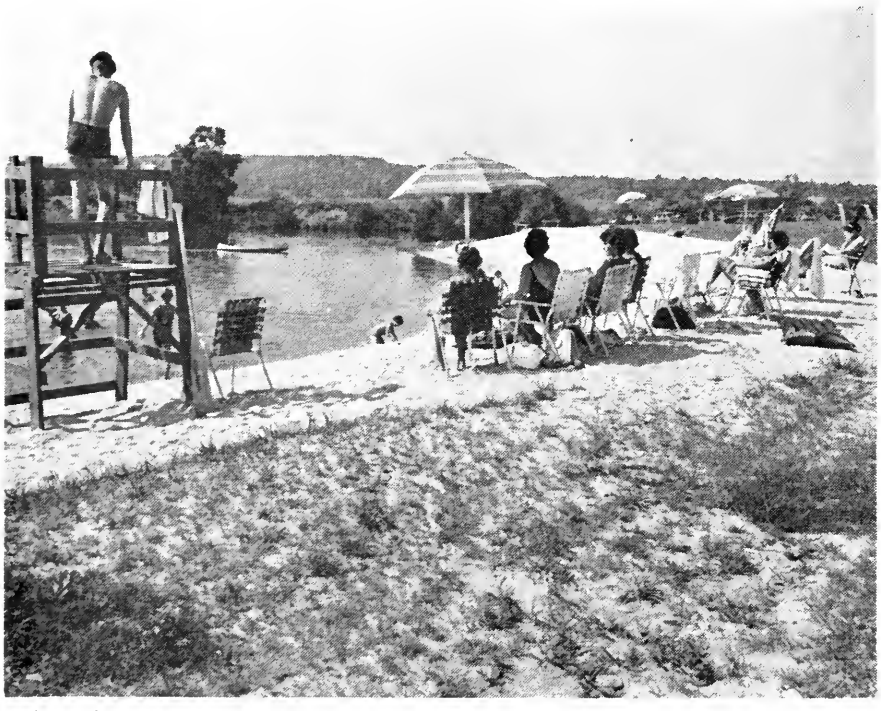
MR. FOX *is a member of the Field Information Unit of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in Upper Derby, Pennsylvania. See his article, "Recreation Site Finders,"* RECREATION, *February 1963.*

Old Macdonald had a farm but nothing like the Noller farm in Cream Ridge, New Jersey. A small family beach developed along an irrigation pond became a thriving commercial recreation enterprise.



Youngsters form a line in a swim from the b
the end of June and closes with a gala celeb



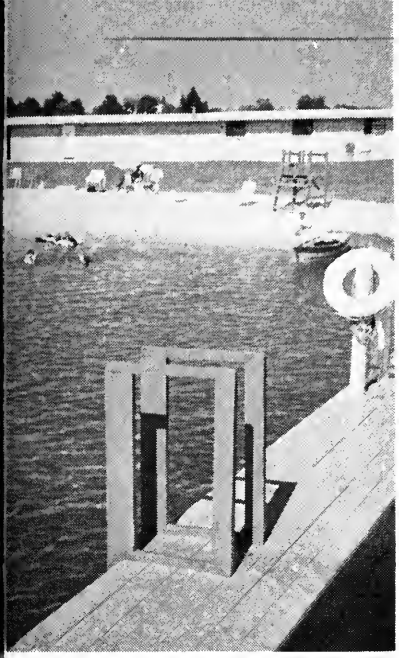
Mothers relax at Noller's Homestead Lake while their children swim under the lifeguard's watchful eye. The large beach recedes gently into the pond for safe use by tiny tots. Pond originally cost $265.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Noller (foreground
plans with Neal Munch, head of U.S. Soil Co

to members for skating. The place, known as Homestead Lake, is near Freehold, Trenton, Bordentown, Allentown, and Hightstown, all places short on recreation facilities. Homestead Lake is the only private recreation center of its kind in the area.

Only packaged food and soft drinks are sold at the snack bar. The youngsters go in heavily for this kind of thing. Their parents lean toward the fresh, hot coffee that is furnished free. "If we had to pay for help to run the snack bar, we'd lose money on it," Mr. Noller said. "If we sold cooked food, we could afford to employ help and we may do that."

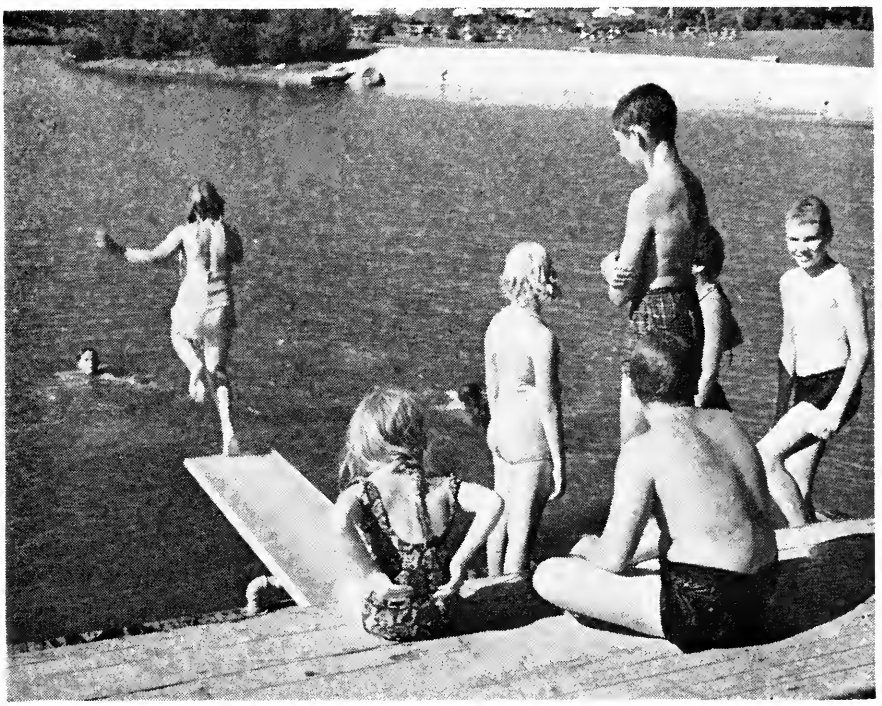
Mr. and Mrs. Noller and their children help run the place. Patricia (Penny), a 1962 college graduate and now in her first year of teaching the fourth grade, and Kathie, a high-school senior, seem to get a lot of fun out of helping mom and dad operate the business. Certified Red Cross lifeguards are employed, one on weekdays, two on weekends. Last summer one was a high-school senior; the other, a college



ıe diving platform. The beach season opens
ın Labor Day rolls around. Fishing continues.

Penny has her hands full trying to satisfy the thirst and appetites of active youngsters. Only packaged food and soft drinks are sold at the Homestead snack bar. Hot coffee is furnished free to adults.

eir daughter Patricia (Penny) go over their
ın Service operations in the Freehold district.



And away we go! Diving board thrums constantly. After a dip, youngsters like to try the brightly colored swings. Other facilities include softball, badminton, volleyball, horseshoe pitching, et cetera.

freshman. Each morning they clean the grills and disinfect the shower rooms. Regular farm workers maintain the grounds and at regular intervals spray the area for insect control.

BIRDS are an attraction at Homestead Lake. An island in the pond invites ducks and geese on their spring and fall migrations. Besides, there are bluebirds, swallows, redwing blackbirds, quail, and pheasants. Because of the wildlife and the soil and water conservation work Mr. Noller has done, the place receives visits from school classes engaged in nature studies. Mr. Noller also opens the area to church picnics.

Mr. Noller figures his total investment in the recreation area at $30,000. "The pond is the cheapest part of the whole layout; yet it's the nucleus of the entire recreation enterprise." Mr. Noller says. "It originally cost only $265."

Site for the pond was certified as suitable by U. S. Soil

Conservation Service technicians. They also designed the pond, part of an over-all conservation plan they helped Mr. Noller develop and apply. As a cooperator with his Freehold Soil Conservation District, he is entitled to this free technical help from the SCS. He had been a cooperator with the district for fifteen years, for the past five or six years he has been chairman of its board of supervisors. His conservation program has been extensive.

All these conservation measures add to the usefulness of the recreation area. In addition, Mr. Noller built a diversion terrace to keep rainoff from flowing into the pond, taking the sandy beach with it.

Mr. Noller has kept up his farming. Last summer he had sixty acres in potatoes, seven in strawberries, six in Christmas trees, and five in woodland. "I'm a farmer at heart," Mr. Noller said. "There's a farming background of at least three generations in my family. My wife had a farm background too. But, with rising costs, it's becoming more difficult all the time to stay in farming. Urban encroachment which skyrockets taxes, doesn't help any. Paid recreation may prolong a farmer's stay on his land." *(See also "Recreation Use of Farm Lands," RECREATION, December 1962.)*

GETTING into the recreation business wasn't easy, either, Mr. Noller found. To know what he was doing, he studied a number of public recreation spots. He made numerous trips to the library to read up on public park equipment. He checked with all state and local government offices that might have a say in any recreation development on private land. He found out that the water in the pond had to be tested regularly by a licensed sanitary engineer. (Water quality has been found excellent.) He learned that all sanitary installations had to be approved.

He also found out that since the area was zoned for agriculture, he would have to obtain a variance before he got into the recreation business. To get a hearing on his appeal for a variance, he first had to obtain the signatures of all the landowners of the area approving the zoning change.

He also learned that anyone going into the recreation business better have plenty of liability insurance. "That," he declares, "is an expensive part of the operation." Mr. Noller figures he must take in $9,000 a year to break even. "That much," he states, "is needed to take care of operating expenses, upkeep, twenty-year depreciation, and four percent interest on the investment." #

NEW PATHS TO RECREATION SPACE

GOLF COURSE LOAN PROGRAMS

Harry C. Eckhoff

FIVE YEARS AGO there was practically no financing available for golf ventures. This picture has changed. Today, individuals or groups seeking financial assistance for the development of needed recreation facilities for their communities may find the solution to their problems through one of the several federal government loan programs now in effect. Among the federal agencies that have financial assistance programs which may aid in the development of outdoor recreation facilities are the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Small Business Administration.

The Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, is authorized to make loans to rural groups or individual farmers for shifts in land use. Such shifts may include the development of recreation facilities. Department of Agriculture officials state studies reveal that by 1980 all domestic and greatly expanded export needs for farm products can be produced on fifty million fewer acres than were available for crops in 1959.

During the first year of operation (fiscal year ending June 30, 1963), the Farmers Home Administration approved loans totalling $1,310,390 to seventeen different rural nonprofit associations for shifts in land use to recreation purposes. Twelve of the seventeen projects approved were for golf course ventures. States in which golf course projects were approved are: Iowa, 3; Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; New York, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1. The remaining five projects approved were chiefly for recreation centers featuring swimming pools and play areas. Loans for individual golf ventures developed by associations ranged from $10,000 to $275,000.

TO BE ELIGIBLE for such loans, associations must be operated on a nonprofit basis and must primarily serve farmers and rural residents by

COLONEL ECKHOFF *(USAF Retired) is director of the Eastern Region, National Golf Foundation. This material is taken from a paper presented at the United States Department of Agriculture Turf Grass Field Day Program at the Agricultural Research Station, Beltsville, Maryland, August, 1963.*

direct use or through economic benefits. A rural resident is a permanent resident of a rural area or small community of not more than twenty-five hundred people. Memberships of borrower associations should include all the benefited people possible and each member should have a single vote and a single share in the organization. The interest rate varies, but may not exceed five percent, and loans may be made up to $1,000,000. Loans are scheduled for repayment within the shortest time consistent with the borrower's ability to pay. The maximum term on all loans is forty years.

Applications for loans should be made at local county offices of the Farmers Home Administration. A Department of Agriculture spokesman states there is now widespread interest throughout the nation in the department's new loan program. Requests are on the increase and 1964 should see many more of these projects approved.

Cities, counties, and states seeking to acquire "open space" for preservation from encroaching development may be eligible for federal aid from the Urban Renewal Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This agency has authorization to make grants from twenty percent to thirty percent of the purchase price for open-space land which is to be used for recreation, conservation, scenic, or historic purposes.

Grants may not exceed twenty percent of the cost of land in a municipality or thirty percent in a regional area (county or metropolitan area or where several communities are involved). The minimum area standard is ten acres. For 1962-63, $15,000,000 was allocated for this program.

MANY STATES also have programs for outright grants to its municipalities for acquisition of open-space areas. New York voters have authorized a $75,000,000 bond issue for acquisition of open space areas; New Jersey (Green Acres Program), $60,000,000; Pennsylvania, $70,000,000; and Ohio, $25,000,00. The state of New York may make grants up to seventy-five percent of the balance of the purchase price of open-space land which has been approved for a grant by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. To illustrate this point, suppose a county in New York State was desirous of purchasing

land valued at $210,000. The federal government might contribute thirty percent, or $63,000; the state might contribute seventy-five percent of the remainder, or $110,250. The county's actual cost would be only $36,750, or 17.5 percent of the total.

Since land acquired through this program may be used for recreation purposes, it is another means of developing needed municipal golf facilities. According to a Housing and Home Finance Agency representative, this program has assisted municipalities in purchasing existing golf courses in order to save open-space area from encroaching development.

The Area Redevelopment Program, initiated by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1962, is designed to alleviate conditions of substantial unemployment in certain economically distressed areas and, among other things, encourages the creation of recreation tourists facilities in locations where such are deemed feasible. Such a recreation complex might well include golf courses.

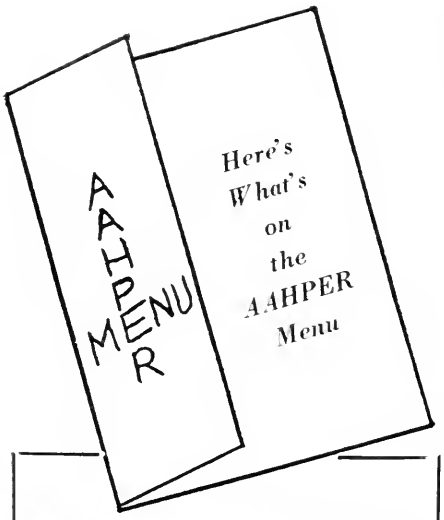
Should a public body (such as a county, city, or state) or a local nonprofit corporation have such a project approved under this program, it might be eligible for substantial loans for as long as forty years at an annual interest rate of 3⅜ percent. In some instances it might receive a sizeable grant. The Area Redevelopment Program usually operates on a county basis, and any county with a continued six percent unemployment record for its labor force may be eligible for assistance.

Commercial profit-motive organizations also are eligible for consideration for loans under this program. In this case, substantial loans may be made for as long as twenty-five years at four percent interest. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, Area Redevelopment officials approved forty loans for projects in twenty states and Puerto Rico. #

HILLORY TOLSON RETIRES

Hillory A. Tolson, assistant director for administration of the National Park Service, retires on December 28 after forty-four years of service with the federal government, thirty-one of which were with the NPS. Mr. Tolson, a lawyer by profession, entered the NPS in 1932, having previously been employed by the War Department, the Panama Canal, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (His brother, Clyde A. Tolson, is associate director of the FBI.) Since August 1943, he was assistant director of the NPS and, as such principal officer in charge of many management and action programs. Early in his career, Mr. Tolson compiled the Laws Relating to the National Park Service and initiated and developed the National Park Service Administrative Manual, forerunners of such management aids in government bureaus.

Mr. Tolson received the Cornelius Pugsley Silver Medal in 1949 for significant contributions to the national park field. In 1962 he was presented the George Washington University Alumni Achievement Award for notable accomplishments in the field of conservation and public service, and in 1959 his alma mater presented him with its Athletic Hall of Fame Award. On July 23, 1963, the U.S. Department of the Interior conferred on Mr. Tolson its highest honor. the Distinguished Service Award.



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LET'S SHARE A COUNTRY COMMON

A new method of open-space reservation

Kenneth W. Hunt

A PROPOSAL to double the amount of open space reserved in the Bryan Park-Glen Helen region of Ohio has been put forward by the Committee for a Country Common. This committee is composed of the representatives, plus advisors, of the several institutions and agencies owning, using, or seeking land in that region. These are Antioch College, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Ohio Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service, the Ohio Division of Parks, the O.S.S.O. Home, the village of Yellow Springs, and the Yellow Springs schools. Membership in the committee is open to other organizations and property owners in the region who wish to share and advance its purpose.

The committee seeks funds with which to purchase either land or conservation easements on land. The conservation easement is an arrangement whereby a property owner, such as a farmer, continues to own his land and to use it as at present, but sells to some member of the committee his development rights at a price negotiated by the owner and the easement buyer. The farmer has thus been paid the development or speculative value of his land, and has accepted for himself and his successors a restriction on his deed that the land shall forever remain open.

The effect of this will be a region between Yellow Springs and Clifton which will remain open as farm and forest in spite of the eventual transformation of adjacent lands to suburbs or other development. The property now in ownership of the several members of the committee adds up to about eighteen hundred acres. This includes Bryan Park, Camp Birch, Camp Clifton, Camp Greene, and Glen Helen, including its school forest and outdoor education center. These facilities are used by the people of many counties through southwest Ohio, and their managements foresee the need to increase the acreage as the population of southwest Ohio increases. Their aim, therefore, is to reserve either by easement or by purchase, enough additional land to double the present acreage, and make possible a future combined open space of some thirty-six hundred acres. Then, from time to time, as farm families or their heirs sell their easement lands, the region will gradually convert from farm to park and camp uses.

The Committee for a Country Common believes that its plan contains several new features that can serve as examples for open-space reservation anywhere, and that its plan will attract support as a contribution to a national problem as well as for the local benefits because:

- It is a method whereby all the organizations sharing open-space needs in a region can work in concert.
- It permits those owners who do not want their present ownership and land use disturbed to continue living as at present.
- It divides the cost of open-space reservation between the contributors of today who pay for the easement and those of the future who will complete the job by paying for the land.
- It acquires the speculative values before they have risen too high, and at the same time lets the owner convert these values into cash now with which to invest elsewhere. #

MR. HUNT *is director of Glen Helen, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.*

WIDEN your DOORS

How to organize a community recreation program for the handicapped

Morton Thompson, Ed. D.

THOUSANDS of handicapped persons residing in community settings are in dire need of social and recreation activity. These include the physically disabled, mentally ill, and the retarded. Since each individual differs in the degree of disability, sociability, cultural background, interests, financial status, and family relationships, the community should make every effort to steer each handicapped person into the most suitable recreation program possible. Some form of community coordination of services should be established with the recreation department serving as the core agency of the recreation service to the handicapped.

In the past almost all of the recreation services for the handicapped have been provided by the hospitals and health agencies whose sheltered programs provided an excellent social environment for the group of handicapped, but, unfortunately, one that did not prepare the handicapped for socialization and recreation with nonhandicapped in the community. One major factor in the lack of adequate recreation programs for the handicapped is that community recreation departments have not geared their facilities, staff, and program to the needs of the handicapped citizens until the past few years, and the number of recreation departments doing this are comparatively few and scattered on a nationwide basis. In addition, health and welfare agencies providing some form of recreation for the handicapped have specialized in dealing with their specific disabilities and made little attempt to relate their programs to the community resources, other agencies, and to the nonhandicapped.

Community agencies must join forces to coordinate recreation services for the handicapped, to prevent waste and over-lapping and to provide adequate techniques and channels for the social adjustments of handicapped persons. Recreation departments can establish a special-services division which should be directed by a recreation person experienced and trained in work with the handicapped, whose job it would be to work with hospitals, health agencies, and other organizations serving the handicapped. The special-services division should:

- Organize an advisory committee of representatives of recreation, health, and hospital organizations.
- Develop committees to survey the handicapped, their needs for recreation, resources in the community, et cetera.
- Arrange for the adjustment of certain facilities of the recreation department to include ramps, rails, wide doors, et cetera, to make these facilities accessible to the handicapped.
- Conduct research in this phase of recreation.
- Develop literature based upon program results.
- Work closely with hospital recreation and health agency recreation personnel.
- Handle publicity and public relations.

PROGRAMS should be developed to meet the needs of all the handicapped with emphasis on:

- Inclusion of those handicapped who are capable of participation in the normal on-going recreation programs.
- A specialized program in a community center to meet the needs of those persons too handicapped to participate in the normal programs. These handicapped should be observed in activity and referred when, and if, ready into normal recreation programs.
- Programs for the severely disabled and homebound.

In the large community it might be advisable to organize a "Community Council on Recreation for the Handicapped" with membership open to all agencies—hospitals, health agencies, welfare agencies, nursing homes, and recreation agencies. To implement and carry out the programs and professional activities of such a council, responsibility, if possible, should be placed in the hands of the community recreation department unless the council members see fit to share the costs of hiring a professional recreation person to conduct the activities of the council. Where a good special-

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association.*

services division has been established, the advisory committee to the division might serve in the same capacity as a community council on recreation for the handicapped.

THE COUNCIL can be effective only if it has a staff member available for full-time service to carry out the council's program. The "Council on Recreation for the Handicapped" can:

- Act as an advisory agency to all recreation programs for the handicapped.
- Assist in the planning and conduct of program activities.
- Act as a resource agency.
- Assist in the development of a recreational referral process for discharged hospital patients into community recreation programs near their homes.
- Assist in referral of handicapped persons from their homes, health agencies, and other places into community recreation programs.
- Assist in the development of research and publicity.

COMMUNITIES without a recreation department, or where the department is not actively involved with the handicapped, must use another approach. Here the program must be initiated by interested persons and agencies in the community. The plan of action could follow this suggested sequence:

- Motivation of several community leaders followed by a meeting to discuss the recreation needs of the handicapped.
- Meeting with local agencies to discuss the problem and steps necessary to solve the problem.
- Involvement of recreation department or agency providing recreation if there is one in the community.
- Formation of some type of community council or committee on recreation for the handicapped.
- Surveying the handicapped in the community to determine who they are and what their needs and interests for recreation are.
- Surveying community facilities and equipment available.
- Development of a fund-raising plan to support a program and staff person.
- Assignment of an experienced individual to conduct the program. If a volunteer is assigned, this person must have the time, equivalent experience and education of a recreation professional, and the leadership ability to carry out the program. A professional recreation worker is preferred.
- Planning the recreation program.
- Recruitment and training of volunteers.
- Conducting the program.

A WORKSHOP and demonstration on recreation for the handicapped should be conducted at the beginning of the program. This type of program provides much impetus and motivation. All local interested parties should be involved in some phase of the workshop. Assistance in the workshop can be gotten from state and local health agencies, such as the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and from district representatives of the National Recreation Association. The national office of the National Recreation Association also provides leadership and assistance in matters of this nature.

The program should start on a small scale with, for example, some slightly handicapped persons referred into the regular recreation program. Then, a recreation center could be organized for those handicapped to the extent that from this beginning the program could gradually be expanded to center seasonal programs, trips, camping, and activities for the homebound.

It is recommended that persons with different disabilities should be grouped together and as much programing for the handicapped with the nonhandicapped be included if possible. We are dealing with human beings and not disabilities. This is the key. #

VARSITY AND VARIETY

THE RETARDED play varsity football at the Mansfield Training School in Mansfield Depot, Connecticut. The school for two thousand retarded children conducts an excellent recreation and athletic program under the administration of its youthful superintendent, Francis Kelly. The school has fine facilities and provides a variety of experiences both on the grounds and in the community.

Under the direction of its recreation director, James Millo, the Mansfield School organized a varsity football team which actually played a six-game schedule this year against regular high-school junior varsity teams. The boys in the team play the game with their own quarterback calling the plays and running the team. The team won two of five games this year with the three loses all close scores. The program includes all sports and a well-rounded recreation program. Facilities include fields, swimming pool, and a beautiful school which has gymnasiums, auditorium, and recreation rooms.

THE SCHOOL has a fine band which played for the participants at the 1963 National Association for Retarded Children's National Conference in Washington, D.C. An unusual group is the retarded blind glee club which does an amazing job with a variety of songs. This group is a magnificent example of "bringing out the potential ability of an extremely multi-handicapped groups with proper leadership, attention and human relations."

The Mansfield School is conducting a teenage program in Hartford where the young adults live and gain experience in job training and social graces in the community setting. Some reach the stage where they become gainfully employed and in many instances married.

This is an excellent example of continuity of training from the institution to the community. #

FIGURE SKATING: A Lifetime Activity

MARY F. MARONEY

MANEUVERING ON ICE is comparable to dog-paddling. Nearly everyone can do it; but this is not skating, anymore than dog-paddling is swimming. Facilities for ice skating and interest in skating are increasing, with over a thousand rinks in the country. Many more are in the planning or construction stage, many are owned by schools and colleges. Skating is one of the fastest growing sports in the country today. Rink owners and managers are more than willing to cooperate with the schools and colleges and set up instruction classes on whatever basis the school boards desire.

Those who have learned the joys of figure skating contend that all skaters should be taught the basic fundamentals; that schools and colleges should have standards and requirements as they do for swimming. Many Canadian professional hockey skaters have passed their first, second, and even higher figure tests. *(See "Scientific Hockey," RECREATION, May 1963, Page 242.)* As a result, they know the various turns by the correct terminology and can do them in correct body position, thus never losing time or speed, so essential to the game. A figure skater who has passed his first or second test can be taught stick handling, and the athletic, good hockey player could quite easily master the disciplined movements of figures. With these skills, there would not only be more and better skaters, even more thrilling to watch, but when the diploma is won and the team activity over, the players have a sport which they can take up again and enjoy for the rest of their lives.

MRS. MARONEY *is chairman of the School and College Figure Skating Committee of the United Figure Skating Association.*

Instruction and a knowledge of fundamentals are essential in all sports for continued participation and enjoyment. Skills learned when young are easy to acquire, but they also may be resumed (usually with ease) later in life. It is natural, easy, and necessary for the speed and hockey skater to bend forward, but when he turns to figure skating with his family, at the age of twenty-five or older, he learns to his sorrow, that, in spite of his tremendous power and glide, it is hard to skate erect and that he does not have the time nor money to discipline his body in order to learn the figures and dances he now wishes he knew.

Figure skating is glamorous and dramatic. These Highland lassies are members of the Sun Valley, Idaho, Figure Skating Club, and do flings on ice.

Despite the fact that there are rinks on campus or near many schools and colleges and being built by parks and municipalities, figure skating is considered an individual sport and is not being taught except to those who demand it. They are forced to look out of the school for instruction, competition, and companionship. Figure skating stands today where swimming stood forty years ago, when students had to hire buses to take them to the nearest pool in order to practice.

FIGURE SKATING is a glamorous, powerful, beautiful sport. To perform the fundamentals—stroking, turns, steps, stops—in balance and control, takes discipline of the body and concentration of the mind. It is an activity which nearly anyone (assuming that he has a good fitting pair of boots) can do. This is a family sport for both sexes and all ages. It is a sport where the participant sets his own pace. It is strenuous or mild, an individual or a group activity, and it brings refreshment and revitalization in just one short hour. It is a social activity and yet one that does not always necessitate arrangement for a partner or an opponent.

In these days of great stress and strain, educational leaders have an obligation to train the bodies as well as the minds of their students for continuing activity. To work well at one's desk, for health and happiness, a skilled exercise is added fuel for physical as well as mental alertness. The same body positions and control apply to figure skating that apply to similar activities, such as tennis, tumbling, jumping, et cetera, except that in skating it is done on a blade, on the inner and outer edge on each foot, and forward and backward on each foot.

Recreation departments, schools, and colleges should offer instruction in this healthful, invigorating sport, not just as a buildup for competition, but for what this skill can mean to the individual for the rest of his or her life. #

RECREATION WEIGHT TRAINING

With careful leadership, this can be a valuable activity in your physical-fitness program . . .

The outhor hoists 436 pounds!

Robert Cook

SHOULD weight training and weight lifting be included in a recreation program? How does one go about getting the leadership, equipment, and place to conduct such a program? What are the values of such a program and how do they fit in the recreation picture? Who benefits by its inclusion in the recreation program?

To answer these questions, it will be well to define terms at the outset. "Weight training" is a system of exercises using barbells, dumbbells, and various apparatus described later. These exercises are done either for general well-being or to supplement training for another sport. "Weight lifting" is lifting of maximum weights on a competitive basis.

The obvious strength and health-building qualities of weight training and weight lifting alone are enough to justify inclusion in a recreation program. However, football and basketball coaches across the country have embraced weight training, and prominent athletes, such as golfer Frank Stranahan, pole-vaulter Bob Richards, and shot-putter Gary Grubner, advocate weight training. A weight-training program should be no less successful in a recreation program than it has been in the nation's YMCA's for the past forty years. Competitive weight lifting will be a natural outgrowth of weight training in many cases.

Leadership for a weight program should be a relatively easy matter. Today, thousands of men have had experience in weight training. A recreation leader should be most concerned with the character of the leader he selects. He must be a person capable of encouraging those who come out for the program. He must be a person who stays abreast of modern training methods. He must be ready to handle the role of substitute father, disciplinarian, and friend to the many boys who will come to his gym with needs other than physical. In short, your leader must be a good recreation man over and above being a lifter.

EQUIPMENT may be readily purchased from any of several manufacturers. The investment in weights is sound because they are nearly indestructible. Barbell plates can also be made by filling with cement old pulley wheels which can be picked from a junkyard. Old steel drums can be cut off and filled with cement to provide inexpensive weights. Some iron plates will be necessary to provide the adjustability of the weights. Other gym equipment, such as squat-racks, overhead pulleys, benches, situp boards, can be made with just a little effort and imagination. There would be nothing that the normal maintenance department could not build. It might even be better if those who are going to use the gym were to build the equipment.

The place for the gym will of course vary according to what is available. It would be desirable to have about thirty square feet of floor space per lifter as a minimum. Successful lifting programs have been conducted in fieldhouses, under a stadium, in a playground shelter house, in school basements, et cetera, so don't be discouraged if regular gym space is not available.

ONE OF THE FIRST things one discovers after starting a weight-training program is that, in addition to the athletically inclined, there is a tendency for the quiet, shy types of young men to gravitate to this activity. These participants do not ordinarily turn out for major or team sports. As these withdrawn individuals continue their training, they may be observed picking up self-confidence, then beginning to indulge in the horseplay that goes with a good gym atmosphere, and finally swinging into the competitive lifting and the lifting exhibitions. Many troubled youngsters will work off aggressions on the weights and develop many good habits such as self-discipline, determination, working together, planning a training program, and the setting and achieving of goals. All of these values carry over and apply to living as well as to sport.

Weight training has been used with great success to supplement football, basketball, pole vaulting, shot put, discus, sprinting, tumbling, wrestling, swimming; in fact, there is scarcely a sport with which weight training is not compatible. However, the training must be varied according to the goals desired. Detailed explanation of all of the various training methods involved would be too lengthy for this article. Let it suffice to say that the leader should know his ground before entering this phase of weight training. Having a weight-training program to offer will give the one-sport athlete the means to stay fit during his off-season.

For the older participant, especially the sedentary worker, weight training offers an efficient way to get a great deal

MR. COOK *is superintendent of recreation in Belleville, New Jersey.*

of conditioning with a little expenditure of time and money and a minimum of bother. The fact that a man can continue his weight training throughout his entire life is another value and great reason for presenting this program to the young.

MOST IMPORTANT to the recreation professional are the benefits a weight-training program offers the total recreation program. First, it permits the recreation program to reach participants it might not touch otherwise. It is an inexpensive activity and one that will swell the annual attendance figures. It does not take a great deal of space for the number of people who can take part. Most of those who train on weights work out three times a week. In the town of Belleville, lifters divide into four groups. Belleville has a Monday, Wednesday, Friday afternoon group, and another group on the evenings of those days. The third group is a Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday afternoon group, and the fourth group trains on those evenings. With this arrangement, Belleville's little gym, under the stadium, is able to handle twenty-five persons at a time or three hundred per week. Annual attendance runs right around the ten thousand mark, this in a gym sixteen-by-forty-eight feet, on which a total of $108.00 has been spent, and which is maintained by the participants. One last benefit to the recreation program is the fact that many of the participants grow up in the program, staying active on into adult life.

It is recognized that many recreation departments already have successful weight-training programs. This discourse is offered in the hope of moving those who have not tried it. #

It's a Gift!

Continued from Page 20

Alverthorpe Park in Abington Township, Pennsylvania, by Lessing J. Rosenwald, donor of the park's original fifty-four acres. This latest gift expresses Mr. Rosenwald's delight in the way his first gift was developed *(see "Park Provides a Living Monument," RECREATION, September 1963)*.

• A jet-spray decorative fountain, to beautify the sunken garden in the heart of Houston. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mecom, the three-tiered fountain will cost approximately $100,000, and will have an outer circle of 110 jets that will spray inward to an eight-foot height, an inner circle of nozzles that will jet water vertically to a twenty-foot height, and in the center will be three huge jets, one to rise forty feet and two, about thirty-five feet.

• From the Avalon Foundation of New York, $300,000 to Nature Conservancy, District of Columbia, for land acquisitions.

• A watershed as protection for forest in Humboldt Redwoods State Park, California, from a $250,000 gift of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to the Jackson Hole Preserve.

• For construction of a civic garden center in Audubon Park, Memphis, Tennessee, $175,000 from the Goldsmith Foundation.

• To the Children's Zoo Committee of Connecticut, $50,000 from the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving.

• For the big cats at the City Park Zoo, a new feline house, to be constructed by the Denver Zoological Foundation with a $400,000 grant from the Arthur E. Johnson Foundation of Colorado.

• Lakeshore land for public use, in Paradise Point, New Hampshire, to be acquired with $50,310 from the Spaulding-Potter Charitable Trusts, New Hampshire.

• A three-year grant of $30,000 for a project to maintain and expand public recreation areas, given to the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago by the Wieboldt Foundation of Illinois.

• A citizenship workshop for rural youth leaders set up with $10,000 given by the Reader's Digest Foundation, New York, to the National 4-H Foundation, Washington, D.C.

• To expand its program and maintain current activities, a three-year grant of $30,000 to the Police Athletic League of New York by the James Foundation of New York.

• For tips on how to "attract" such donations, see "Public Gifts," by Joseph E. Curtis, **Recreation**, February 1963.—Ed.

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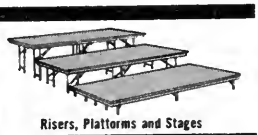
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SKI SAFE!

Safety pointers for the novice skier

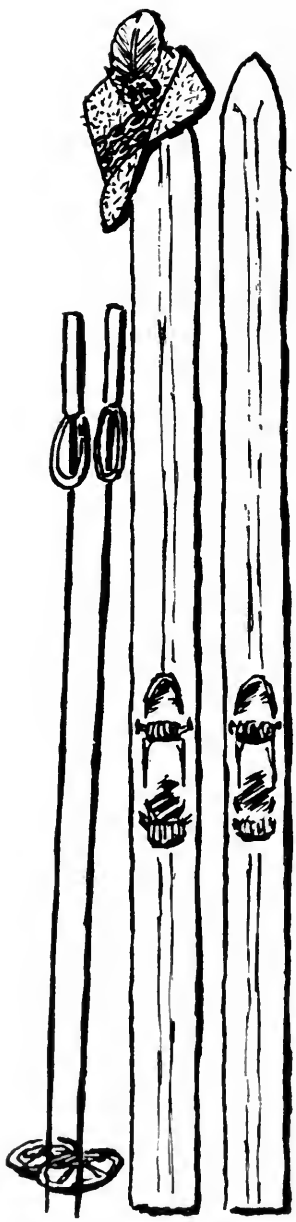
Edward B. Siegel

TO A PERSON who has never been on skis before, skiing appears to be a thrilling, romantic, invigorating sport—which it is! You don't have to be a superhuman athlete to ski properly. The very young and the very old ski with great enthusiasm. Skiing is one of the very few sports in which the entire family can participate at the same time.

In skiing, an ounce of prevention can avoid an avalanche of disaster. Even though you are properly clothed and equipped, are in good physical condition, and have studied up on skiing and had some instruction—you are still accident-prone unless a healthy respect for what you are doing on the hill is a part of your "skiing makeup."

Man has a natural tendency to want to excel in any sport or activity in which he participates, and, since movement is an essential part of skiing, it is not uncommon for a person to want to go faster than he is capable of controlling himself. You will see people on the hill going very fast and in good form, and it is quite natural to want to imitate these "hotshots"—but take it easy! These people have probably been skiing for quite a few years and have excellent control.

Skis come in different lengths, flexibilities, and materials. A short person uses a ski of different length than that used by a tall person; a heavy person needs a ski of different dimension than a light person. Ski poles are necessary for balance, executing a turn, and to assist in walking. The binding that secures you to the ski should be of a type referred to as a *safety binding*. Since skiing is a sport which defies gravity, there are times when you will fall. This is particularly true as you are developing your skills, when you feel it is, for the most part, desirable that your boot comes free from your ski. If this does not happen, you might break or strain your leg. A safety binding *properly adjusted* can prevent this from happening. If your ski does come off, you don't want it flying down the hill and running into another person. Therefore, a safety or Arlberg strap is recommended that attaches to your boots and skis. Sunglasses are also recommended to prevent undue eye strain and help visibility.



Physical conditioning prior to the ski season and during the winter is of utmost importance. Statistics have proven that being out of shape physically is an excellent way to flirt with danger on the mountain. If you are in an occupation which requires you to use your legs to a great degree, the chances of your hurting yourself are much less than a "desk worker."

Since a great many people who participate in skiing are "desk workers," how can they condition themselves for skiing? If you are a student, your answer is in competitive sports or in a physical-education class as a part of your curriculum. Your physical education instructor can also guide you to a sound program of exercises away from class. If you are not a student, keep yourself in shape by participating in sports such as volleyball, tennis, softball, handball, and golf (without an electric cart). If you don't have the time or the inclination for other sports, then acquire a program of home exercises and do them diligently.

There are some eight hundred ski areas in North America, and a great many of them having ski schools. Naturally, some are better than others, but, for the most part, any of them can help you along the initial steps. Not only will the instruction help you in learning the sport faster and with greater efficiency, but it will mean safer skiing for you and the other people on the hill.

A variety of techniques are taught in America and, if you are going to different areas for instruction, this can be confusing. Fortunately, there is a group of ski instructors in the country that are making great strides in unifying a standard technique and method of instruction. The name of this group is the Professional Ski Instructors of America, and they teach the American technique.

Any good ski-school instructor will stress the importance of control and of skiing within the limits of your skills. As your skills get better, you can ski faster with an equal amount of control. Work hard at learning the proper techniques in the beginning, and you'll have more fun—in a safe manner.

Have fun. Ski safe! #

MR. SIEGEL *is chairman of the safety committee of the National Ski Areas Association. This material was presented at the 1963 National Safety Congress.*

SKIING through HISTORY

RECREATION DIGEST

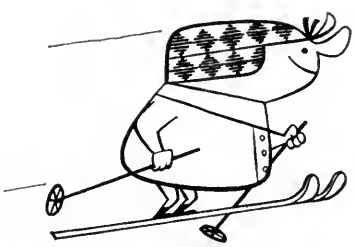
Russell McKee

THE SKI is brother to the snowshoe. Both are "devices attachable to the feet that enable the wearer to travel on snow." Both came into being somewhere in central Asia at least five to six thousand years ago. Present knowledge of early skis and snowshoes does not indicate which was developed first, but, in their primitive form, both the snowshoe and the ski were about the same shape and served about the same purpose. The difference was that the snowshoe was probably constructed of a branch bent into a circle, tied with thongs, and crosslaced with other branches. This flimsy contraption was then tied to the foot with more branches. The early ski was constructed of a plank-shaped piece or pieces of wood about the same shape as the circular snowshoe, and was likewise attached to the feet with thongs.

Then the ski took its own course of development, while the snowshoe went off in quite the opposite direction. This is both figuratively and geographically true, for while both the ski and snowshoe were born in central Asia, the snowshoe was soon carried eastward across Siberia, through Alaska, and down into all the snowy reaches of North America. Here it found its home, was developed through hundreds of styles, and became a true characteristic of our North American Indian culture.

The ski journeyed westward from its Asian birthplace and began a parallel, though quite different, development in Scandinavia, Europe, and northern Russia. As the snowshoe became a characteristic of the North American Indian culture, so the ski has become a part of that Eurasian part of the world. So, starting in central Asia four to five thousand years ago, the modern ski began its slow evolution into the highly developed form we know today. It passed through many changes in design and made good use of certain ideas long since forgotten. Scholars have divided the development of the ski of the Scandinavian-Russian area into two basic designs: the Arctic and the Southern.

THE Arctic-type plank snowshoe, or early ski, is probably the older of the two, and it extended its range across northern Siberia and down into Sweden, where one specimen, the Kalvträsk ski, was found and has been dated 2000 BC, the end of the Neolithic period. This ski is a flat, plank-like affair with a planed underside, a footrest level with the upper surface of the ski, and a pointed toe and squared heel. The toe was curled upward only slightly. This ski was attached to the foot by thongs which passed through two pairs of holes cut up-and-down through the thickness of the ski. These holes were connected on the underside of the ski by grooves so the thongs could lie flatly against the wood and not interfere with the sliding action of the ski.



The southern-type ski is found in a more restricted range in Scandinavia, Europe, and west-central Europe. The range goes west into Norway but does not extend as far north and east as does the range of the Arctic ski, but what it lacks in range is made up in diversity and decoration. It is apparently a younger ski than the Arctic type, and probably, as it developed, it pushed the Arctic shoe out of this central area. It is the direct ancestor of our modern racing-type ski now being seen annually in increasing numbers on every mountain, hill, rise, and gentle incline in our country.

THE EARLIEST southern-type ski yet discovered is one found near Hoting, Sweden. Like the Arctic Kalvträsk ski, it was used about 2000 BC. Both its upper and under sides were planed smooth. Like all Southern-type skis, it has a raised footrest differing therein from the Arctic types which do not. In this case, the footrest was indented from the edge and probably had side ridges of wood built upward above the footrest. These wooden "rails" fitted with thongs served about the same purpose as the raised, wedge-type metal clamps in use today, except that the wooden variety were easily broken, and so were soon replaced with another form of foot attachment. This later style involved an even more sharply raised footrest, so there would be room to pass the attachment thong horizon-

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PRENTICE-HALL'S RECREATION BOOKS

Community Recreation: A Guide To Its Organization, Third Edition

by **Harold D. Meyer,** *University of North Carolina, and* **Charles K. Brightbill,** *University of Illinois.* This book provides an introduction to the study of organized recreation in the United States and Canada. It is a general guide for professional recreation personnel, as well as a reference and source book for community and civic leaders, groups, and organizations. Recreation is treated and interpreted in its broadest possible sense. The book includes a short historical background and a general theoretical interpretation of organized recreation. It also stresses local public recreation because of the growing, widespread interest and the enormous demand for information about it. *January 1964, approx. 512 pages, Price $7.95*

Outdoor Education

by **Julian W. Smith,** *Michigan State University;* **Hugh Masters,** *University of Georgia;* **Reynold E. Carlson,** *Indiana University; and* **George W. Donaldson,** *Tyler Public Schools, Texas.* Describing a host of successful programs, the authors give a broad interpretation to outdoor education. It will enrich and enhance the traditional teaching methods, improve the learning process, and add interest to the material taught. Emphasis is given to the intrinsic educational value of the outdoors itself. A substantial body of research augments the sections that show why outdoor education should be made part of every American's education. *1963, 322 pages, Price $5.95*

Intramurals: Their Organization and Administration

by **Louis E. Means,** *Associate Executive Secretary of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.* This book drives straight to practical solutions. It offers a complete treatment of principles, philosophies and administrative practices concerned with a broad and extensive program of intramurals. It contains scores of practical and unique features that have made certain programs in the nation stand out as models for others. *1963, 403 pages, Price $6.25*

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In the Laurentian Mountain winter sports playground north of Montreal, cross-country trail skiing is equally as popular as downhill running and jumping. Cross-country skis are narrower and lighter.

tally through the width of the ski.

The Hoting specimen has evidence of these raised side rails, and it also has a horizontal hole drilled through the footrest, indicating that some poor Neolithic Swede got tired of repairing his breakable wooden side rails and just drilled a hole through the ski to attach it to his snow-numbed feet. Like modern skis, the Hoting specimen has a pointed toe and squared heel.

A later example, the Bothnian, was a very handsome example dating from 1000 AD, a time when this type appears to have been common in Sweden. It is a fairly short ski, having a slightly arched appearance similar to modern types. The footrest is raised and indented from the edges of the ski, and has a depression where a moccasin-clad foot can rest comfortably. This Bothnian-style ski also has a horizontal hole for a thong attachment, but its most interesting features are the highly developed ornamentation carved into the toe and the heel. Both toe and heel are pointed but the toe has pronounced upward curl, unlike the earlier styles but similar to modern skis.

Finally, the Central Nordic ski, or modern type, dates from 1500-1600 AD, and this is a narrow ski. The underside is scored with longitudinal grooves, similar to modern racing skis, but these grooves might have been in various shapes along the length of the ski. These were presumably to give track, much as the keel of a sailboat keeps the boat from sliding sideways.

As for ski-poles, these are children of the snowshoe staff, and the snowshoe staff is the descendent of the walking staff, used by humans from the earliest times both for personal defense and for help over rough terrain, or again for use when carrying heavy loads. The snowshoe staff itself is not as old as the snowshoe but rather derived recently. As used with skis in Scandinavia, the single pole was about eight feet long, had the snow wheel as the base, and was fitted with a sharpened point of bone.

TODAY, there are three main types of skis: downhill, jumping and cross-country. The downhill ski normally has a single groove along the underside. Jumping skis are longer, thicker, and heavier and ordinarily have three grooves in the bottom. They have no steel edges. Cross-country skis are narrower and lighter in weight than downhill skis and often are made of woods other than hickory. They have one groove but no metal edges.

Skis were developed as a form of indispensable survival equipment for northern peoples. Now they are mainly used for recreation, but modern skis are not very different from those used by our ancestors so many thousands of years ago. #

PEOPLE IN THE RECREATION NEWS

John R. Branca, commissioner of recreation in Mount Vernon, New York, was recently presented with a citation of the Westchester Chapter New York State Association for Retarded Children in appreciation of his public-spirited assistance in promoting a better understanding of, and sympathy for, the problems of the mentally retarded.

The Mount Vernon department, one of the oldest municipal agencies in the country, was the first city to take advantage of a state referendum allowing municipalities to use tax funds for recreation purposes. It has operated a recreation program for the mentally retarded for the past ten years. A special recreation program for the blind is also sponsored by the department.

Raymond S. Kimbell, who started as a fifty-cent-an-hour director on the San Francisco playgrounds and wound up as the general manager of the city's Recreation and Park Department, has retired after thirty-six years of service. As general manager, Mr. Kimbell administered a $10,000,000 budget and directed the activities of 930 full-time employes (1300 during the summer months). As he looks back, Mr. Kimbell is proud of two things: the city's nine free neighborhood swimming pools and his department's integrated employment policy. "Every color, nationality, race, and creed is represented," he said, "and we have yet to have any trouble. Our men are spread about on seniority and ability only."

Jeane M. Wolcott, a senior at Kent State University, was awarded the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association's 1963-64 Scholarship at its annual conference in Akron in November. The award, the first given by the association, was for leadership, scholarship and character. Miss Wolcott has been a coach, director at a Girl Scout camp, playground supervisor, training camp counselor, and waterfront supervisor. She has served in the Women's Army Corps as company commander, personnel officer, and recruiting officer.

• • •

Edward W. Bradley, superintendent of recreation in Milltown, New Jersey, has been awarded the outstanding physical fitness leadership award in New Jersey under the nationwide program sponsored by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Standard Packaging Corporation. Mr. Bradley was selected from 425 teachers, doctors, recreation personnel, and laymen from all over the state in

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

Georgia

The 19th Annual Conference of the Georgia Recreation Society was held at Callaway Gardens in Pine Mountain during November. Charles K. Brightbill, head of the department of recreation and park administration at the University of Illinois, served as conference consultant and spoke on two official occasions. At the opening session, his topic was "Self-Fulfillment in Leisure," and his second topic was "Recreation and the Public Domain."

New officers of the society are: President, James Goff, Moultrie; President-Elect, Claude Lewis, Warner Robins; First Vice-President, John Williams, DeKalb County; Second Vice-President, Richard Lane, East Point; Treasurer, Jesse L. Mathews, Robins Air Force Base; Secretary, Betty McConnell, recreation consultant, American Red Cross; members of the board of directors, Carl Hager, Savannah, and Robert Dodd, College Park.

Ohio

Carl F. Fuerst

New officers of the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association are President, Carl F. Fuerst, superintendent of parks and recreation, Cuyahoga Falls; President-Elect, Melvin J. Rebholz, public relations director, Hamilton County Park District; First Vice-President, Raymond G. McCartney, superintendent of parks and recreation, Wooster; Second Vice-President, Mary Jo Schroder, recreation supervisor, Cincinnati; Third Vice-President, Kenneth J. McElroy, landscape architect, Ohio Division of Parks; Secretary-Treasurer, C. F. Tomlinson, superintendent of parks and recreation, Salem.

Virginia

Cecil Gilkerson, director of parks and recreation in Harrisonburg, is the new president of the Virginia Recreation Society. Other new officers include Harry Knight, first vice-president; Fred Williams, second vice-president; Connie Rollison, treasurer; Myrtle Patterson, Donald Wingo, and Kenneth Burnett, board members; and Howard Mast, ex-officio.

recognition of the wide range of programs he has administered, originated, and conducted in physical fitness on a local, county, and state level.

• • •

Dr. Wesley A. Young, supervisor at Griffith Park Zoo in Los Angeles, has been named to head the vital Importation-Exportation Quarantine Health and Welfare Committee of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. The committee's functions include acting as liaison with the veterinary profession and setting guidelines and standards for transportation of zoo animals. Dr. Young has also been reelected for the seventh time as treasurer of the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association.

• • •

Daniel L. Flaherty, general superintendent of the Chicago Park District since 1960 and a park district employe for forty-three years, retired as of November 17. He is succeeded by **Erwin Weiner.** Mr. Flaherty began his park career as a junior clerk in Chicago's old South Park system in 1921. When the Chicago Park District was created in 1934, he was named assistant auditor. As general superintendent, Mr. Flaherty worked on contracts for the second Grant Park underground garage and the construction of the outdoor children's zoo in Lincoln Park.

Mr. Weiner has been with the park district for thirty-four years, beginning as a playground instructor. He has been instrumental in the development of day camp and junior football programs. He originated the concept of the district's Traveling Zoo and was active in the organization of the Zoological and Planetarium Societies. He has also been active on behalf of harbor development and improved service on Chicago's lakefront.

• • •

Harry E. Smith has been appointed senior supervisor for the Baltimore Bureau of Recreation Street Club Project. For the past three years, Mr. Smith has been a detached worker for the bureau and the Health Welfare Council of the Baltimore area. Concentrating on boys already in trouble with police and society, and those headed in that direction, he has been directing the energies of delinquent youth into useful channels. His office has been in alleys, poolrooms, and street corners in depressed areas in northwest and east Baltimore. The demonstration project was made possible by a grant from the Playground Athletic League Endowment Fund. The extent to which the project has achieved community acceptance has been shown by the approval by the Baltimore City Board of Estimates and City Council of a plan to incorporate the service into the regular operations of the Bureau of Recreation. *(For more on delinquency programs and detached-worker projects, see "Providence Takes a Hand," Recreation, October 1963; "Ripe for Trouble," November 1962; "The Unacceptables," January 1962; "Agency Standards and Teenage Behavior," January 1961; and "Roving Leaders Extend Our Reach," April 1960.)*

• • •

James W. Taylor, director of parks and recreation in Colorado Springs, Colorado, since 1956, is the new secretary of the Essex County, New Jersey, Park Commission, succeeding **Robert B. Kinsey,** who retired on November 1 after thirty-eight years with the commission. Mr. Taylor's replacement as director in Colorado Springs is **E. Stuart Richter.**

• • •

Francel A. Walker has joined the staff of the White Plains, New York, Department of Recreation and Parks as recreation supervisor. As a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army, he served as special services officer for an anti-aircraft brigade which included fourteen geographical locations throughout New England and approximately twenty-five hundred personnel. He also has had experience working with families of servicemen and with service youth activities.

Seen at the annual convention of the Indiana Park and Recreation Association held in South Bend are (left to right): Bret McGinnis, state director of recreation and new IPRA president; Paul Boehm, director of recreation in South Bend and IPRA past-president; Margaret Dankworth, assistant executive director, American Institute of Park Executives; and David M. Langkammer, Great Lakes district representative of the National Recreation Association in Toledo.

• • •

James F. Bunting will become general secretary of the national board and national council of the Young Men's Christian Associations as of February 1, 1964. He succeeds **Herbert P. Lansdale, Jr.,** who is retiring after having held the post since 1957. Mr. Bunting has been general secretary of the Washington YMCA since 1960 and has served in the Y movement for thirty-six years. The YMCA now numbers almost two thousand local branches in the United States, has a membership of more than four million and an annual budget exceeding $175,000,000.

IN MEMORIAM

• Dr. Ernest G. Osborne, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and a prominent figure in the field of family life and parent education, died in New York City in December at the age of sixty. He served three terms as president of the National Council on Family Relations and for several years was a consultant in parent education for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. He began his thirty-five-year professional association with Teachers College in 1928 as director of the recreation club in the Horace Mann School. He assisted in the development of the Parent-Teacher Association movement in this country.

• Dr. Henry O. Dresser, retired professor of health and physical education at Louisiana State University, died in Baton Rouge in November at the age of seventy-two. Dr. Dresser retired from the LSU faculty in 1962 after twenty-four years of service. He was a charter member and past-president of the Louisiana Recreation and Parks Association. For seventeen years he served as a consultant, supervisor, and volunteer with the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (BREC).

(Continued on Page 44)

Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

RECREATION PROJECT FOR ARTHRITICS

THE Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation and the Philadelphia Arthritis and Rheumatism chapter are cosponsors of a federal public health service project, "A Community Recreation Referral Project for Arthritics." The project is being conducted by the Philadelphia chapter with the cooperation of the Philadelphia Recreation Department under the guidance of the National Recreation Association. The study, which began September 16, 1963, will attempt to determine the effects of participation in a community-based recreation program upon a selected group of one hundred cases. The variables being investigated include:

- Social effect of the recreation program upon the arthritic.
- Emotional effect of the recreation program upon the arthritic.
- The effects of the recreation program upon the physical (medical) condition of the arthritic.
- Degree of improvement in program participation upon the arthritic.
- The effects of weather conditions upon the participation of arthritics in the recreation program.

This project, the first recreation study dealing with arthritis, may have a significant effect upon the approach to the total needs of arthritics in the future. The project is being guided by an ad-hoc committee on recreation under the chairmanship of Philip R. Trommer, M.D. Other committee members are Harold Snyder, executive director of the arthritis chapter; Steward McCracken, M.D.; Donald Qualls, M.D.; Joseph L. Hollander, M.D.; Harry A. Banghart, M.D.; and Louis Udell, M.D.

Charles L. Cranford, deputy commissioner of the Philadelphia Recreation Department, is working closely with the medical committee and the project team. The recreation department is helping the project in the establishment of a list of recreation centers geared to handle the interests and needs of each arthritic referral.

A pilot study is now being conducted with the first fifteen cases. After a short session in the program, the project team, the medical committee, and a National Recreation Association consultant will evaluate their findings to determine whether any changes or modifications are necessary in the approach to the project plan.

All of the referral cases will be examined by the clinic physicians upon acceptance in the program and they will be medically reevaluated every three months, for a total of six examinations during the life of the project. All of the cases will be basically evaluated for social improvement, emotional improvement, and program participation after one month in the program. Then the cases will be evaluated for improvement at six months, twelve months, and eighteen months. These evaluations will be made by the physicians, physical therapists who know the cases very well, and by the recreation-center staff members. The same people will make the periodic evaluations. Forms have been designed for the various evaluations and master charts will be used for compiling the data.

Gerald Wargo is project recreation supervisor; Rodney Valentine, assistant director; Morton Thompson, Ed.D., recreation consultant; and R. Roy Rusk, National Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation consultant. Emily Muller, chief physical therapist, is also a consultant to the project and Roscoe Brown, Ph.D., New York University, research consultant.

The project team will maintain records of each individual's participation in recreation including activities participated in, adaptations needed for specific disabilities, problems arising in the program, and special equipment needed. This information will be compiled into a report and manual which will be used to guide other community arthritis programs in the United States and which may be of great value to health agencies dealing with other disabilities yet needing similar recreation services.

* * * *

✢ Dr. Harold D. Meyer has been appointed national consultant in recreation for hospitalized veterans and members of the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service of the Veterans Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery. As such Dr. Meyer will make periodic visits to the VA central office in Washington, D.C., to offer comments and recommendations on proposed plans and procedures of the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery recreation program. In addition, Dr. Meyer will visit selected stations of the VA's nationwide network of 169 hospitals. On these occasions he will address the hospital's medical staff, appraise the hospital's recreation program, and meet with the recreation staff, selected volunteers and community recreation leaders.

✢ "The Space Age may open as many new vistas to the blind, the deaf, the physically and mentally halt and lame as it does to the first man who makes it to the moon," Mary E. Switzer, commissioner of the U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration for the past thirteen years, predicted recently. "Some

Continued on Page 41

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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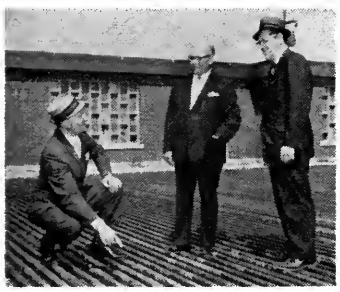
MARKET NEWS

• Pipeline. Ice-skating enthusiasts in the Buffalo, New York, area have a new super-size rink on which to flash their form. Located in Houghton Park, a municipal recreation center available to East Buffalo's two hundred thousand residents, this man-made skating area measures 202 feet long by 101 feet wide. Most outdoor rinks average 185 feet long by 85 feet wide, large enough to accommodate a standard professional hockey rink. Over eleven miles of Republic Steel's continuous buttweld standard black pipe for carrying liquid ammonia used as the freezing agent have been installed. Pumps and compressors, located in the adjoining skatehouse, deliver the freezing solution under pressure through the 62,524 feet of Republic's 1¼-inch pipe for circulation throughout the entire subsurface piping network.



Frank Grim (center), deputy commissioner of parks, and Nelson Baker (right), senior landscape engineer, Buffalo Parks Department, discuss ice-rink pipe installation with RPC Buffalo district sales representative.

Fabricated to American Society for Testing Material's A53 specification, the pipe is encased, dead center, in five inches of concrete. The four-inch spacing of pipe in this type of system meets standard requirements for maintaining even temperature of ice across the entire surface of the rink. Built at a total cost of approximately $200,000, the Houghton Park Ice Rink is the seventh municipal outdoor rink installed by the Buffalo Parks Department. For further information on Republic piping, write to Republic Steel Corporation, 1441 Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

• Never too cold. "Winterized" engines designed to withstand Midwest blizzards and Arctic temperatures have been developed for a variety of cold-weather applications, such as snow throwers, snowmobiles, ski tows, and concrete buggies. The "winterized" engines are standard Kohler air-cooled engines with special housing and other features added to ensure easy starting and trouble-free operation in severe cold. Special features include: (1) pressurized "heat pack" housing which provides warm air for the carburetor and protects external linkage and controls; (2) a fitted boot to keep the sparkplug dry; (3) anti-clog venting on fuel-tank filler cap, with filler neck raised to facilitate removal and replacement of cap; (4) anti-icing design incorporated in the large diameter recoil starter; and (5) chock and throttle control made extra large so user can operate control without removing heavy mitts or gloves.

Certain standard features make all Kohler engines adaptable for cold-weather operation. The high-energy magneto, for instance, ensures positive ignition even at low-cranking speeds. Automatic spark advance mechanism retards the spark during cranking and advances it for optimum power as engine speed increases. Another standard feature is the mechanical governor, located internally where it can't clog or freeze. For further information write to Kohler Company, Kohler, Wisconsin.

• Elastometric control. A spray-type liquid mulch called *Soil Gard* is the latest answer to erosion control and seed protection problems on any area where grass is grown. It has been applied successfully on private lawns, country clubs and golf courses, municipal parks, race tracks, nurseries, airports, highway and landscaping projects, industrial parks, athletic fields, and residential developments. *Soil Gard* is a liquid elastometric emulsion manufactured as a concentrate. It is diluted with water, then sprayed on the area to be protected, where it forms a web-like film on the surface of the freshly seeded soil. This film holds seed in place, binds and strengthens the soil surface so it will resist erosion, and helps speed germination of seed by holding heat and moisture in the soil. Because of its concentrated liquid form, *Soil Gard* mulch is quick and easy to apply with any conventional sprayer. A common sprinkling can is often used for small areas or patches. It mixes immediately with water and is applied in dilutions as high as nine parts water to one part concentrate. Just enough is applied to make the soil slightly damp. It is available in three different colors: clear, for areas where it is preferable not to see the film; green, on areas where a "finished" look enhances the beauty of the project; and black, where maximum absorption of the sun's heat is desired for faster seed germination. For further information, write to Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Company, 30006 West Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, Maryland.

• Big lift. "Outboards *were* portable," commented one sportsman, "before boats got bigger, motors got heavier, boats got bigger, and so forth!" Not only the sportsman but marina managers and repairmen are plagued by increasing handling problems after the fun time is over. The answer may well be found in a new portable and battery-operated winch. Using a separate battery or employing the battery in their autos, boat handlers are pulling boats onto trailers, pulling trailers onto hitches, hoisting boats and motors on vertical pulley arrangements and, of course, lifting outboards for repair and service with the *Tiger* winch.

According to its inventor, the *Tiger* winch draws minimum battery current due to a power train of chain and spur gears all mounted in needle bearings. It is available in six- or twelve-volt or up to 120-volt sizes, all providing one thousand pounds of single-line pull on 250 feet or more of steel cable. Easily mounted in an auto trunk, it may be moved to other mountings for other uses. The *Tiger* winch features remote controls on ten feet of neoprene cable giving a sportsman, for example, plenty of room to guide a trailer on the hitch. Longer controls are available on special order. Controls are in a watertight aluminum box with two-way self-centering switches. Models have either manual or optional automatic electric brakes. Prices, literature, and specifications are available from Tiger Manufacturing Company, 2312 West Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, California.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

RESOURCE GUIDE

FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given*

GAMES AND SPORTS EQUIPMENT

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY. Accept an invitation to personally test any piece of equipment at your nearest Gym Master distributor. Write to the head office of Gym Master Company, 3200 South Zuni Street, Englewood, Colorado, for your dealer's name. The company urges this approach to buying and will be glad to send you its free catalog of available merchandise.

YOU NEED NOT WAIT for more weight in your game stands. New, unique standards, with extremely heavy, perfectly balanced base now eliminate the need for floor plates for any activity. These are all-purpose, 10-feet high rustproof steel uprights, adaptable for volleyball, tetherball, badminton, high jumping, and so on. The stands are easily moved by means of heavy, nonmarking casters. For information, write Premier Athletic Products Corporation, Riverdale, New Jersey.

WANT FREEDOM FOR ACTION? If so, pick out the right suit for the right activity for pool or gymnasium, new, illustrated catalog. Put on your tumbling exhibit in suits that add good lines to the activity. Show these streamlined designs to your modern dance group. Write to Aldrich and Aldrich, Dept. 1, 1859 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago 47.

FOR THOSE LOW IN FUNDS. Why not raise some of your needed money by selling sweatshirts and jackets? Champion Knitwear Company, Inc., 115 College Avenue, Rochester New York, has a fund-raising catalog to help you. Buy from the manufacturer wholesale and sell at retail prices. Fund raising can be fun with a sportswear group!

MAINTENANCE, STORAGE, UPKEEP

OH, MY ACHING BACK! A self-propelled snow thrower takes the backache out of winter's toughest chore. It cuts a twenty-inch path, can handle up to fourteen thousand cubic feet of snow per hour. It offers features usually found only in higher-priced self-propelled units, including a high-torque impeller, "freeze-proof" engine controls, and a chute that swivels ninety degrees left or right. Adjustable skids permit snow removal from smooth or rough surfaces, and a safety bar prevents the impeller from hitting trees, curbs, and other obstructions. For details, write to Massey-Ferguson, Inc., 12601 Southfield Road, Detroit, Michigan.

FREEZE-THAW DAMAGE. Practically all ice and snow "deterioration" can be prevented by carefully filling cracks and then applying a coal-tar pitch emulsion coating over the entire asphalt area. Among such protective sealing products are *Lastek 33*, a rubberized liquid, and *Lastek 34*, a heavy caulking material. When used for crack filling, both remain elastic, adhering firmly to adjacent surfaces. For overall pavement sealing, *Jennite J-16* is a slate-black liquid which prevents water penetration and also protects against oxidation and solvent action of gasoline and oil. It gives the pavement a new-look appearance. For winter protective date, write Maintenance Inc., Wooster, Ohio (*ask for File WP*).

SOLVE YOUR STORAGE PROBLEMS in 1964! Chances are, your new year's inventory will be helped considerably by reorganization of *things*. A first step is to obtain the new, free steel-equipment *Reference Manual No. 489* which explains all styles and sizes of steel shelving, drawer units, lockers and cabinets. Smooth styling, durability, space saving, are typical qualities of all of Equipto equipment units. For your copy of the manual write to Equipto, Aurora, Illinois 60507.

DECORATING your office, woodworking shop, the dressing rooms in your theater, or what have you? If so, consider utility as well as appearance, and check over the possible uses and effects of *Presto Peg-Board*. Incorporating peg-board as wall paneling can also trigger storage ideas. An attractive and colorful booklet on peg-board and its possibilities has just been put out by the Masonite Corporation, entitled *Peg-Board Ideas;* while another new booklet, *Hints to the Handyman* carries sixty-six additional idea plans. Don't wait to to send for these, they are *good!* Write to Masonite Home Service Bureau, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6.

CONCRETE COLOR. A new dye-stain color for concrete pool decks, patios, sidewalks, and all concrete surfaces completely changes drab surfaces. A color card and bulletin providing complete and detailed information about *Colordek* is available from the Kelley Paint Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

PROGRAM AIDS

SWIM SAFE! Two manuals prepared by the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department are once again available for the asking. One deals with *Lifeguards*, the other with *Swimming Pool Safety*. Write to Helen Center, McLaren Lodge, Fell and Stanyan, San Francisco 17.

RESEARCH IN CREATIVE DRAMA. Adelphi University in Garden City, New York, recently conducted a pilot demonstration in creative acting techniques for the Advisory Council for Children's Theatre. Demonstration leader was Grace Stanistreet, director of the university's Children's Centre for the Creative Arts. A pamphlet describing the project and its result is available from Miss Stanistreet at the university.

GIVE YOUR MEMORY A REST and use the new "Don't Forget" Production Schedule, which lists 135 dates that must be kept for arranging or completing various details in preparing a stage attraction. These are divided into check-lists of "Don't Forgets" for the producer, director, scene designer, costume designer, lighting designer, stage manager, box office treasurer and publicity director. It includes a list of five other "Don't Forgets" for *after closing*, that include "Pay all bills" and "Letters of thanks." For a free copy write to Package Publicity Service, 247 West 46th Street, New York 10036.

CHAIN REACTION. Atoms can give us power to light our homes and run machines, help in fighting disease, new tools to speed production and research, and more abundant food. The exciting story is told in a forty-page pamphlet, *The Atom in our Hands*, available from the Public Relations Department, Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17.

FLORAL KNOW-HOW. Driftwood is made into a treasure island for flowers, a bread tray is transformed into Cinderella baskets, and a drain tile is the basis for a living sculpture! This is just a peek into the interesting and informative full-color filmstrip now available for club or group showings. Entitled *Adventure with Flowers*, the filmstrip shows how to make the most commonplace and unusual items into charming flower containers. Step-by-step instructions are given for making arrangements using flowers, greens, dried grasses, et cetera. The creative ideas given will be of as much interest to the person who has never fancied herself a flower arranger as

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it will to garden clubbers and is excellent material for any club program.

Produced by the makers of Oasis Flower Arranging Aids, *Adventure with Flowers* is a thirty-minute, 35MM filmstrip with narrative on a 33⅓RPM record. It is loaned free of charge. Other films available from the same source include *Holiday with Flowers*, a thirty-minute, full-color filmstrip on Christmas flower decorations, and *Of Lines and Flowers*, a forty-five-minute, full-color sound movie on the fundamentals of designing with flowers. For further information, write to Smithers-Oasis, Box 118, Kent, Ohio.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

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DO NOT SACRIFICE STANDARDS. Too many agencies use camp facilities planned for children for vacation programs for older adults. The Camping Service of the Community Council of Greater New York has now prepared a *Guide to Standards for Vacation Facilities for Older Adults.* It covers general characteristics of such facilities, construction and design of buildings, dining room facilities, recreation facilities, program, and staff. The mimeographed pamphlet is available for $.25 from the Community Council, 345 East 45th Street, New York 10017.

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THREE IS NOT A CROWD. Odds can be more fun than evens. End the wallflower problem with *Swinging Threes* (4H, M95), a collection of folk games and dances, playparty games, and circle mixers using three people instead of couples. Promote spontaneous participation in mixed groups of uneven numbers such as 4-H club gatherings, church youth socials, mixed age groups, and PTA family events. The author, Edmund (Luke) Lukaszewski, is known throughout the upper Midwest for his recreation training sessions. This sixty-two-page pamphlet is a wonderful buy for $.50. Available from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

•

NO DARK MYSTERY. Whether you are interested in electronics as a career or an exciting hobby, you need to know something about both the how and why of electronic equipment. A 111-page manual *Getting Started in Electronics* has been prepared for everyone, young or old, looking for a simple explanation of basic electronics. In language anyone can understand, the manual covers electron theory, resistance, magnetism, capacitance, inductance, reactance, stages of radio and the function of various tubes, semi-conductors and basic components. Portions of the text provide information for the average nontechnical person on AM and FM radio, TV, VHF, UHF, citizens band and amateur radio, and other subjects. Available for $.50 from Allied Radio Corporation, 100 North Western Avenue, Chicago 60680.

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FOUND AGAIN! A sixteen-page booklet describes the "lost" wax metal-casting process for small pieces. This centrifugal casting method, using wax patterns, is ideal for jewelry and similar metal work, including projects for model ship builders and fishing-lure makers. It's complete with step-by-step illustrations which enable even the novice to achieve good results. *Lost Wax—The New Modern Craft* is available for $1.25 from Craftools, Inc., Wood-Ridge, New Jersey 07075.

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USEFUL REFERENCE. The National Wildlife Federation's *1963 Conservation Directory* has been improved with the addition of a large number of agencies and organizations, as well as a name index. It is handier than ever to use. A useful addition to your reference library, the directory is available for $1.00 from the NWF at 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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GET ACQUAINTED with the new U. S. Welfare Administration, the sixth major operating agency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Included in the Welfare Administration are:

- The Office of the Aging concerned with the promotion of various services and facilities to deal with the health, housing, income, employment, leisure time, social welfare, and to other problems of older people.
- The Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development which supports active projects designed to learn more about causes and demonstrate effective methods of preventing juvenile delinquency, and which also supports training in the area of delinquency and related youth problems.
- Also, the Bureau of Family Services, the Children's Bureau, the Cuban Refugee Program, and the International Welfare Service.

Recreation leaders should find the publication of this new agency, *Welfare in Review*, useful and interesting. It is published monthly and is available for $2.50 per year (with an *Annual Statistical Supplement* at $.75).

•

DOCUMENTED EXAMPLES. A forty-page pamphlet on *Dealing with Controversy* contains a number of case histories described by experienced public relation practitioners who have dealt with controversy at or close to the firing line. The first-hand observations of the contributors to the publication describe principles and practices of use not only to the health, welfare, and other nonprofit organizations, but to commercial enterprises as well. The case stories of public relations in action concern attacks on community organizations, persistent public gripes, distortion by the press, opposition to a health campaign, and the problems stemming from "confidentiality." Attention is also given to the opportunities for informing public opinion as a result of involvement in controversial issues. Selling for $1.50, *Dealing with Controversy* is available from the National Public Relations Council, 257 Park Avenue South, New York 10010. (*Also ask for a list of other NPRC publications which include material on planning; exhibits, writing effective letters, et cetera.*)

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KNOW YOUR DUCKS. The U. S. Department of the Interior has published a handy, 24-page color waterfowl indentification guide, *Ducks at a Distance.* It was prepared to show waterfowl in their fall migration colors and to portray the birds from the same perspective that one sees them in the wild. Copies can be purchased for $.25 each from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Sportsmen's clubs, conservation groups, and other organizations can obtain a special 25 percent discount on all orders of a hundred copies or more.

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HELP WANTED

Salesmen. Largest manufacturer and distributor of arts and crafts materials in the East is looking for part-time salesmen for Southern, Midwestern, and West Coast states to call on recreation facilities and camps. Commission basis. Selected territories are available. Must have experience. Please send details to Box RJ1, RECREATION Magazine, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work.* No experience required. Starting salary $463.00 per month; liberal employee benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Head Counselor—Long-established private Maine girls' camp. Unusual opportunity for highly experienced, mature woman. Professional training and private camp experience prerequisites. Minimum age thirty, excellent salary and working conditions. Opportunity for long-term association. Replies confidential. Write Box 164, RECREATION Magazine, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

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Rx for Ill and Handicapped

Continued from Page 37

remarkable experiments are now being conducted in the use of electronics to aid the handicapped," said Miss Switzer, during an interview held in her office at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as reported in *Performance*, publication of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

"In the Scandinavian countries, I recently watched a man who had lost the use of his arms and hands blow through a tube to operate a typewriter, use the telephone, and do many other things. The Space Age could very well do as much for the handicapped as for modern-day adventurers."

Miss Switzer talked of her work just before being guest of honor at a dinner given at Gallaudet College for the Workshop for Lutherans on Deafness and Rehabilitation. At the dinner she received another award to add to the thirty-four public honors already accorded her. During her thirteen years of service to the handicapped, just under a million physically and mentally disabled persons have been rehabilitated for employment. The exact figure is 989,000 as compared to 546,000 rehabilitations in the thirty years before Miss Switzer took over the VRA. Through the facilities of the state-federal rehabilitation program, under Miss Switzer, sixteen thousand deaf people and forty-two thousand hard-of-hearing have been restored to productive jobs.

✣ A tough game of skill, whose ultimate winners may be amputees, paralytics, and astronauts, is currently underway in an engineering laboratory at the University of California in Los Angeles. In its present form, the game calls for following a weaving dot on an oscilloscope using only the play of a chest and back muscle for tracking. "You might get an idea of the complexity of the operation if you took an armless man trying to use two levers, one for sideway motion, the other for up-and-down movement, to hit a bobbing duck in a shooting gallery," says Dr. John Lyman, head of the UCLA Biotechnology Laboratory. The professor of engineering and psychology developed the game for a dead serious purpose: to see if amputees could learn a new way of controlling artificial limbs with a great deal more skill and less effort than they can with existing prosthetic devices. Here's how the game works:

Two transducers, developed in the UCLA laboratory from silicone rubber impregnated with carbon power, are glued to one of the subject's chest muscles and one back muscle. One muscle controls horizontal movement, the other vertical motion. By coordinating the frequency and force of the muscles' pressure on the transducers, the subject is able to track the dot on the oscilloscope.

"Translated into practical terms, this means that the same method and power an amputee could use his artificial limb to grasp something with his fingers and rotate his wrist simultaneously. That's something he can't do with existing devices," says Dr. Lyman, whose research is supported by the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Veterans Administration. Working with Dr. Lyman is Amos Freedy, an engineering student from Israel, who believes that the technique, once fully developed, could also be used by paralytics to train weakened muscles.

✣ Each year from May to July, rotation reduces the number of experienced recreation Gray Ladies at the U.S. Air Force Hospital at Clark Air Base, to the point where it must either curtail the recreation program or find other helpers to carry on without interruption. The American Red Cross newsletter, *Inter-Com*, reports that youth volunteers, who have time to give during their long vacation, have proven to be the answer to this problem, and their interest continues through the school year.

A year ago a training course and recreation workshop was offered to high school volunteers who helped to meet the need for trained volunteers until additional Gray Ladies arrived on base. Training was started the day after school closed in order to attract interested high school juniors and seniors before they became involved in other activities. During the vacation period the group assisted with many and varied activities in the lounge and on the wards, supervised by a Gray Lady or the recreation supervisor.

The project was so successful that when school reopened the girls continued to come twice a month to help with evening lounge and ward programs. When special activities are planned, the girls come to the hospital after school for a party-planning committee meeting with patient representatives from the wards. The committee members outline details for the decorations, refreshments, games, prizes, and the flyers to be distributed as invitations to all the patients. Some excellent ideas are developed, and the committee members carry them to completion with much verve and enthusiasm. The high-school volunteers join the patient committee members in decorating the Red Cross lounge, and so much interest is generated by the planning and preparation that a large percentage of the ambulatory patients attend.

The high-school volunteers have become well versed in their individual responsibilities after working with the professional staff all year, they now need a minimum of direction and supervision in following through on their assigned activities. Their capabilities, imagination, and enthusiasm are a real asset to our hospital recreation program. Out of the group have been recruited two Gray Ladies, one nurse's aide, and a staff aide.

✣ The Federation for the Handicapped in New York City offers classes for the handicapped in sewing, photography and oil coloring, and amateur radio operator (beginners and advanced). All federation classes and clubs are free.

In addition to the regular classes the federation sponsors clubs for orthopedically disabled men and women, and a newspaper group which publishes the *Voice of Fed*. Homebound men and women are brought to the federation's building in special buses. They are enrolled in four clubs consisting of small groups headed by a trained leader.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Improvisation for the Theatre, A Handbook of Teaching and Directing Technique, Viola Spolin. Northwestern University Press, 1840 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois. Pp. 399. $6.95.

HERE is a book of suggestions for games and exercises for the teacher of acting, whether it be in an actor's studio, a recreation program, a classroom, or a church school. It presents the workshop way of teaching (learning-by-doing) and emphasizes the process, rather than the product. It is a book deliberately free of technical vocabulary which often frightens people from study or activity. It presents games and exercises concisely and clearly without a maze of comments.

The first chapter, presenting the theory out of which the book has come and the foundation for the exercises which follow, is interesting and clear. There is a freshness in the author's use of words and complete avoidance of the trite and cliché expressions concerning creative experience and "expression." In her delineation of the "approval/disapproval" (authoritarian) way of teaching and the damage this can do to the person, she says, "Trying to save ourselves from attack, we build a mighty fortress and are timid, or we fight each time we venture forth. Some in striving with approval/disapproval develop egocentricity and exhibitionism; some give up and simply go along. Others, like Elsa in the fairy tale, are forever knocking on windows, jingling their chain of bells, and wailing, 'Who am I?' In all cases, contact with the environment is distorted. Self-discovery and other exploratory traits tend to become atrophied. Trying to be 'good' and avoiding 'bad' or being 'bad' because one can't be 'good' develops into a way of life for those needing approval/disapproval from authority—and the investigation and solving of problems becomes of secondary importance." So clearly she disposes of the authoritarian method and at the same time prepares the reader to learn more about problem investigation.

I like the use of the word "player" for "student" and wonder why she speaks of the child "actor," and why she needed to devote so much space to children. She has noted the fact that certain of the games and exercises are appropriate for the young. I wish she had said the excellent things about the teaching of children and stopped there. Her enthusiasm for the child actor conveys the impression that children cannot have too much theater training. Here's the "rub" for me. The child who spends a great deal of his free time with any one activity will become a veteran, like the little girl in the book who asked, "Did you think my concentration was complete?" To become a veteran, particularly of theater, at a tender age is to deny childhood. Acting, as one of many interests, can contribute to the growth and development of all children. Too much of it, on the other hand, contributes to the development of precocity.

This book offers many ideas to teachers of young people. Leaders or directors of dramatic clubs are becoming aware that the club is not meeting the needs of the many who want to act. The club's reason for being is the play. Hundreds of teenagers try out and never make the grade because there are only so many parts in a play. The acting workshop is the answer to the widespread interest and need for more creative activity. In the workshop, everyone has the same chance.

One of the many strengths of the book is the presentation of material to the student in such a way that discussion by the group can be eliminated. Discussion too often means approval/disapproval, and time is wasted while students find words, not to describe what has been done, but to prove their own superiority. Instead, Mrs. Spolin paves the way for self-evaluation. It becomes clear at once whether the student has satisfied the obligations, and he knows it better than the group.

Improvisation for the Theatre is a rich source of ideas for the acting workshop at all levels. The book and the method it presents permits and stimulates the individual to find as much as he will. I have found confirmation, inspiration, and stimulation, and I recommend it with enthusiasm.—*Grace M. Stanistreet, Director, Children's Centre for Creative Arts, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York.*

IN BRIEF

150 TECHNIQUES IN ART, *Hans Meyers. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 93, illustrated. $6.50.* This small book of ninety-three pages is a wonderful collection of art techniques, both old and new. The reproductions from the actual work of children are fascinating and show the success the author has had in helping children to use basic techniques with imagination and skill. Ten of the seventy illustrations are in full color. Among main divisions of the book, under which working instructions are given with subheads, are: drawing, painting, silhouette, engraving, mosaic, applique and textile techniques, printing and tracing, sculpture, relief, architectural drawing and modeling, and applied decoration. This book will be a valuable "find" for any teacher, recreation leader, or student, and belongs in every craft leaders work kit.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

GOING PLACES WITH CHILDREN, *Where To Go and What To Do In and Around Washington, D. C. (revised). Green Acres School, Inc., Box 5760, Bethesda, Maryland. Pp. 66, illustrated. $1.00.* Are you planning to take your children to our nation's capital? Or a group of youngsters? This attractive guide covers sightseeing, museums, sports, rides, shows, picnics, and many other fun things to do and see. Clear descriptions and full information as to days, hours, fees, and other important items. Interesting to read even if you don't go!

GUIDE TO THE PERFORMING ARTS *1962, pp. 469, $10.00. The Scarecrow Press, 257 Park Avenue South, New York 10.* The guide offers a cross index to articles on a myriad of subjects relating to the performing arts appearing in most of the major music, dance, and drama periodicals in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and France. Performances listed are not necessarily complete, but will offer the researcher at least a good start. The guide should be especially helpful in finding sources of information in the preparation of program notes, articles, special information, and data.

UNDERSTANDING AND USING CITIZENS BAND RADIO. *Allied Radio, 100 North Western Avenue, Chicago 80. Pp. 111. $.50.* Here is a basic and inexpensive handbook for those who want to start two-way radio and walkie-talkie activities.

MUSIC—A TO Z, *Jack Sacher, Editor; based on the work of Rudolf Stephan. Grosset and Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 432. Paper, $2.50.* Rudolf Stephan's music cyclopedia is translated by the editor from the original Fischer *Lexikon.* The materials on

musical forms, instruments, and many other subjects will be useful in music appreciation classes and for general reference.

SONGS AND HYMNS FOR PRIMARY CHILDREN, *W. Lawrence Curry, Musical Editor. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7. Pp. 159. $1.75.* Songs and hymns in this collection are for worship in the Reformed tradition. The selections are aptly arranged for children. A group of charming playtime songs provide a unique feature in this primarily religious publication. Church leaders should find it a valuable program resource.

MEXICAN JEWELRY, *Mary L. Davis and Greta Pack. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. Pp. 262, illustrated. $6.50.* This is a good reference and source book of Mexican design. It covers Mexican jewelry from a very age through modern work. It also gives interesting information about the different craftsmen. The many photographic plates display the historic designs to great advantage.

WATERCOLOR TECHNIQUE IN 15 LESSONS, *Rex Brandt. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 102, illustrated. $7.95.* This how-to-do-it book has been proven popular as this is the sixth revised edition. Mr. Brandt is a popular and well-known watercolorist and teacher. Here he gives questions and answers to the fifty most asked questions. The book is simply and well written, and anyone who wants to paint can follow his suggestions and will be stimulated to explore the subject further. It is a small book, well illustrated with more than two hundred sketches, photographs of paintings, and diagrams to make instruction clearer. Eight pages are in color. A good book for teachers, students and anyone who would like to paint in this media.—*M. B. C.*

HANDWROUGHT JEWELRY, *Lois E. Franke. McKnight & McKnight, Bloomington, Illinois. Pp. 222, illustrated. $7.96.* A fine and beautiful book for beginning jewelers, this covers all basic techniques, materials, and tools in the field of jewelry making. There has been a real need for such a book. Few books have covered the subject so well and so simply and with such fine illustrations and contributions of well-known craftsmen. The over six hundred photographs by William L. Udell, in both black and white and color, make this very valuable for teachers, recreation leaders, and craftsmen as well as novices in the jewelry-making field.—*M. B. C.*

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AGING

Buildings for the Elderly, Noverre Musson and Helen Heusinkveld. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 216. $15.00.

Group Work with the Aged. Central Bureau for the Jewish Aged, 31 Union Sq. W., New York 10003. Pp. 65. Paper, $1.50.

Housing for an Aging Population. New Jersey Division on Aging, 129 E. Hanover St., Trenton 25. Pp. 60. No charge.

Older American, The, President's Council on Aging. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 73. $.50.

Here is Your Hobby . . . Art, Andrew Lessin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Politics of Age, Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts, Editors. Div. of Gerontology, Univ. of Michigan, 1510 Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor. Pp. 226. $5.00.

Recreational Activity Development for the Aging in Homes, Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Carol Lucas, Ed.D., A.C.S.W. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. Pp. 59. $4.25.

Retirement Money Guidebook. Amer. Heritage Publ., 551 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 126. $4.50.

LAND USE

Cities and Space, Lowdon Wingo, Jr. John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218. Pp. 261. $5.50.

Comparisons in Resource Management, Henry Jarrett. John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218. Pp. 271. $5.50.

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Understanding the Employee as an Individual, John R. Kennedy, Douglas Williams, and Raymond A. Katzell. Public Personnel Assoc., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 19. Paper, $2.50. ($2.00 to PPA members).

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Stars and Outer Space Made Easy, Carlos S. Mundt. Naturegraph Co., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.95.

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True Book of Energy, The, Illa Podendorf. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.00.*

Understanding Amateur Radio, George Grammer. Amer. Radio Relay League, West Hartford 7, Conn. Pp. 320. Paper, $2.00.

Wait and See, Constantine Georgiou. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Unpaged. $2.50.*

You and Space, Frances George. Natl. Aerospace Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 30. $.50.*

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NATURAL RESOURCES JOURNAL,* October 1963
Recreation Planning as an Economic Problem, Robert K. Davis.
Outdoor Recreation Research: Some Concepts and Suggested Areas of Study, Marion Clawson and Jack L. Knetsch.
The Myth and Reality of Multiple Use Forestry, George R. Hall.

PARENTS' Magazine, December 1963
Oh, Say, Can You Ski? Shirley Welton.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, November 18, 1963
The Life Giving Spray (pesticides), Virginia Kraft.
New Sugar in an Old State (skiing in Vermont), Huston Horn.
Some Spice for the Sugar (Sugarbush, Vermont), Ezra Bowen.
It's Wintertime, So Let's Play Tennis (New Canaan, Connecticut), Rex Lardner.
————, November 25, 1963
The Uniform Can Be a Death Trap, Rex Lardner.
A Way to Learn Skiing's Facts of Life, Anthony Carson.
————, December 2, 1963
The Play-Money Game That Made Millions (Monopoly), J. F. Wilkinson.
Spirit, Mind, Body (Springfield College), Robert H. Boyle.

YWCA Magazine, December 1963
Summer Jobs for Teenagers, Anne Thomas.

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IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 36

• Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, internationally known for his work in Zionism, religion, welfare, education, and the advancement of literature and the arts, died recently in Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of seventy. He was an ardent fisherman and loved the outdoors. He liked to say that his delving into messianic speculation and Jewish mysticism went well with his fishing. Rabbi Silver was a honorary member of the National Recreation Association.

• Margaret Lyons Diederich died recently in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Diederich's career spanned thirty years of public service in Metropolitan Housing and the Cleveland Division of Recreation. For twelve years she served as director of girls and women's organized sports for Greater Cleveland. She was also associated for some time with the division's Bureau of Arts and Culture.

• Dr. Lloyd B. Sharp, professor of outdoor education and recreation at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, died in December in Mayo, Florida, where he was helping establish a youth camp. He was sixty-eight. Dr. Sharp served on the staff of the Playground and Recreation Association of America (now the National Recreation Association) from 1919 to 1923. During this time he set up community recreation systems, made surveys, and did promotional work with various types of civic organizations in cities and counties in fifteen states.

• Owen C. Jones, general supervisor of sports, aquatics, and industrial recreation for the Oakland, California, Recreation Department died recently at the age of forty-nine. Mr. Jones first joined the Oakland department in 1936 as a young playground supervisor. He served for a brief period in San Luis Obispo as a division director of recreation with the Works Progress Administration, and then returned to Oakland in 1942 as supervisor of recreation. He was appointed a general supervisor in 1947.

• Herbert Lehman, philanthropist and political leader, died in New York City in December at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Lehman was a former governor of New York and a former U.S. senator. On their golden wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Lehman presented the children of New York City with an enchanted acre in Central Park . . . the Children's Zoo which has been visited by over 1,600,000 persons since its dedication two years ago.

Industrial Forest Lands

Continued from Page 19

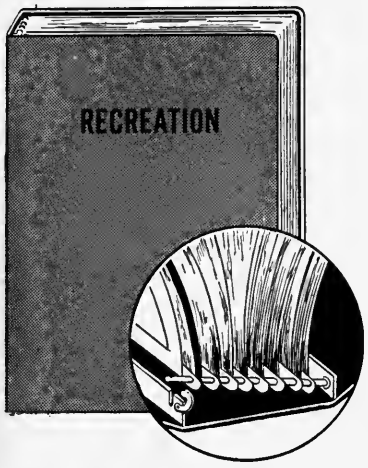
responsibility of the bureau concerns the formulation of a nationwide recreation plan. As federal, state, and regional plans are developed, the bureau will seek to formulate an integrated nationwide plan with regional provisions which could be used by the federal government, states, and other cooperating agencies for overall planning and programing purposes. The bureau will:

• Maintain estimates of present and future trends in the supply and demand for recreation facilities.

• Identify critical outdoor recreation problems and propose solutions.

• Encourage federal, state, and private planning and action agencies to adopt programs designed to attain maximum benefits of outdoor recreation.

The bureau's fourth major responsibility relates to an effective research program. This is imperative. Research and experimentation are necessary if the optimum use of all land and water recreation resources is to be realized. In addressing the 40th Annual Convention and Conservation Conference of the Izaak Walton League of America, Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the bureau, declared, "There needs to be public understanding that recreation is not only a renewing experience but also serious business. It is serious national business both because of its economic impact and its beneficial effect on the physical, cultural, social, and moral well-being of the American people. It is a partial solution to the social problems created by urbanization and leisure time. It is a solution, at least in part, to the fact that man is not wholly suited physiologically to meet the technological demands placed upon him. Most of the hospitalizations in the country today are emotionally based. In this vein, I like to think of the new organization as the Bureau of Outdoor Re-Creation." #



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Southern Southeastern Section	March 31-April 2	Columbia, South Carolina	Wade Hampton
Southwest	March 31-April 3	Dallas, Texas	Statler Hilton
Great Lakes	April 1-3	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Schroeder
Pacific Northwest	April 12-15	Billings, Montana	Northern
Midwest	April 14-17	Colorado Springs, Colorado	Antlers
Middle Atlantic	May 10-13	Baltimore, Maryland	Lord Baltimore
New England	May 17-20	Groton, Connecticut	Griswold Hotel and Country Club

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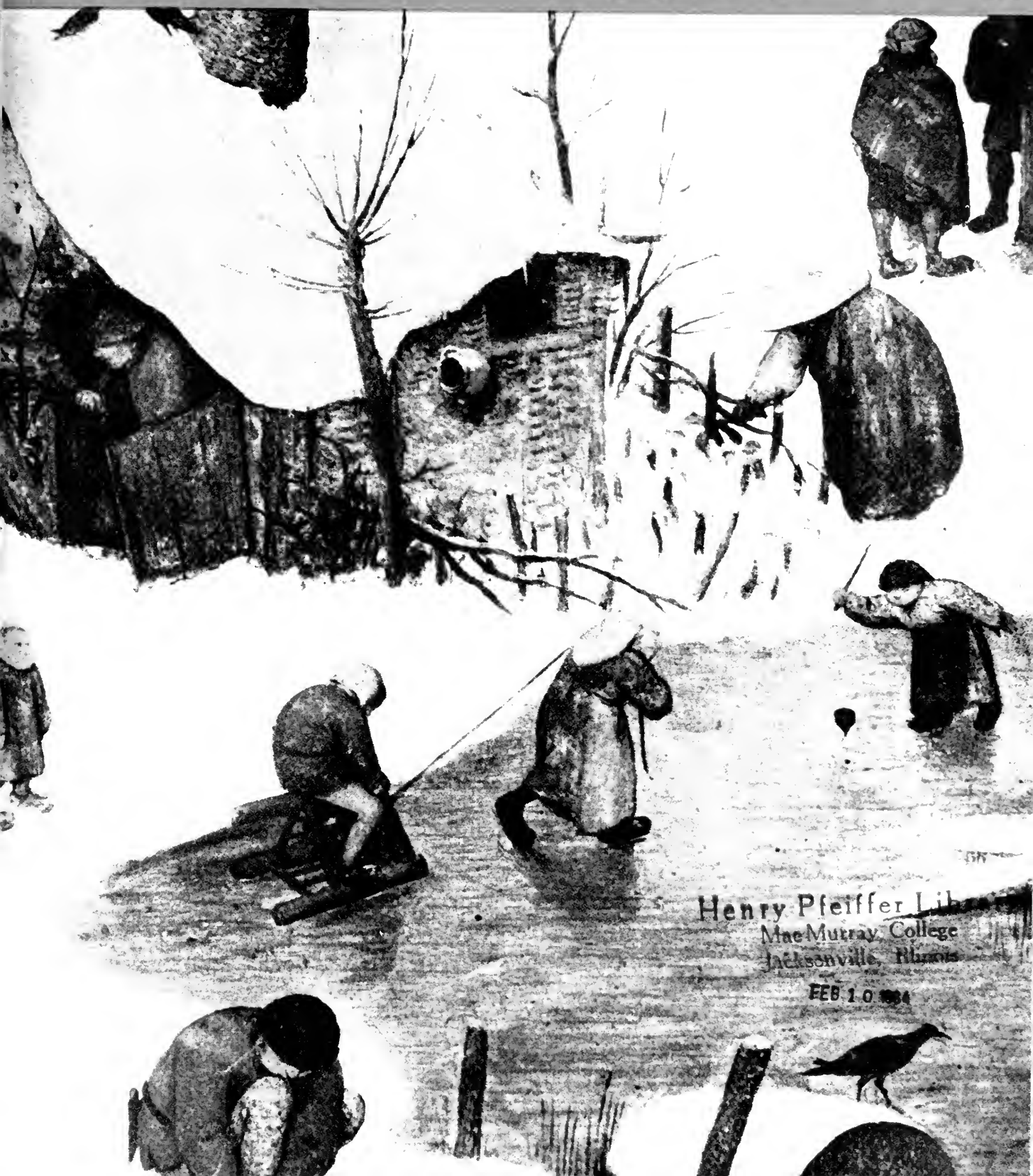

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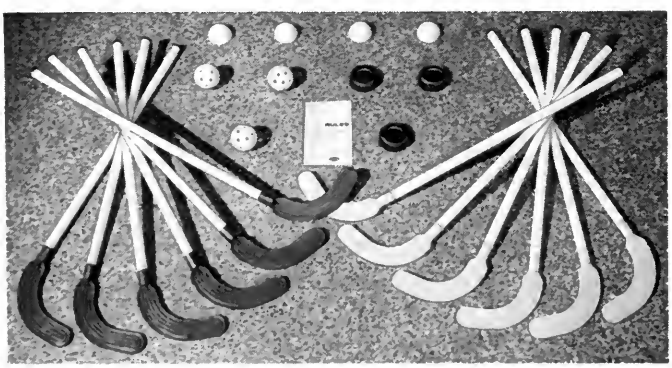

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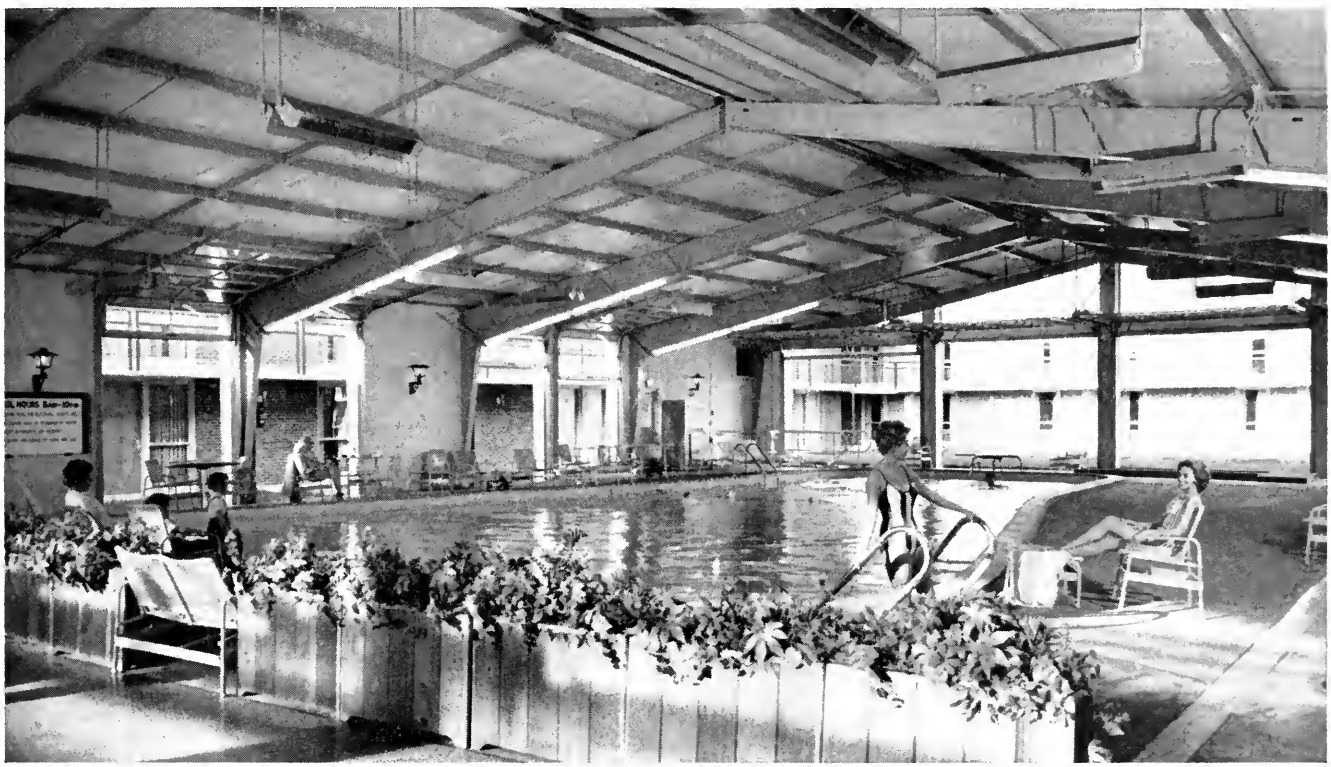

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On the Cover

Skating and games were popular with Dutch children even back in the 1500's, as artist Pieter Brueghel, the Elder, graphically shows us in this portion of his famous painting of winter activities in Holland. Most of Brueghel's works are in the Kunsthisthorisches Museum in Vienna.

Next Month

March is the month for the annual Camping and Outdoor Recreation Issue of RECREATION. Articles will cover various aspects of what today's camps should offer children. Included will be articles on experiments in nature education, drownproofing and new techniques in teaching lifesaving, how to handle "problem" children and camp discipline, how recreation departments can promote family trailer travel and camping, how teenage campers can explore and understand the communities and world around them, how to manage land and water resources to meet the outdoor recreation demands of our exploding population. If camping activities are really to meet today's needs, we must have more research and we will report on various research projects on camping and outdoor education either recently completed or currently in progress. These include an eighteen-month study of camping facilities and needs in the Greater Boston area.

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LETTERS

More on Recreation Literacy

An article "On Recreation Literacy" in the December 1963 issue of RECREATION *stimulated the following response:*

Sirs:

To be "recreationally literate" is not only a most desirable but a necessary status to achieve if our increasing leisure time is to be worthily used and not become a useless void. To attain such literacy requires the knowledge, skills, understanding and, most important, the capacity to choose, from among all the activities to which one's time can be devoted, those that contribute most to one's purposes, needs, and feelings of satisfaction. On this basis, persons should learn "discriminating selection" in the constructive use of time. To acquire such rational knowledge requires awareness of the values of a wide variety of activities, an ability to moderate and weigh these values, and a capacity to make wise choices.

Four suggested standards that might well be weighed in "allotting leisure time" could include: (1) balance among physical, intellectual, aesthetic, and creative activities; (2) activities with a lifetime value; (3) activities to strengthen capacities or overcome weaknesses; and (4) time for quiet solitude, contemplation, and thinking. All agencies in the field of leisure-time services —public and private—must share in the dual responsibility of developing the "recreation literacy" of their constituency and providing in part for its application.

The challenge facing all of us in the leisure-time field is to help the American people find for themselves the most satisfying uses of leisure. More and more the task of the most creative of us, regardless of our agency setting, will be to serve as cultural planners and leisure-time counsellors as well as recreation practitioners.

EDWIN J. STALEY, *Executive Director Recreation and Youth Services Planning Council, 731 South Hope Street, Los Angeles 90017.*

Impact

Sirs:

The article by Dr. David Gray called "Our New Automated World" [November 1963] was excellent. . . . I hope that it will be picked up by other magazines which thrive on reprinting.

It seems to me that men of my profession all over the nation need to read this article or have this impact imposed upon us. Ministers everywhere will be involved with this sooner or later even though they may not be in the densely populated areas where the work forces are in large numbers.

I hope that this information can be relayed to Dr. Gray for I felt that this information and the impact of his interpretation of our life in the very near future must be understood.

DR. J. AUSTIN LININGER. *First Presbyterian Church, Pocatello, Idaho.*

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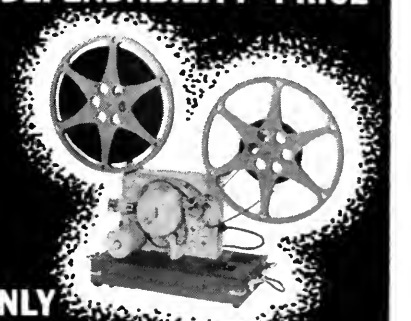

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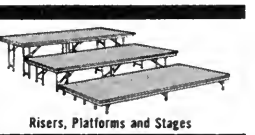

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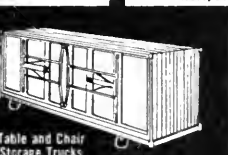

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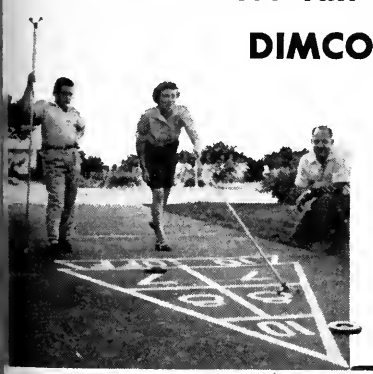

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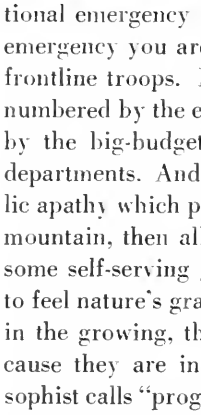
NONE DOES HIS JOB ALONE

A successful businessman reminds the parks and recreation field of some blunt home truths

J. Austin Smith



STORIES passing over my desk in recent months have borne such titles as "Goodby to Our Parks," "The Concrete Cloverleaf Is Becoming Our National Symbol," "Park Lands Are Disappearing," and others in this same alarming vein. Park and recreation professionals can do more about this national emergency than any other single group. For in this emergency you are both our Paul Reveres and our trained frontline troops. However, you are both outsized and outnumbered by the encroachers, the do-gooder developers and by the big-budget and many-peopled highway and other departments. And, what may be your worst enemy, the public apathy which permits us to admire the majesty of a great mountain, then allows its desecration in the name of what some self-serving group says is "progress." Or enables us to feel nature's grandeur in the stately trees a hundred years in the growing, then allows them to be chopped down because they are in the way of what some tongue-in-cheek sophist calls "progress."

In the discouraging face of obstacles like these and others, I would ask you to remember *the power of unity*. I would ask you to remember the little Continental army facing across the Delaware a superb British army, greatly superior in arms and numbers. Undoubtedly there was in that little outnumbered group—maybe even now as in your group—men who thought the odds too great, the effort not worthwhile. But there is no record of deserters on that day when teamwork turned history around in its tracks.

The Way to Professional Effectiveness

ONE of the most important goals in parks and recreation must be to build for yourselves a favorable public image—an image of leadership and unity, of professional competency and responsibility, and of aggressiveness in a righteous cause. In this way, and by the use of public-relations techniques, you will reach the public awareness and enjoy its favorable opinion, the most powerful force in a free land. This will put an end to the isolation from which you have suffered too long. Your counsel and advice will be sought by decision makers, instead of being ignored. It will get you respectful hearings in opposition to vociferous organizations whose aggressiveness enables them to get the lion's share of new bond issues by whittling down the rightful share for parks and recreation.

It will take you out of the present twilight zone where you are expected blindly to support bond issues for parks without having been consulted about it . . . and without even at this late date knowing how the money will be spent, or maybe even diverted. It will remove the requirement that you competently operate buildings designed by a politically selected architect who has never seen a park and recreation operation; and it will give you the power to head off the election of the lazy, incompetent, and indifferent. If this sounds as though you are to become a combative force, let those who say so make the most of it.

You Must Be Militant at Times

IT IS infinitely better to see the right and go down—together—fighting for it than, knowing it, to be untrue to yourselves, your profession and your community. If this means taking an active part in politics, then for heaven's sake do so; exercise this right for which so many have died that we might enjoy. The reasons for doing it are as basic as mankind's hopes and aspirations, as dynamic as the stars your work can put in a boy's eyes. You must stand together as a team . . . develop a plan and program, then make it work . . . go to national conferences and learn from others . . . make friends of your local newspapers . . . keep telling the public of your plans and acts. Invite business, school, club and civic leaders to your meetings; try to understand their aims and cause them to understand yours; remember that prestige must be earned.

Leadership Must be Demonstrated

THE REALIZATION that recreation is not centered in one agency or person must lead to coordinated mobilization in a common cause and with a common objective. This will result in united effort now lacking. This involvement, this participation, is a challenge to your leadership. It is one of the most effective ways to turn the tide of public opinion in your favor. It can lead to what Professor Smith of Michigan University calls a "Common Planning Council" designed for total performance to benefit the whole man. And the public will find justification for supporting you as community advisors, friends, consultants, and human engineers to help all the people use their leisure time more productively. #

This material is adapted from a keynote address delivered at First Annual Meeting of the newly amalgamated Ohio Parks and Recreation Association. MR. SMITH *is president of Locker Division of the Flxible Company of Loudonville, Ohio.*

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

The First Step

FRANCE has its first national park. The French government has set aside 230 square miles between the Arc and Isere River valleys in the Massif de la Vanoise area in the Savoy Alps as a nature preserve. *France Actuelle* comments that this pioneer action has been delayed so long because France has so much unspoiled, unpopulated forestland and coastline and so many hilly areas. The Ministry of Agriculture, in making the announcement said, "France has lagged far behind in the creation of national parks. They have existed for nearly a hundred years in the United States. But the Vanoise National Park is only the first step in a national campaign. Others will soon follow."

The new park area extends eastward to the Italian frontier, joining Italy's Grand Paradise National Park. "Together these two parks constitute an international European park to conserve natural riches of the two countries," the Ministry of Agriculture notes. The Vanoise has a species of wild goats, and these and other high-altitude animal and bird-life are being protected by a ban on hunting within the park limits. Fishing, however, is permitted. And a chain of chalets is being built for cross-country skiers and mountaineers near the highest peak, the Grande-Casse (12,668 feet).

On the Alert

HAVING EXPERIENCED one of its driest years in history, Los Angeles County, California, has been the scene of an all-out action to prevent fires in its volatile watershed recreation areas. The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation has joined with the Los Angeles National Forest Service and the Los Angeles County Fire Department in developing a "Fire Hazard Emergency Alert Plan" in hopes of curtailing fires in eighteen hundred miles of watershed area. During the past thirty-five years, more than 622,000 acres of this region were destroyed by fire.

Action calls for patrolling hazardous

areas with mobile-radio-equipped vehicles, creating checkpoints along the highways where literature is distributed to motorists who are stopped and advised to be cautious, and erecting roadblocks at entrances to parks where extreme danger exists. Seen conferring above, are (left to right) Sim Jarvi, supervisor, Angeles National Forest; Norman S. Johnson, director, Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation; and Keith E. Klinger, Los Angeles County forester and fire warden.

Tourist Crop

NORTH CAROLINA is discovering that recreation can be a cash crop too. The Asheville Agricultural Development Council has taken a sound step in setting up a rural recreation committee to promote the use of privately owned lands in the mountain counties for commercial recreation enterprises. The area includes two national forests, Great Smoky National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Tourists are coming in record numbers. Publicly operated camp sites are severely overcrowded: thousands of would-be campers have been turned away. Over twelve million visitors were recorded in the first nine months of 1963.

Camp sites are only one of the economic possibilities in privately owned farm and forest areas. Other potential commercial recreation ventures include game farms, fishing lakes, tourist homes, et cetera. Visitors have been flocking to the gem mines in Macon County, where they can do all the digging they want for a small daily fee.

The first job of the rural recreation committee will be to make an inventory of privately operated, farm-related recreation facilities in the area. Personnel of all agricultural agencies will cooperate in carrying out this survey, which will go into considerable detail regarding rates, peculiar attractions of each enterprise, plans for expansion, and the like. Armed with this information, the committee will promote a slide program in community development clubs and other groups throughout the region to show the economic possibilities of such recreation ventures. This project will assist Western North Carolina's rural landowners in taking advantage of the region's growing tourist crop.

Recreation on Display

A SHOWCASE for recreation throughout Rhode Island, the Old Slater Mill Museum in Pawtucket will include among its 1964 exhibitions such events as:

- "Strengthen America — Scouting Makes a Difference," in cooperation with Blackstone Valley District, Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America.
- Rhode Island Public Schools Art, featuring art work by high-school students.
- Studio for Old-Time Decoration, in cooperation with Mrs. Albert N. Peterson of Providence, teacher of old-time household decorative art (tole and furniture).
- The Third Annual Rhode Island Craftsmen Exhibition sponsored by the Contemporary Craft Center of Providence.
- Exhibition by the National Early American Glass Club.
- Pawtucket Playgrounds Arts and Crafts.
- Exhibitions by Connecticut Craftsmen and of paisley and wool shawls from the collection of Mrs. Robert H. Lawson of Pawtucket.
- An amateur Radio Exhibition, in co-

operation with amateur radio operators throughout Rhode Island.

• Ninth Annual Exhibition by Blackstone Valley Artists.

The museum occupies the original but expanded mill erected in 1793 by Samuel Slater to house the first successful enterprise in America for spinning yarn on machines run by waterpower.

Rug Session

ENGLISH designer and rug weaver Peter Collingwood will come to the United States to conduct a six-week summer session at the Haystack Mountain School of Crafts in Deer Isle, Maine. The session will comprise two 3-week periods of the regular summer session and will be coordinated with the other courses in ceramics, graphics, and glass design. The dates of the rug session will be June 22 to August 1 (three-week minimum enrollment required.)

Mr. Collingwood was previously invited to this country by Harriet Tidball of the Shuttlecraft Guild to conduct a ten-day rug workshop in Michigan in October 1962. Original work by this well-known artist has been seen in the United States in an exhibition of examples of varied crafts by British artist-craftsmen circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. There have been other individual examples of Collingwood rugs displayed in important New York stores and exhibition centers across the country.

Share the Treats

HALLOWEEN brought both tricks and treats to bedridden children in Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. The teenage council of the Miccio-Red Hook Police Athletic League visited the hospital's children wards, bringing with them candy bars, pumpkins, toys, and entertainment featuring marionettes, a ventriloquist, and vocal club. Dave Smith is director of center.

Wishes on the Wing

THE Japanese say that if you fold a thousand paper birds your wishes will come true! Therefore, Japanese students sent *two* thousand good wishes to the children at the Arts and Crafts Center in Torrance, California, in the form of over two thousand paper-folded cranes. The center strung the birds on chains and used them to decorate its Christmas tree. Last summer, the Torrance arts-and-crafts classes made puppets for the play *The Three Little Pigs* and sent them to the children of Japan in care of Miss Sachiko Sakomizu, who taught flower arranging to children and adults in Torrance last year. Sachiko is now teaching English and recreation philosophy in Japan and her students folded the cranes.

Bagging Litter

Mr. Weiler

THE first stage of "Operation Clean-Up," a long-range campaign by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to combat litter-bugging on public lands in Arizona has been an outstanding success. Response was excellent according to Fred J. Weiler, BLM state director. More than six hundred litter bags and anti-litter packets were distributed to the 1256 hunters checked through three stations in the Arizona Strip, prime hunting wilderness in the northwest corner of the state, where the initial phase of the program was conducted. "Hunters cooperated fully," the BLM state director reported. "Not only did they pick up their own trash and keep their camp areas clean, they cleaned up areas of refuse left by previous campers."

BLM field men reported that scarcely a single dirty camp was found and that they issued more than ninety "Clean Camp" certificates, signed by Mr. Weiler and William S. Earp, Arizona Strip district manager for BLM, commending campers for having an exceptionally clean camp.

Trash barrels were placed at strategic locations throughout the hunting area and more than forty barrels of refuse were deposited by hunters. Hunters not only cooperated by taking their full trash barrels to central BLM collection points, but also returned the empty barrels to camp sites. BLM officials reported that visitors to the area assisted in solving another common littering problem—that of proper disposition of full litterbags. Rather than leaving the full bags scattered carelessly throughout the area, hunters, almost without exception, took them to the trash collection points.

The campaign, designed to encourage hunters, campers, fishing parties, and other outdoor enthusiasts to cooperate in a program to fight the ever-growing problem of trash cluttering the nation's outdoors, was initiated during the current hunting season on the Arizona Strip as the first step in what is expected by BLM to become a statewide program.

Litterally Speaking

• Litter cleanup costs U.S. taxpayers an estimated $500,000,000 a year. Urban communities spend nearly $300,000,000 of that amount for street cleaning. Another $100,000,000 goes for litter removal from highways.

• Litter-caused fires represent an annual loss of more than $22,000,000.

• In Los Angeles, litter costs taxpayers ten cents a pound. The annual cleanup bill in that city comes to more than $4,000,000.

• In New York City, three million tons of litter—enough to fill the Empire State Building fifteen times—must be cleaned up each year.

• At the Toledo, Ohio, city zoo, an estimated 264 tons of litter are removed from the grounds each summer.

• Litter-strewn waters are dangerous for swimmers and fishermen. Litter can damage boats, cause serious accidents. Litter-polluted waters are a threat to marine and plant life.

• An anti-litter drive in Oregon cut litter-removal costs for roads and highways nearly in half.

Notes on the Cuff

• The Friends of Animals, a group of young Montrealers interested in animal life, was organized recently under the sponsorship of the Montreal Parks Department, and already has a few hundred members.

• Some interesting new pups at Griffith Park Zoo in Los Angeles are "raccoon dogs" from Japan—wild dogs which look as though they had been crossed with raccoons.

PEOPLE IN THE RECREATION NEWS

SIX prominent professional and lay leaders in the parks and recreation field have recently been added to the National Recreation Association's Board of Trustees *(for other recent additions to the Board see* RECREATION *September 1963)*. The new members include:

Louis B. Houston, director of parks and recreation in Dallas, Texas, since 1939. Mr. Houston has a degree in engineering from Southern Methodist University and was assistant to the Dallas city manager before assuming his parks and recreation post. He has been active in many organizations, including the Boy Scouts, Dallas Council of Social Agencies, Texas Beach and Pool Association (past-president), Texas Turfgrass Association (past-president), American Institute of Park Executives (past member of the board of directors), and many others. He is particularly interested in the conservation of land areas for recreation and the development of recreation facilities for all age groups.

Hamilton B. Mitchell of Rye, New York, president and chief operating officer of the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation. He has served as chairman of the Recreation Commission in Pelham, New York. His participation in community recreation projects stems from his basic interest in child development. He is also particularly concerned with the conservation of land areas for recreation. He is included in *Who's Who in America.*

Mrs. P. P. Manion, Jr., vice-chairman of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Park and Recreation Board. She is the first and only woman ever appointed to the Tulsa board. Mrs. Manion has been active in many local civic projects and served on many local committees. She has held numerous state and local positions with the League of Women Voters and is a director of the league's state board. She is also on the boards of the Tulsa Chapter of the American Red Cross and of the Tulsa Community Chest.

Charles E. Doell of Minneapolis, superintendent emeritus of the Minneapolis Parks Department. Mr. Doell has spent a half century in the parks and recreation movement and continues to serve the field as a consultant and teacher. He has a degree in civil engineering. He has written innumerable magazine articles and is the author or co-author of several books, including the recent *Elements of Park and Recreation Administration* (Burgess, 1963). He is a past-president of the American Institute of Park Executives and has held office in many national, state, and local organizations.

Albert V. LaBiche, president of laBiche's fashion stores in New Orleans. He has held office in many local organizations including the New Orleans Salvation Army, is a member of the Mississippi River Bridge Authority and the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and a former member of the New Orleans Levee Board and Metropolitan Crime Commission. He is especially interested in seeing that children grow up safe and healthy and in the conservation of land areas for recreation. ➡

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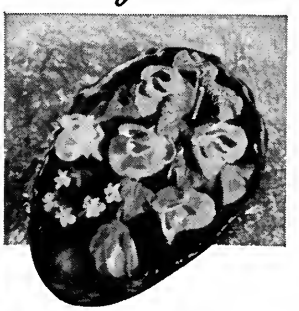

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Mrs. Richard M. Colgate of Oldwick, New Jersey, and Nantucket, Massachusetts. Playgrounds and recreation are a Colgate family tradition. The Colgate family has worked closely with the National Recreation Association and has donated land for parks and playground areas in New Hampshire and New Jersey. Mrs. Colgate is very interested in conservation and land preservation and served as NRA's official representative on the New Jersey Green Acres Committee in 1961 promoting a successful $60,000,000 state bond issue for parks and recreation lands.

• • •

THE NEW director of the National Park Service, **George B. Hartzog, Jr.**, has announced several top-management appointments within the service. He has named **Ben H. Thompson** as assistant director for resources studies; **Jackson E. Price,** assistant director for specialized services; **Howard W. Baker,** assistant for operations; **Johannes E. N. Jensen,** assistant director for design and construction; **Theodor R. Swem,** assistant director for cooperative activities; and **Clarence P. Montgomery,** deputy assistant director for administration. The appointments are a culmination of intensive organizational structure study in the NPS and vacancies created by retirements and promotions.

Mr. Hartzog

Mr. Thompson

Mr. Thompson joined the NPS in 1929 and has been assistant director in charge of resource planning since 1961. Mr. Price joined the NPS as chief counsel in 1944 and later became assistant director for conservation, interpretation, and use. Mr. Baker joined the NPS in 1930 as architect and has been NPS regional director in Omaha since 1950. Mr. Jensen, a registered professional engineer, had been with the architectural firm of Eero Saarinen and Associates before joining the NPS in June 1963 as chief of construction division in Washington, D.C. Mr. Swem joined the NPS in 1957 and has been chief of the division of national park and recreation area planning in Washington, D.C. since 1963. Mr. Montgomery joined the NPS as a fiscal clerk in Yorktown, Virginia, in 1933 and has been finance officer for the service in Washington, D.C. since 1955.

• • •

John H. Ward is the new superintendent of parks for the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. Mr. Ward has been acting superintendent of parks since December 1961 and has been responsible for the department's park branch since the retirement of **Fred W. Roewekamp** last September. Mr. Ward began his employment with the city as a landscape architectural assistant in September 1948. His appointment as park superintendent was made from a civil service list for the post.

• • •

Frederick Chester Bode, a sixty-five-year-old retiree, who spent the last nine years working for the Rochester, New York, Recreation Bureau, plans to write a book on how to run a senior citizens center. Mr. Bode is also vice-president of the Rochester-Monroe Chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons. He has been collecting material for the last ten years and for five years has been writing ten to twelve letters a week for information.

• • •

Elizabeth A. Miller joins the staff of the National Recreation Association as of February 1 as national training consultant. Miss Miller will conduct leadership training workshops, advise on recreation programs, and give special attention to helping agencies expand and enrich their programs for girls and women. Her first assignment with NRA will be to conduct several workshops for the youth activities leaders on Air Force bases in the Midwest and Great Lakes areas.

Miss Miller has been teaching at Southwest Missouri State College in her home city of Springfield, Missouri, where she served as director of recreation for the Public Park Board from 1958-62. In 1963 Miss Miller completed work on her Master of Science degree in recreation from the University of Illinois. She has a BS degree from George Williams College, attended the YWCA Professional School and has worked with the YWCA and YMCA.

• • •

In honor of **Conrad Wirth,** the new administrative building at the National Park Service's Stephen T. Mather Interpretative Training and Research Center in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, will be named the Conrad L. Wirth Hall for the recently retired director of the National Park Service. The Mather Center will be dedicated early in 1964. Mr. Wirth retired as NPS director on January 11 after twenty-two years with the service, twelve as director *(see* RECREATION, *December 1963).*

• • •

They love New York! And they are saying it with flowers—and trees and jet fountains and an animated clock for the zoo. Five beauty lovers have banded together to form a nonprofit philanthropic organization known as Make New York Beautiful, Inc., and have set out to beautify their city in a grand manner. **George Delacorte** who has already given the city the Delacorte Theatre and the Alice-in-Wonderland statue in Central Park is donating a twenty-two-jet fountain at the foot of the Columbus Monument in Columbus Circle. He will also donate two fountains for the front entrance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and an animated clock for the Central Park Zoo. **Douglas Leigh** will landscape four blocks of the Times Square area malls. Other members of the group are **Mrs. Orvil E. Dryfoos, Andrew Goodman,** and **Peter Grimm.**

Want to join? Says Mr. Delacorte, aged seventy, "We want guys who are going to kick off and want to do something for their city before they do—give maybe $100,000 or $500,000." *(For more on the art of giving with a flourish, see "It's a Gift!"* RECREATION, *January 1964 and "Public Gifts" by Joseph E. Curtis, February 1963.)*

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ ANTI-SMOKING campaigns and programs—some of dubious value—have followed the Surgeon General's report linking smoking with lung cancer. The National Better Business Bureau is concerned with the increased sales of pills and programs for breaking the cigarette-smoking habit. The bureau says that no pills, tablets, lozenges, liquids, or injections do any good whatsoever in themselves. These products cost up to $30.00, with most of the investment going into promotion.

The bureau states firmly that it "knows of no product which will, in itself, cure the tobacco habit or permanently eliminate the desire for tobacco. Although some products may serve as an aid, primarily psychological, to some persons, a determination to stop, coupled with persistence and will power, is essential for those who would moderate or abstain from smoking."

• In St. Louis, police say they will enforce long-ignored state laws prohibiting smoking by minors and the sale of cigarettes to them. For boys and girls up to sixteen, the police will stop short of making arrests. They will turn their reports over to the juvenile authorities who will determine whether cases should be followed up. Offenders aged seventeen and eighteen will be arrested and booked. The law carries a fine, on conviction, of up to $10.00.

• In Fort Wayne, Indiana, a recent survey revealed that one out of every ten youngsters in the sixth through ninth grades of the public schools smoked cigarettes. The survey was conducted among 8,833 pupils, mostly in the eleven-to-fifteen age bracket.

• Teachers were urged to stop smoking immediately by the director of the Massachusetts state colleges, Dr. John Gillespie. He declares, "The big difficulty in teaching pupils that smoking is a cursed habit results from 'authority' figures — teachers, clergymen, physicians, parents, [recreation leaders]— who set a foul example by smoking."

❀

▸ CITYWIDE TOURS by the New York Shakespeare Festival calls for free open-air productions this summer of Shakespeare's plays in twenty-five New York City parks and playgrounds. The city Board of Estimate has allocated $170,000 for the tour in addition to the $100,000 it already gives each year toward the presentation of the festival's plays at the Delacorte Theater in Central Park. The tour allotment will be supplemented by $35,000 already donated by George T. Delacorte for a mobile stage. *(For more on Mr. Delacorte and his gifts to New York City, see Page 52.)*

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▸ CRITERIA for evaluating recreation potential of rivers still in their free-flowing state will be established by a joint U.S. Department of Interior and Department of Agriculture Wild Rivers Study Team. It has selected sections of twelve rivers with outstanding recreation potential for detailed study. This could lead to designation of a nationwide system of free-flowing rivers. Such a system would protect and maintain certain streams with high recreation value in their free-flowing state so that unique fishing, canoeing, floating, and other outdoor recreation opportunities could be maintained.

The segments of the rivers selected for detailed study are the three forks of the Flathead in Montana, the Skagit and its Sauk and Suiattle tributaries in Washington, the Rogue in Oregon, the Klamath in California, the Rio Grande in New Mexico, the upper Green in Wyoming, and the Niobrara in Nebraska. Also selected are the St. Croix and Namekagon in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the North Branch of the Susquehanna in New York and Pennsylvania, the upper Hudson in New York, the Big South Fork of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the headwaters of the Savannah in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

❀

▸ RETIRED EXECUTIVES of the National Park Service will make up a Committee of Senior Executives to serve on a consultative basis and assist the NPS on matters of broad policy and program. Committee members will serve without compensation. The committee, not limited in number, will consist initially of Horace M. Albright, now residing in Los Angeles; Newton B. Drury, Berkeley, California; Eivind T. Scoyen, Visalia, California; Hillory A. Tolson, Washington, D.C.; and Conrad L. Wirth, Chevy Chase, Maryland. *(For more on Mr. Wirth, see Page 52.)* George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the NPS, explains that, "From time to time, this committee will be invited to meet with the operating officials—our regional directors and assistant directors —when we are considering and formulating the broad programs of the service. Individual members may also be called upon to perform special assignments." *(For other changes in the National Park Service, see Page 52.)*

▸ AN OUTSTANDING ORNITHOLOGIST, Dr. Arthur Augustus Allen, died on January 18 at the age of seventy-eight. Dr. Allen, a member of the Cornell University faculty for forty-six years, founded the university's ornithology laboratory in 1911 and was subsequently credited with a number of significant contributions to the study of birdlife. He was also the founder and the second vice-president of the Wildlife Society and a member of the advisory board of the National Association of Audubon Societies. He was the author of *Stalking Birds with Color Camera* and eight other books on birdlife as well as numerous articles.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ A SPORTS PARTICIPATION survey, made by the Athletic Institute and revealed in *Sportscope* of December 30, 1963, shows that the greatest gains in participation in the two-year period from 1961 to 1963 were in volleyball—20,000,000 to 60,000,000; roller skating, 15,000,000 to 26,000,000; camping, 5,500,000 to 12,000,000; water skiing, 6,000,000 to 8,000,000; target archery, 5,500,000 to 7,000,600; and duck-pin bowling, 560,000 to 2,225,000. Sports that had over 10,000,000 participants each are billiards, 18,000,000; boating, 37,500,000; ten-pin bowling, 32,000,000; camping, 12,000,000; cycling, 55,000,000; fishing, 32,600,000; shuffleboard, 10,000,000; roller skating, 26,000,000; table tennis, 20,000,000; and volleyball, 60,000,000.

▸ GUIDANCE MATERIAL for Royal Canadian Air Force recreation activities are now included in a lively newsletter called the *Phoenix*. The first issue (Vol. 1, No. 1) appeared in December 1963. The newsletter covers sports and fitness, arts and crafts, cultural and social activities and is full of information and resources. The first issue had an editorial by Wing Commander J. K. Tett, head of the RCAF Recreation Branch.

▸ THE SIZE, SHAPE, AND FUNCTIONS of a marina today are highly flexible. A guidebook for the community as well as private investor interested in marina development is available from the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue,

New York 10017, for $2.00. It covers modern marina concepts, planning for profit, development of the marina plan, financing and cost estimating, and public relations. Profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs, this striking spiralbound pamphlet is a good model for annual reports of all kinds. *(For more on marinas, see Page 59.)*

▸ BUILDING a sound foundation for a long-range river-system planning, development, and management agency is the principal theme of the first annual report of the Delaware River Basin Commission, 25 Scotch Road, Trenton, New Jersey. Laying the foundation for this four-state (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware) and federal agency involved a vast combination of administrative organizing, staffing, compiling of knowledge, early programing, and establishing of cooperative relations with other agencies. This is another report meriting study not only for its contents but its appearance.

▸ RECREATION FOR INCOME. Two new pamphlets recently issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are designed to aid the development of rural areas for recreation enterprises. Addressed to private land owners and operators, *Rural Recreation Enterprises for Profit* covers all aspects of private rural recreation resources and tells of the assistance available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other public agencies to develop the nation's rural recreation resources. Addressed to the general public seeking outdoor recreation areas, *Rural Recreation* describes the facilities and opportunities now available and explains what the average citizen can do to help increase the outdoor recreation available to him by supporting private and public developments. The pamphlets are available for $.20 each from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402.

▸ THE NUMBER of senior citizens (those aged sixty-five and over) continues to grow rapidly, and now approaches the 18,000,000 mark, a gain of one million since the 1960 Census. It is estimated that this age group will total twenty million by 1970 and may number twenty-four and a half million by 1980. The largest concentration of those over sixty-five is not in either of the so-called "retirement states" of Florida and California but in New York. California comes next.

▸ FINANCIAL AID for graduate students in public recreation and park administration, therapeutic recreation and rehabilitation, outdoor recreation, college-union administration, outdoor and other recreation settings (armed forces, business and industry, voluntary youth-serving agencies, et cetera) are available at the University of Illinois in Champaign. These offer opportunity to combine graduate study with teaching, research, and public service. For further information write to Professor Charles K. Brightbill, Head, Department of Recreation and Municipal Park Administration, 104 Huff Gym, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois 61822.

COMING EVENTS

National Social Workers Month, *February 15-March 15.* For information, program aids, publicity kits, write to James H. Scull, National Association of Social Workers, 2 Park Avenue, New York 10016.

18th Annual Great Lakes Park Training Institute, *February 24-28. Potawatomi Inn, Pokagon State Park, Angola, Indiana.* For information write to Department of Recreation, HPER Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

National Hobby Month, *March 1-30.* For information write to Hobby Guild of America, Albert Bassuk, President, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Children's Art Month, *March.* For information, write to The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017.

National Wildlife Week, *March 15-21.* For information write to Russ J. Neugebauer, Assistant Chief, 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Study Conference, Association for Childhood Education International, *March 29-April 3, Portland, Oregon.* For further information, write to Association for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

National Library Week, *April 12-18.* For further information, write to National Library Week Program, 58 West 40th Street, New York 10018.

Bike Safety Week, *April 20-25.* For information write to Ralph J. Gentles, Public Relations Officer, Optimist International, 4494 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis.

Annual Conference of State Executives on Aging, *April 26-29, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.* For further information, write to Charles Lavin, Office of Aging, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Canada-United States Goodwill Week, *April 27-May 2.* For information write to L.A. Hapgood, Assistant Secretary, Kiwanis International, 101 East Erie Street, Chicago 60611.

National Safe Boating Week, *June 28-July 4.* For information, write to National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

6th National Jamboree for Boy Scouts of America, *July, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.* For further information, write to National Council BSA, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

▸ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the National Council on Aging will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, February 11-16, not February 17-20 as previously announced by the Council.

▸ COMING TO THE FAIR? One of the distinctive pleasures of a visit to New York City is dining out. There are more different kinds of restaurants here than in any other city on earth. This is pointed up in a new edition of the free *Visitors New York Restaurant Guide* which lists some three hundred eating places. Given with the name and location of each restaurant is its type of cuisine, specialities of the house, entertainment offered and prices. Free copies are available from the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 90 East 42nd Street, New York 10017. Also available free is a *Visitors Shopping Guide to New York City.*

▸ THE FIRST GUIDE to provide complete information about financial assistance for students interested in training for the professions of psychiatry, psychology, nursing, social work, occupational therapy, and recreation has just been published by the National Association for Mental Health. The twenty-page, illustrated booklet, called *A Guide to Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans in the Mental Health Field,* covers types of financial aid available, names and addresses of major sources of financial assistance, and suggested steps to secure this aid. Copies are available for $.50 from the association at 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019.

▸ WHAT IS UNESCO? A new publication by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, *The American Interest in UNESCO,* describes the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today through its activities in education, mass communications, science, and culture. The publication is meant for the teacher, the student, the discussion group leader, and the interested citizen who wants a succinct and easily readable account of UNESCO and U.S. participation in that organization. The brochure is on sale for $.30 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Start planning to go to the Congress

Arrows indicate Congress headquarters hotels: Deauville in foreground with Carillon just behind.

A LOOK AHEAD AT MIAMI BEACH

Charles M. Christiansen

THE SETTING for the 1964 Congress—the oceanfront of Miami Beach, Florida—will truly be one of the most enticing in the long history of the Congresses. The Congress will be held a week later than usual—October 4-8.

Delegates have many special features and events in store for them. These include a "Poor Man's Night Club Tour" (of recreation center evening programs and entertainment), "Pic-a Tour" (quite a choice), and a "Blind Man's Square Dance." Hank Swan, chairman of the Congress Program Planning Committee, is well aware of the outside interests to attract delegates from the Congress. Therefore, he and the Program Committee have resolved to offer the most outstanding Congress possible and to provide time during the Congress week for delegates to partake of the attractions of this area.

Certainly, one important consideration for the success of any Congress is the eating and housing facilities. Miami Beach offers the best yet in this respect. The two Congress headquarters hotels, the Carillon and the Deauville, are spacious and elegant. Both are located on the ocean, each with its own private beach as well as luxurious swimming pool. All rooms are spacious, air-conditioned, and beautifully decorated. Of course, TV and radio are available in all rooms complimentary. The rates will be very reasonable also *(to be published next month)*. All hotels will offer a Modified American Plan (MA) for registered guests (optional). For $3.00 a day extra a delegate may have a complete breakfast (juice, eggs, cereal, ham or bacon, sweet rolls, beverages, et cetera) and dinner (complete five-course dinner with seven to ten choices).

Another hotel where delegates may stay is the Sherry Frontenac. This hotel also offers MA, private beach on ocean, private pool, air-conditioned rooms, TV, and is also attractive and spacious, although not as large as the headquarters hotels. It is only half a block from the Congress headquarters.

Four motels which are centrally located to Congress Headquarters are Her Majesty, the Garden of Allah, the Oasis, and the Rowe Congress. None of the motels are on the ocean. However, all have private swimming pools and are within a short walking distance of the Congress headquarters and a free public beach. All motels are air-conditioned and have free parking. Kitchenettes are available at a small extra charge. MA is not offered at the motels.

If you should happen to arrive a few days early or stay a few days later, you may want to visit some of the interesting sights in the Miami area. For instance, Vizcaya, the estate of the late James Deering, is now open to the public as an art museum. Vizcaya was built in 1914 in the style of the great 16th and 17th century houses of Italy. Or you may wish to visit the Seaquarium which has one of the largest collections of tropical fishes and marine life in the world. Animal lovers will want to see the "Monkey Jungle" and the "Parrot Jungle." You might like to watch the University of Miami play California in the Orange Bowl on Friday, October 9. Of course, there are numerous fishing trips that can be scheduled any day of the week. Beautiful public golf courses are available. Other interesting attractions in this area include the Miami Wax Museum, Musa Isle Seminole Indian Village, or a boat ride in a glass-bottom boat into the Gulf Stream.

Other tours might include a trip to Silver Springs, Cypress Gardens, or a boat trip to the Everglades. The Program Committee is investigating the possibility of a three-day cruise to Nassau after the Congress. There will be more information on this in a later issue of RECREATION.

From this brief picture of the setting for the 1964 Congress, we think that you will agree this will be an exciting Congress. We expect many wives and families to attend this year. You might also plan to take in the New York World's Fair as well on your way to or from Florida *(see Page 59)*.

If you have any questions or suggestions for the 1964 Congress, write to the National Recreation Congress, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 10011. #

MR. CHRISTIANSEN *is secretary of the National Recreation Congress.*

THIS IS YOUR NRA

PART I

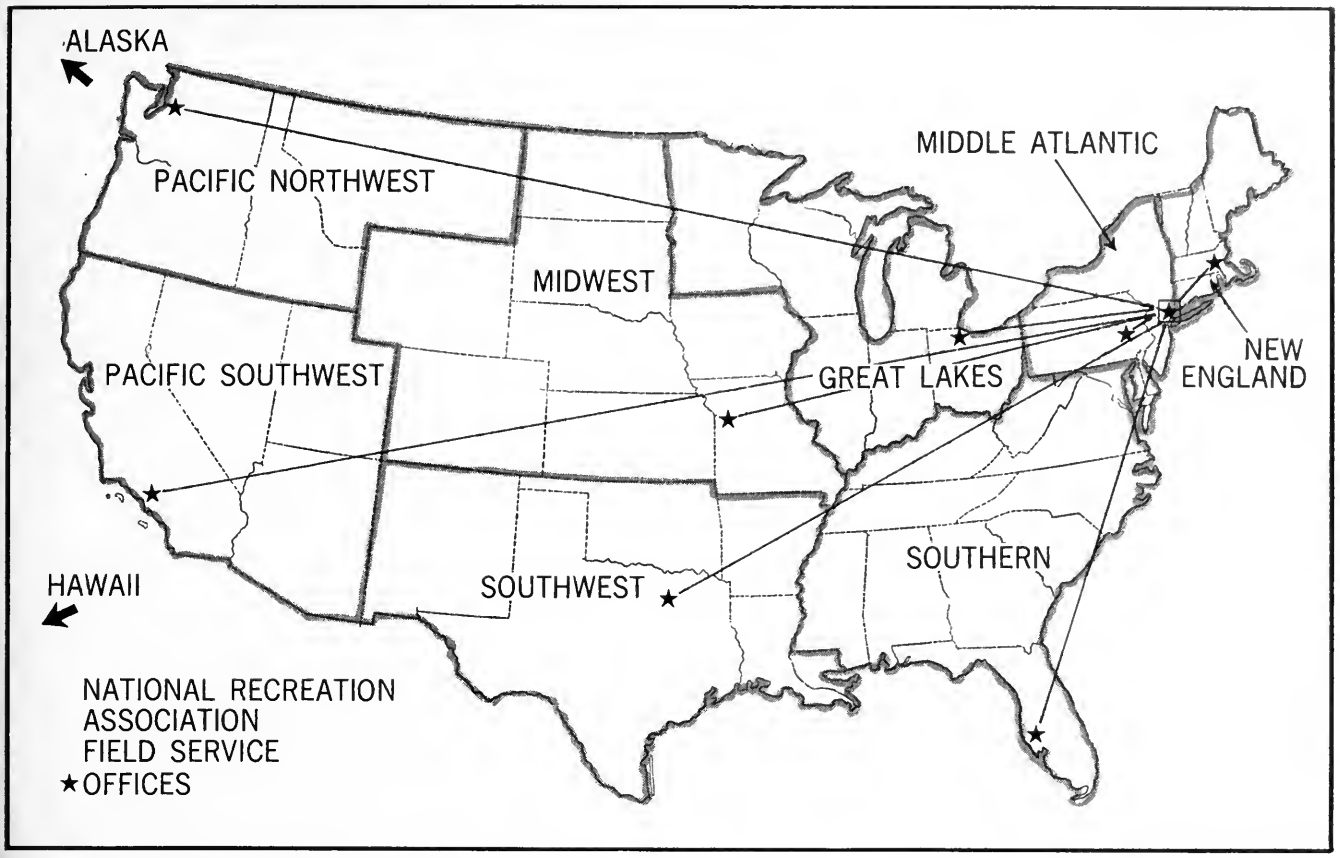
As a recreation administrator, leader, teacher, student, or other professional visiting New York City, you will probably be planning to drop in at 8 West Eighth Street—headquarters of the National Recreation Association. This is in the famous old buildings which once housed the Whitney Museum of American Art and the studios of Daniel Chester French, Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, and many other well-known artists. NRA headquarters is just a block from historic Washington Square and the downtown campus of New York University, and a few doors from Fifth Avenue; it is easy for the out-of-town visitor to find and easy for everybody to reach. Stop by if you're coming to the World's Fair or en route to the 1964 Recreation Congress in Miami Beach *(see Pages 55 and 59)*.

NRA headquarters backs on picturesque MacDougal Alley where in 1907 sculptress Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney rented a studio at Number 19. The wealthy Mrs. Whitney soon became aware of the acute plight of her fellow artists in Greenwich Village, especially those who did not conform to the current academic mold. In 1914, she converted a house at 8 West Eighth Street, adjoining her studio, into rent-free studios and exhibition space. Among the liberal artists who helped shape the policies of the Whitney Studio exhibitions —and later those of the Whitney Museum—were Robert Henri, Arthur D. Davis, John Sloan, William Glackens, Guy Pène du Bois, Allen Tucker, Eugene Speicher, Charles Sheeler, Henry Schnakenberg, Alexander Brook, and critic Farbes Watson.

In 1930, Mrs. Whitney remodelled three buildings—8, 10, and 12 West Eighth Street—and founded the Whitney Museum of American Art, with her collection of about five hundred pieces of American non-academic art as its nucleus. The museum opened to the public on November 18, 1931.

The Whitney remodelling had incorporated the studio at Number 12 once used by Daniel Chester French. Here, he had worked on such pieces as the seated Lincoln for the Lincoln Memorial, the statues of Wendell Phillips in Boston's Public Gardens, Commodore Perkins in Annapolis, Ralph Waldo Emerson in Concord, Governor Oglethorpe in Savannah, the figures for the Du Pont Fountain in Washington, the Russell Alger Memorial in Detroit, and the "Alma Mater" for Columbia University.

National Recreation Association Headquarters, New York City



In addition to its headquarters staff in New York City, NRA has nine district offices to serve you.

When the Whitney Museum moved uptown to its present site on West 54th Street, adjoining the Museum of Modern Art, the buildings on Eighth Street were converted into the headquarters of the NRA and now also shelter American Youth Hostels. The Thomas Hart Benton murals completed in 1932 for the library of the Whitney now look down on the editorial staff of RECREATION Magazine.

YOU MAY BE just dropping in at NRA headquarters for a friendly chat or to get acquainted, or keeping a prearranged appointment with a staff member, planning to use the large recreation library, which has volumes going back into the history of the recreation movement in this country and the latest books on recreation subjects, or just taking a tour of this interesting building. Whatever the reason for your call, you know that you can expect a hearty welcome and any help that the NRA staff can give you—for the NRA is first of all a service organization.

If you are a Service Associate of the Association, or if your agency is a Service Affiliate, you are an even closer member of the family, and are familiar with the many services available to you. You have previously established a definite relationship to the NRA. You know, for instance, that the latest books on recreation, displayed in the Recreation Book Center, just off the reception room, are available to you at a discount, and that the receptionist will see that you get in touch with any staff member you would like to see. She will introduce you to the librarian who will locate that reference you are hunting or find you a comfortable corner in which to browse.

THE National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpartisan, and nonsectarian agency concerned exclusively with recreation, and has been so since it was established as the Playground Association of America fifty-eight years ago. Having grown and changed according to the recreation needs of people through the years, the NRA serves the nation to the end that every child shall have a place to play in safety and *that every person, young and old, shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of his expanding free time.*

The NRA concept of recreation includes creative and cultural activities, social recreation, and individual recreation interests that can carry over into the personal life of the individual, as well as sports and athletics. It covers not only playgrounds but recreation centers, day and overnight camps, parks, museums, children's zoos, art centers, housing developments, including both program and facilities. It is concerned with family recreation in the home, in the camp, and in the community center, and its activities naturally reflect concern for physical fitness, and for special groups such as the aging, the physically or mentally handicapped, patients in hospitals, and other institutionalized groups.

The Association's primary aim is to serve the recreation movement in America. Its relation to other recreation agencies and their leaders, at federal, state, or local levels, can be summed up in the word *service.* To serve you, there are fourteen departments and eighty

staff persons in the building at 8 West Eighth Street, and nine district offices across the United States *(see map)*.

EACH NRA district is served by one or more district representatives who serve under the field director at NRA headquarters. They represent *field service*, keystone of the NRA organization. There are eleven NRA district representatives, and they serve all fifty of the United States, plus Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan in Canada. They are the on-the-spot men and women who come, when called, to help local communities help themselves in setting up community-wide recreation services and solving recreation problems. Leadership training specialists also serve in the field department.

Backing up each district representative are a host of headquarters services that actually make NRA as close to you as your nearest mailbox. A letter or call to the NRA Correspondence and Consultation Department will bring information on forms of organization, sources of equipment, results of surveys on land values and recreation, safety, fund-raising—and much more. A query to the Program Services Department can help you solve problems of what's good for youngsters, oldsters, or in-betweeners.

Interested in filling a job or finding one? The Personnel Services Department can help you do either—plus offering information on job descriptions and standards, methods of administration, recruitment, colleges with recreation curricula, and other personnel-related matters. In addition, the annual Institutes in Recreation Administration, conducted by Personnel Services, are of great value to hundreds of top recreation executives. Applicants over the quota have to be turned away every year.

The Consultation Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped offers specialized help in a new and fast-growing field. Its publications are available at cost and its personalized advice answers your special questions. The Consultation Service, too, offers training institutes that have helped many hospitals, homes for the aged, recreation departments, and health groups establish recreation programs for those who are ill or who are mentally or physically handicapped. Most interesting recently was its experimental project with the homebound *(see* RECREATION, *June 1961)*. Its monthly column in the magazine is familiar to all readers of RECREATION.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, the Surveys and Planning Department conducts studies of recreation resources and needs and proposes plans for long-range development. No community is too large and none too small—surveys have been made for a whole state, for counties, cities, and villages.

The Public Information and Education Department helps you with public relations problems—but it also tells the story of the importance of recreation to the public at large. It provides the materials communities use to tell their own story during June Is National Recreation Month promotion.

NRA maintains a central Recreation Library at its headquarters and there are branches in Toledo, Kansas City, and Los Angeles. The Recreation Book Center screens the books of hundreds of publishers, approves those to be listed in *A Guide to Books on Recreation* (AGBOR), and offers you the convenience of one source from which to purchase all the different recreation books you need for your department.

The Volunteer Service Bureau is in touch with hundreds of volunteers throughout the country, providing them materials to gain added support for recreation locally and nationally.

Besides RECREATION Magazine, NRA publishes more than two hundred books and pamphlets. Responsible for the design and production of these basic recreation references is the Special Publications Department.

THE DEPARTMENTS of NRA could not serve you effectively if they were not constantly in touch with what's going on in government, the arts, the sciences, education, religious groups, and social welfare. The voice of NRA is heard on your behalf at Congressional hearings, influencing the form of bills dealing with recreation and open space. NRA representatives on the committees of the National Social Welfare Assembly help to shape standards for all national agencies and to call their attention to the problems raised by America's expanding leisure. The NRA staff consultant on the cultural arts keeps in touch with theater, dance, and music groups to serve you better in your community.

Whether it's a White House Conference on Children or a meeting of the National Committee on Aging, the Wilderness Association, the National Cultural Center, or the Peace Corps, some one from NRA is on hand—not just to listen and report to you, but to give active leadership to the group's thinking. In short, under the guidance of the Executive Director's office, almost a hundred men and women of NRA's staff in all parts of the United States are ready to serve you through eleven district offices and twelve headquarters departments. #

●

SCIENCE is not the be-all and end-all of life. You may know all about the sun and all about the atmosphere and all about the rotation of the earth, and yet miss the radiance of the sunset. Culture has to do with the less material aspects of life, like intellectual proficiency and the love of beautiful things. It includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, and other attributes acquired by man in the shared existence we call society. It is false to think of culture as something we seek merely as a distraction from the workaday world. Neither is it a craving for sensation, a fastidious search for strange refinement, or a jealous cultivation of art as a thing preserved for the elite. Culture is, collectively, the sum of special knowledge that accumulates in any nation or large united group and is the common property of all its members. Culture is also an individual thing. Man does not live by bread alone. He turns from labor to look inward, examining himself, and outward, speculating on life and what is beyond life. These thoughts he expresses through speech and drama, music and ballet, painting and sculpture, poetry and literature. These are the things that give us our status as human beings.
—From *Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter,* October 1962.

DROP ANCHOR AT THE FAIR

Stop by on your way to the Recreation Congress in Miami Beach

The marina of the future at the New York World's Fair will be built almost entirely of Fiberglas-reinforced plastic (FRP).

COME TO THE FAIR—the New York World's Fair, opening April 22—by land, sea, and air. If you come by sea you will find a berth at a modern marina which will serve as the waterborne entrance to the fair and remain as a permanent facility after the fair is terminated. The marina will consist of a system of interconnecting, floating Fiberglas causeways and finger slips, incorporating seven circular service islands. Initially, the marina will berth over seven hundred boats and eventually accommodate up to two thousand. The design sponsor is the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation.

While the Fiberglas pontoon and deck system has been used with great success on the California coast, the "service island" concept used here will be an innovation. A total of seven islands are called for in the plan—three, 50 feet in diameter, and four, 38 feet in diameter. They will serve a number of functions: retail selling of boats and engines; housing food, drink, and ice-dispensing (coin-operated) machines; and fueling of boats.

The circular pontoon base of the islands will be constructed of welded steel incased with Flakeglas, a new corrosion protective coating by Owens-Corning. The roofs of the islands will be translucent, molded Fiberglas, designed and illuminated in a fashion which will be extremely striking at night. The islands are secured and move up and down with the water level on a central steel piling which penetrates the center of the island and projects through the roof.

Aside from the major assignment of Fiberglas for deck, flotation, and island construction, there will be other important subsidiary uses. A utility console has been designed which will incorporate a number of electrification functions. A molded Fiberglas housing will provide all electric utilities: a low-profile illumination for headers and walkways, power outlets for 110- and 220-volt takeoff, and an integral box and jack for rental telephone. A molded Fiberglas box has been designed to serve as utility deck cabinet and to function alternately as a garbage container. The above two components are offered in a most haphazard and untidy fashion by the average marina today, contributing to the present lack of cleanliness and inefficient service.

Molded Fiberglas materials will be used extensively in lesser applications in the systems: electric junction boxes, light poles, marker and mooring buoys. Any number of accessory applications have been selected where the material will serve well and justify its usage.

Advantages of this Fiberglas flotation system includes maintenance of a constant level in relation to boats at all times (eight-foot tide range in Flushing Bay) and great flexibility. By simply removing pile and disconnecting segments a new layout can be established. Fiberglas deck panels and pontoons mean vastly reduced maintenance—no rot, rust, or corrosion; no splintered decks, no painting; molded-in anti-skid deck, easy to keep clean; impervious to attack from marine organism; no water absorption—leak-proof; resistance to ice damage; and light weight for easy installation and removal. #

Advantages of this Fiberglas flotation system: headers and fingers are kept at a constant level in relation to the boats.

Looking underneath Fiberglas-reinforced plastic prefabricated pontoons set in a wood framework to form prototype header.

NRA DISTRICT RECREATIO

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

THE West Coast is exploding recreation-wise; therefore "Living in the Explosive 60's" is the theme of the 16th Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference, to be held at the famous Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, California, February 22-26. This conference, second in size only to the National Recreation Congress, is cosponsored by the California Park and Recreation Society, the California Association of Park and Recreation Administrators, the California State Division of Recreation, Department of Parks and Recreation, and the National Recreation Association. The conference will be preceded by a special Institute for Administrators on "Creative Leadership in the Public Service" on February 22, and various business meetings.

Keynote speaker at the opening general session will be John A. Carver, Jr., special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. The second general session will be a discussion of consolidation and merger of three national recreation and park organizations with Ray O. Butler, executive director, American Recreation Society; Al LaGasse, executive director, American Institute of Park Executives; and Joseph Prendergast, executive director, National Recreation Association.

A dramatics workshop will be conducted by staff members of the Anaheim Parks and Recreation Department on February 26. An arts-and-crafts workshop will also be conducted for the delegates by the Armed Forces Section of California Park and Recreation Society.

Points of interest in the Anaheim area include the Newport Beach marina, the community center buildings in Santa Ana, the special nautical theme of the "Atlantis" playground in Garden Grove, park facilities in Anaheim—and, of course, Disneyland.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE: *Charles Reitz*

SOUTHEASTERN

SEVERAL hundred park and recreation executives from the five southeastern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina will convene at the annual Southeastern Executive's Recreation Conference in Columbia, South Carolina, March 31-April 2. Conference headquarters will be at the Hotel Wade Hampton. Conference sessions will revolve around the central theme, "Recreation —An Essential Service," with a day-in-depth featuring subtopics around the theme each of the three days.

Dr. Harold Meyer, recently retired as chairman of the recreation curriculum at the University of North Carolina, will address the delegates at the opening session on "It pays to Sell Service." General Mark Clark, well-known American World War II hero and an outstanding orator, will address the delegates at luncheon on the opening day.

On April 1, the day-in-depth session will center around "Financing Recreation as an Essential Service," with Nathan Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida, first presenting the topic, and workshop groups following the presentation. The final day-in-depth session is "Administering Recreation as an Essential Service."

The field staff from South Carolina communities attending the conference will participate in a special performing arts workshop to be directed by Siebolt Frieswyk, NRA Special Consultant on the Performing Arts. Special entertainment programs for delegates and wives are being developed by the program committee and the state recreation society.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE: *Temple Jarrell*

SOUTHWEST

THE 42nd Annual Conference of the Southwest District will be held in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, March 31-April 4. The program will include timely topics for discussion, outstanding speakers, and a tour of facilities of the Park and Recreation Department of the city of Dallas.

The Dallas park system has 135 park areas with a total of 14,175.51 acres. Three new community recreation centers have been added during the past year bringing the total to thirteen centers in operation. At W. W. Samuell Park during the past year, one of the finest tennis facilities in the nation, consisting of twelve Layhold-surfaced courts, all well-lighted for night play, has been installed. In Fair Park is located the famous Cotton Bowl and the Civic Center of Dallas which includes an aquarium, museum of natural history, museum of fine arts, health and science museum, hall of state, and garden center. The Dallas Zoo in Marsalis Park, three municipal golf courses, three large lake areas and thirteen neighborhood swimming pools, all are a part of the Dallas Park System, and delegates will visit as many of these facilities as possible.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE: *Robert Shipp*

ONFERENCES

Preview of programs, speakers, workshops, special events, tours

GREAT LAKES

THE Great Lakes District Park and Recreation Conference to be held at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee, April 1-3 will be cosponsored by the Wisconsin Recreation Association and the administrators who represent the Big Eleven from the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Featured speakers include Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, and Robert Peterson of the King Features Syndicate of New York City. One of the features of the conference program will be the Allen-Bradley Orchestra and Chorus under the direction of Tony Werth. The program will be presented at the Allen-Bradley Auditorium.

An interesting tour of the Greater Milwaukee park and recreation areas will be offered including the beautiful new Milwaukee zoo, lakefront marina, the lighted school recreation centers, Par-3 golf courses, et cetera.

The conference program will feature a "day-in-depth" on park management and operative procedures. Other topics of interest to the delegates will include: "Evaluating Playground Apparatus," "Training Program for Part-Time and Seasonal Leaders," and "The Teenagers Responsibility to the Community." Workshops will tackle children's theater, Par-3 golf course construction and management, and public programing for handicapped citizens.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES: *Robert Horney*
David Langkammer

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

COME east and south to see the west! Billings, Montana, a city of 355,000 in the southeast corner of the Pacific Northwest will host the annual Recreation and Park Conference April 12-15, sponsored by National Recreation Association and hosted by the Billings Recreation Department. Other agencies cooperating include the Billings Park Department, the Montana Recreation and Parks Association, and the Park Division of Montana Highway Commission.

One of the highlights of the conference will be the general session and workshop on "Arts in Your Program" by Siebolt Frieswyk, NRA consultant on the performing arts.

Many of the delegates will want to visit Glacier or Yellowstone National Parks on their way to or from Billings.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE: *To Be Announced*

MIDWEST

THE 1964 Midwest District Recreation Conference will be held at the Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 14-17. Pre-conference meetings of the Colorado Recreation Society and the NRA District Advisory Committee will be held on April 13.

This conference, choosing for its theme "Recreation with Purpose," will capitalize on the many unusual features and attractions in the Colorado Springs area. It will begin with a Prayer Breakfast in the exhibit area on April 14 at which time the conference will be guests of the Colorado Recreation Society. Speaking at this breakfast will be J. Austin Smith, director of the locker division of the Flxible Company, Loudonville, Ohio. *(See Mr. Smith's editorial, Page 48.)*

Each conference day will begin with a general session and have special emphasis on one area of concern to recreation leadership. At these general sessions a noted speaker will provide background material on the subject. This will serve as the basis for small group discussions on its application during the balance of the day. The emphasis on the first day will be on "Central Purposes of Recreation."

The second day will emphasize "program" and the keynote speech will be given by Virginia Musselman, NRA's director of Program Service. The third day will be devoted to recreation developments and features in Colorado Springs. E. Stuart Richter, director of parks and recreation, will speak on "The Colorado Springs Concept." This will be followed by visits to the program for the handicapped, the construction of creative playground equipment, and the new park and recreation administrative offices. The "look around Colorado Springs" includes lunch at the Air Force Academy and tours of the Academy grounds. An arts-and-crafts workshop will be held in the craft shops at the Academy.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE: *Verna Rensvold*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

THE 13th Annual Maryland Governor's Conference and Middle Atlantic District Recreation and Park Conference will be held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, May 10-13. The conference, sponsored by the Maryland Recreation and Park Society and the National Recreation Asso-

Continued on Page 92

A crowd of children always surrounds the Peace Corps volunteers during their visits to leper colony near Addis Ababa. Sam Fisk and Ernie Fox talk to youngsters as one boy traces the picture of Bach imprinted on Fox's sweatshirt.

NEW LIFE IN A LEPROSARIUM

Most appropriate for Brotherhood Week, February 16-23, is the heartwarming recreation work Peace Corps volunteers are doing with Ethiopian youth at the leprosarium near Addis Ababa

Tim Bodman

NOT FAR SOUTH of Addis Ababa stands one of Ethiopia's leper colonies *(also called leprosaria by some sophisticated Westerners)*. It sits on a high hill overlooking a neat and characteristically well-cultivated farming district. The colony looks clean and fresh, and its appearance is enhanced by Ethiopia's almost perfect climate.

A month after the first members of the Ethiopia group arrived, volunteers Sue and Herb Siegel of Los Angeles perceived that the Peace Corps could do useful work in this undermanned outpost of society. They talked to a director of the leprosarium, Sister Rankin Bohlberg, a Swedish volunteer worker, and she encouraged their interest. Sister Rankin, who has been described as "Ethiopia's Isak Dinesen," suggested that Peace Corps volunteers could build athletic fields and organize activities for children of the colony.

Within a few weeks, seven volunteers, working only on Saturday afternoons, built a volleyball court and laid the foundations for a soccer field, a difficult project as the field was crisscrossed by paths used for years by the entire community. Many of the older residents could not understand why they should suddenly have to walk around the field, even if there was a game in progress.

Work on the court and the field—clearing ground and digging shallow trenches for boundary lines—was done by younger members of the community with the volunteers' help and encouragement. The older boys directed the labor force, which consisted of a multitude of *lidjoch* (Amharic for children) between two and nine. Volunteers soon learned some basic command words, such as *shamu* (which means cheer or shout), words which evoked spirited working songs from a chorus of small voices.

The work is seldom performed efficiently, but nonetheless Saturday afternoons are a refreshing and cheerful experience in a community of people who have one of the most dreaded diseases in Africa.

THE women volunteers are eager to initiate handicraft work among the children. The more activities the better, but it really doesn't matter what. Just the presence of these Saturday visitors provides excitement.

Every week, as the volunteers leave, they are surrounded by children, all wanting to hold onto their hands. Invariably a compromise of sorts is reached as the children form chains stretching out on either side, two holding volunteers' hands and the others gaining at least a hand of him-who-holds-onto-the-hand, and so on. Once, as the volunteers left, their departure was marked by a tribal dance usually reserved for very important persons.

So far, work at the Addis leprosarium has been limited to recreation activities, but, after some training, volunteers will also provide simple medical services. In any event, contribution at the leprosarium, as in many areas of Peace Corps effort, can best be measured in terms of "espirit" rather than "production." #

MR. BODMAN, *of Leonia, New Jersey, is now serving as a Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia. He teaches English and history in Addis Ababa.*

Ice sculptures included native animals. Many copied Eskimo soapstone carvings. Some of the sculpture was tinted with food coloring—otherwise how could you have a real pink elephant? "Dief" to the left depicts former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker as Humpty Dumpty sitting on his wall. He later had real fall when defeated at polls.

Carnival queen rides atop hillbilly float during parade.

TWO KINDS of energy—atomic and human—make the wheels go round in Deep River, Ontario. Atomic energy makes the community's economic wheels go round and human energy makes the community recreation wheels go round in this town of some fifty-five hundred persons in the bush country north of Ottawa. Human energy operates the sixty-odd recreation clubs and groups run mostly by volunteers. Since Deep River also has an abundance of snow and ice, a winter carnival was a natural development and is a three-day annual event held in late January or early February. This year the carnival's dates are February 7-9.

The carnival includes a parade complete with a snow queen, an ice sculpture contest, skating exhibitions, fireworks, a variety show, and many, many outdoor events. The carnival mascot used on the official emblem is a rakish "canoose" complete with a skating cap and singing bird amidst his antlers. The ice sculptures remain as lawn decorations long after the carnival was over.

The fascination of communication . . .

JULIAN BARTOLINI

SINCE the first sailor received an answer to the message he tossed into the sea in a bottle, people have recognized the fascination of communication with people in distant lands. This time-honored method of starting international correspondence has had amazing results. Some time ago, for instance, a Kansas City businessman threw a letter in a bottle overboard while on a cruise. The bottle was picked up by a Japanese fishing boat and delivered to the ship's captain. Correspondence between the two men on opposite sides of the world is now thriving.

People-to-People, a fast-growing organization started by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1956 to find new ways to promote individual communication among the peoples of the world, has fostered a Letter Exchange Program to further international friendship and understanding. This has become one of the strongest programs under the organization's wing. The others include school and classroom affiliations embracing seven hundred thousand students, community chapter activities, and a program for university students that has reached 750 colleges and universities all over the world.

The School and Classroom Program arranges affiliations between student groups in the United States and countries abroad. The participants exchange letters, art projects, tape recordings, and other items of interest. The Citizens' Program, under which community chapters are formed, provides service to local People-to-People chapters in cities throughout the nation. Through these chapters, communities conduct sister-city affiliations with cities abroad, international festivals, international hosting, and travel programs. The University Program, which establishes chapters on college campuses, helps international students integrate into campus and community life. Through these programs every American has an opportunity to form a solid friendship with a citizen of another country and thus make a personal contribution to world peace.

LETTER WRITING has become an important part of leisure-time activity, and many of the correspondents write to as many as eight, ten, and even twenty-five other persons. One woman, a mother of twins, writes that she estimates she has made at least 130 friends, either directly or indirectly, through letters she has written and received during the last year. These international letter writers have learned their friends in Perth, Paris, and Prague live differently, have different problems, and sometimes have a different view of the way things are going in the world. Some of the similarities they share are striking, however; and through discussions of children, food, travel, politics and literature, strong bonds of friendship have been formed among thousands of writers who never have met.

"My favorite hobby is international correspondence," reports sixteen-year-old Susan Vetter, who uses her leisure time to be an "ambassador-by-letter" to friends abroad. "I am writing to about twenty-five people at present, and the differences in language, customs, climates, and foods make our exchange of letters interesting and vital." Susan, who lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, is one of some forty-five thousand persons conducting correspondence with citizens of other lands through the Letter Exchange Program of People-to-People, Inc.

People-to-People correspondents are matched by a more scientific means than the bottle-in-the-ocean method. Information from some one thousand letters that are received each week in the Kansas City headquarters are filed on three-by-five cards according to nationality, special interests, and age. Twenty volunteer workers sort, file, and match the cards that offer friendship and mutual understanding to correspondents in all parts of the world.

Hobbies are the most usual "handle" by which correspondents are matched. The world over, people have more leisure time for recreation, and they enjoy sharing their pastimes with others who have similar interests:

• A druggist from Branson, Missouri, and a dentist from Milan, Italy, have discovered a mutual interest in exploring caves and write of spelunking trips.

MR. BARTOLINI *is director of the Citizens' Program of People-to-People.*

• A young homemaker in Blackwell, Oklahoma, is exchanging recipes with cooks in Japan and India.
• A stamp collector from McLean, Virginia, writes at least monthly to collectors in India, Japan, Jordan, Malaya, Indonesia, China, Argentina, Chile, Belgium, Iran, Spain, and Germany.

BEEKEEPERS, silviculturists, doll collectors, readers, writers—all manner of hobbyists—are finding they can add exciting new dimensions to their avocations by writing to someone in another part of the world who has a similar enthusiasm. Waiting in the files to be matched with American correspondents are a Canadian totem pole enthusiast; a Colombian interested in magic, moths, and sculpture; and a Filipino who wants information on making a harp.

Gardening has opened many doors for Mrs. Erwin Suther of Britton, South Dakota, who is now South Dakota State World Gardening chairman. She corresponds with six gardeners from five different countries, exchanging gardening ideas, agricultural magazines and pamphlets, as well as personal anecdotes. Mrs. Suther says, "As I correspond with these people, we have formed individual friendships, and the many enjoyable personal letters make us feel that we are dear, close friends."

The most common bond among the letter writers, however, is that they simply want to make friends with persons in other countries—and they do. "I have learned a great deal about the geography, climate, culture, and customs of both Malaya and Ceylon through our correspondence," writes a girl from Milwaukee. "But most important, we have become good friends. I shared his apprenhension when his father underwent a delicate eye operation and his joy at his brother's wedding. It would be wonderful if people could use the many things they have in common as a basis for peace and understanding and use their differences to add variety to life."

Practically everyone has found the letter exchange to be a valuable educational tool. A doctor from Florida has worked out an elaborate system for exchanging language lessons through tape recordings with a doctor in Venezuela; and a Frankfort, South Dakota, girl writes that corresponding with her friend Carlos from Chile "helps me in my school work because he writes to me in Spanish, which I am taking in school."

MOST REQUESTS from children under fourteen, because of the language barrier, are turned over to staff members in the People-to-People School and Classroom Program. They match approximately thirty classrooms a week with classrooms in other countries. These students are involved in the actual exchange of letters, in addition to shipping back and forth such classroom projects as scrapbooks, tape recordings, essays, and drawings depicting life in their respective countries. Classroom directors hope students will continue to correspond even after they leave the classroom. Many strong friendships already have been established through both classroom and letter exchanges.

Susan Vetter, the Minneapolis girl who writes to twenty-five persons, perhaps best sums up the spirit of the People-to-People letter exchange when she says: "If every American wrote to just one person in another country, the future of world relations might look more hopeful. Anyway, it's fun to have a friend across the sea! It makes a country more real than when you've only read about it in geography books. A stamp can start a rewarding friendship."

If you or your group would like to participate in the People-to-People letter exchange, send your name address, age and interests on a card to 2401 Grand Avenue, Kansas City 8, Missouri. Interested children under fourteen years old should ask their teachers to write to People-to-People headquarters in Kansas City for more information about the School and Classroom Program. #

Until you have become really, in actual fact, a brother to everyone, brotherhood will not come to pass.—DOSTOYEVSKY.

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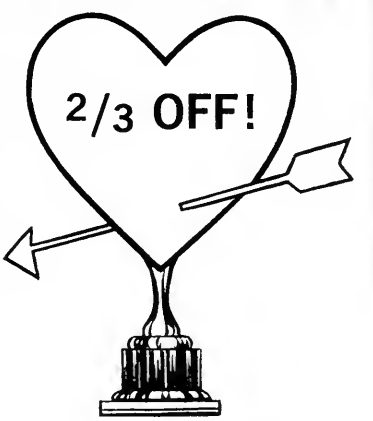

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WORLD RECREATION CONGRESS

See you in Japan . . .

THE land of Fujiyama and the lotus blossom is about to play host to a World Recreation Congress. The city of Osaka, second largest in Japan, and Kyoto, its ancient capital, will be scenes of the meeting, October 2-7; while Tokyo, capital since 1868 and one of the world's fascinating cities, will entertain the 1964 Olympic Games, October 10-24. Alert, world-minded recreationists will want to take advantage of the proximity of these events to cover both. The former is being sponsored by the International Recreation Association and the National Recreation Association of Japan.

The first three days of the Congress will be held in Osaka, the remainder in Kyoto, with a day's viewing of recreational and cultural sites en route. The working languages of the Congress will be English, French, and Japanese.

A three-man delegation, representing the National Recreation Association of Japan, attended the 45th National Recreation Congress in Saint Louis to extend a cordial invitation to participants to attend the World Recreation Congress. See photograph below, right.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

The International Recreation Association has arranged a Boeing 707 Jet for IRA Members planning to participate in the Congress and the Olympic Games. This charter will leave for Tokyo from New York ($595), Chicago ($565), and San Francisco ($545) on September 29 and return on October 29. Following the Congress, special group tours are being arranged which will encompass the Olympics and professional study and sightseeing in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Japan. For complete information on the IRA charter flight, hotel information, and the post-Congress tours, send for the IRA World Congress brochure and the Travel and Tour Arrangements brochure. Write to the IRA at 345 East 46th Street, New York 10017. Charter plane reservations close February 29.

While the World Congress is open to all who are interested, only those who are members of IRA are eligible to participate in the charter, in accordance with regulations governing charter flights. Typical round-trip rates to Tokyo on other carriers are: from New York, $1,064; from Chicago, $953, and from San Francisco, $783. #

The Higashi Honganji Temple in Kyoto, founded in 1602.

A group of Japanese delegates to the 45th National Recreation in St. Louis last year is seen with Ethel Mori, superintendent of recreation in Honolulu, and Thomas E. Rivers, director general of the International Recreation Association.

THE PERFORMING ARTS AS RECREATION SERIES

1. MUSIC IS RECREATION
2. DRAMA IS RECREATION
3. DANCE IS RECREATION
4. POETRY IS RECREATION

POETRY IS RECREATION

POEM

Poems are made of chocolate
Some are made of dew
Some are made of people
Just like me and you

Jackie Bates
5th Grade
Robert E. Lee School
Richmond, Virginia

From: Poetry Party sponsored by Poetry Society of Virginia
and Richmond Public Library

A Report on Poetry in Public Recreation
Prepared by the Program Department
of the National Recreation Association
Virginia Musselman
Siebolt H. Frieswyk

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POETRY IS RECREATION

POETRY has a way of getting into our lives without our knowing it. It comes to us through music we sing at home, at church, at school, and in community life. It comes to us in nursery rhymes, singing games, skip-rope rhymes, folk songs and ballads recited, sung, and acted out, and in the storyhour. A too-cursory view of the role which poetry plays or might play in recreation programs passes over much that should be carefully noted. Could it be that there is more interest and participation than is at first apparent? If so, would not a closer view provide a truer assessment of the potentials of poetry in recreation programs, and how they may be more developed?

Have we thought, for example, about the millions of people who during each Christmas season hear and sing Bishop Phillips Brooks' "O, Little Town of Bethlehem," and many other Christmas poems set to music? Have you thought of Katherine Lee Bates' "America the Beautiful," one of our patriotic poems which perhaps is sung more often and by more people than any other?

Phyllis Fenner remarks in her *Something Shared (John Day)* that "it would be fairly safe to say that there is no one who has not loved and been moved by some poem at some time." In recent years, Robert Frost, in his TV appearances, gave many of us the rare opportunity of meeting a great poet for the first time. Can we not still hear him speak of birch trees, stone walls, roads, snow, and reflections on a winter night? Perhaps the appearance of Frost, other poets, and artists on commercial and educational TV and radio, at concert and recital halls, in the classroom, and also in their recorded poems, have greatly helped to arouse the public interest in contemporary poetry. John Ciardi, well-known contemporary poet and author, has done much to stimulate and enlighten children's interest in poetry in his television programs. Resident poets on several college campuses are giving new importance to poetry in the lives of thousands of students. Further impetus will come. The National Recreation Association, as an affiliate of the National Cultural Center, foresees the inclusion of poetry among the center's performing arts activities, and the enrichment of recreation throughout the nation by these programs planned for the future. Perhaps the public recognizes human values in poetry which must be regained if we are to live in dignity and freedom.

POETRY has ceased to be the darling of the initiated few. It no longer belongs to the realm of long-haired esoterica. The current Broadway season has given us with a stirring presentation of *The Spoon River Anthology*, Edgar Lee Masters' small town immortalized in verse; *Dylan*, with Sir Alec Guinness portraying the Welsh poet; and a rousing off-Broadway production of *Trumpets of the Lord*, a musical adaptation of James Weldon Johnson's *God's Trombones*. Last year, Dorothy Stickney toured the country in a one-woman show based on the work of Edna St. Vincent Millay. In recent years we have had such verse drama as Archibald MacLeish's *J. B.* and the dramatic reading of *John Brown's Body*. T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral* has found a ready-made "set" in the churches where it has been given by amateur and professional groups.

The annual Boston Arts Festival held in the city's famed Public Gardens devotes one of its evenings of outdoor presentations to poetry. It honors an outstanding poet who receives an award and reads from his work—including a poem written for the occasion.

The vibrating Poetry Center at the YMHA in New York City offers an extensive series of poetry readings by poets and well-known theater figures. It also presents verse drama *(Under Milk Wood)*. The center has introduced many poets from abroad to American audiences, notably Dylan Thomas. The center has really made poetry a "hip" activity and has inspired other groups to do likewise.

Hughes Mearns, in his interesting five-year free-activity school at the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, made extensive use of poetry in a variety of ways. One was in quieting fractious children. He says of this: "The spell of the poet worked upon them; it gave rest to their minds, stilled the fierce incitation which the school at that stage of its growth had brought out in them. A lovely, awkward friendliness appeared among them." He reached a point with them where they wrote and read poetry and enjoyed it freely.

Mr. Mearns is one of America's pioneers in helping children to release dor-

mant creative powers and is one of our most influential educators and writers in this field. "Reading," he says, "including the dramatization that goes with reading, silent or openly played, is one of the important foods of the creative life. . . . Those who have been deprived of its energizing units, either through lack or because of repugnant school diet, may suffer later dangers in abbreviated lives."

OPPORTUNITIES to participate in the making of poetry lead directly and effectively into a keener understanding and enjoyment of the poetry of great poets. The effects of these early experiences may seem to be lost during certain periods of growth. However, as we know, their influence begins to bear fruit eventually. Without such earlier experience and exposures to the various arts, many find it impossible to cultivate these rewarding interests in later life.

Another exceptionally useful and attractive publication, *Let's Say Poetry Together* by Carrie Rasmussen, tells us ways of participating in reciting, poems included. Here, we have the beginning of poetry as a performing art and for speech improvement.

Poems recorded by the poets themselves and by actors have become increasingly useful in convincing people that poetry is a performing art and a listening delight. The words in poetry, just as the notes in music, are more fully heard when they are sounded. Obviously, poetry spoken (read aloud or recited) will not only enliven the feeling of participation. it will also strengthen the ability to speak and communicate. Rhythms. cadences. the drama of structure come into play when poetry is performed like music.

The music division of the Library of Congress has an extensive list of poetry recordings available, and records listed may be purchased from the library. Recordings of poets reading their own poems include Robert Hillyer, Daniel Hoffman, Katherine Chapin, Robert

Frost, and other contemporary poets. The Children's and Youth Adult Services Section of the New York Public Library publishes a selected list of recordings for children which contains sections on folk songs, rhythms and games, family fun, and camp songs.

COMMUNITY recreation leaders might consider the poetry parties given in Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Ulrich Troubetzkoy, a member of the Academy of American Poets, conducts a series of poetry parties for children at the Richmond Public Library under the sponsorship of the Poetry Society of Virginia. These carefully planned programs for children are so attractive as to be irresistible.

The simple, inexpensive, and imaginative announcements of the parties—accompanied always by a note about refreshments—provide one of the keys to the success of these Richmond poetry jamborees. Here are a few samples:

* * * * *

POETRY PARTY CELEBRATES POE'S ANNIVERSARY
with
POETRY AND PASTRY

* * * * *

CHRISTMAS POETRY PARTY

* * * * *

CHILDREN'S POETRY PARTY
for
PARENTS

* * * * *

RHYTHMS from the NAVAHOES

* * * * *

HALLOWEEN POEMS
GAMES
MUSIC
REFRESHMENTS

* * * * *

FROM ICARUS to JOHN GLENN
RICHMOND POETRY PARTY
CHILDREN READ
POEMS OF FLIGHT

Today's program is focused on storytelling poems of earth, sea and sky. Along with ballads of heroes, highwaymen and pirates are poems of flight from Icarus who didn't get into orbit to John Glenn who did.

BRING YOUR OWN POEMS
about
WILD ANIMALS
ZOO ANIMALS
PET ANIMALS
STARS NAMED FOR ANIMALS
MUSIC and REFRESHMENTS
GOLDEN LYRE CERTIFICATES

* * * * *

The children have munched cookies and drunk cider while they listened to recordings of Frost reading his own poems. The Poetry Society of Virginia published 150 poems composed by forty-three children in 1962.

Related activity through the close cooperation of Harry M. Meacham, chair-

man of the advisory board of the Academy of American Poets, and Mrs. Rose Banks of the Richmond Department of Recreation and Parks has been carried over into the recreation program. Recreation leaders will immediately see in the foregoing anuoncements many of the finest qualities of recreation experience, such as voluntary participation, growth in skill and understanding, pride in accomplishment, recognition, finding a place in the scheme of things, creativity, a whole experience not merely a fractional one, sociability, and fun. Recreation leaders will also see that the poetry party idea lends itself to a great variety of themes and presentation! Music, dance, and creative drama can go along with poems on many occasions, and provide variation in the interpretation of them.

The important job of bringing poetry back into our lives is now being carried on increasingly by many libraries throughout the country, by a growing number of group-work agencies, by societies formed especially for this purpose, and by educational institutions from elementary to college and univer-

sity levels. The job also goes on in poetry clubs and in diverse other places. One of the prime movers in the current poetry revival has been the New York YMHA previously mentioned.

THE Academy of American Poets published *The Poetry Pilot* for its affiliate organizations members throughout the nation. This provides many practical suggestions for channeling poetry back into the mainstream of community life. It is important, for example, to know local people who are active in poetry programs in libraries, schools, colleges, art centers, book stores, poetry societies, radio and TV stations, newspapers, magazines and, above all, to know the local poets themselves.

The Pilot also suggests arranging for poetry hours, poetry days, poetry exhibitions, poetry classes, poetry collections, poetry rooms, poetry festivals, poetry fairs, poetry contests, poetry readings, use of poetry recordings, poetry discussions, poetry criticism and reviews, special observations and special indoor and outdoor programs, and broadcasts. The setting up of a poetry room or poetry corner could be readily done in many community recreation facilities.

These projects cannot be tackled all at once, of course. Start with one project, carefully planned and prepared. Later on, with the experience and knowledge gained in the initial project and with better knowledge of the group's interest and response, further developments can be undertaken with confidence.

Alexandra Reid Sanford, outstanding children's librarian of the New York Public Library, now retired, observed that, "Children and poetry are natural friends. A child is at the hub of his world, facing with a sense of wonder the mysteries of the universe, each a new experience, the changing seasons, the people, animals, and objects about him, real and imagined. Young people respond very early to rhyme, rhythm, and repetition. The power of the poet to create pictures with words is reflected

in the fresh and poetic word pictures of a young child."

In considering a poetry project, most recreation leaders would undoubtedly think of children first. They would have many good reasons for doing so, and, moreover, would have resources within reach to make such a program possible. In *Let Them Write Poetry*, Nina Willis Walter offers ample guidance to any leader planning poetry programs for children. Among the subjects expertly treated in this publication are creative environment, stimulating creative response, developing standards, emotional response, ideas in the poetry of children, word choice, teaching rhythms, patterns for poetry, and many other relevant subjects.

TEENAGERS of today are likely to pursue their poetic inclinations in an off-beat manner. Top-tune lyrics stand high on the list. The youngsters make pilgrimages to places like the coffeehouses in Greenwich Village where jazz and poetry are the handmaidens of culture. They will sit at home alone or with friends listening for hours to their favorite recordings and radio programs. Maybe the lyrics are called pop art or "kitsch" by the sociologists. It

makes no difference. Youth seldom gives ear except to its own inner impulses.

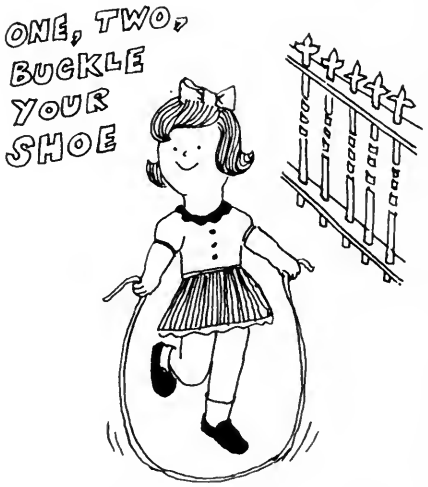
Lillian Morrison, speaking at a poetry festival in California, observed that young people regard the world of poetry as "sticky and ineffable." Somehow one cannot believe that all modern poets are so far out that young people cannot reach them. The poets, in fact, share deeply in their experiences of modern life. If youngsters read Sandburg, Williams, Cummings, Benét, Stevens, Lowell, Eberhart, Eliot, Thomas, and other contemporary poets they will find out how much the shared experience can be. Youth will share with the poets, but the conditions must be right.

HOW CAN a recreation leader organize a poetry program for teenagers without facing imminent failure and frustration? Lawrence H. Mouat in *Reading Literature Aloud* offers a wealth of practical suggestions for relating poetry and the drama program. Basic techniques for using the voice and body are analyzed; poetry and prose selections are also analyzed for presentation; and program preparation and performances are discussed in detail. Obviously, this approach offers many opportunities for individual attention and growth, and, at the same time, for participation by the group as well. Poetry dealt with in this expert volume includes Benét's "Nightmare Number Three," Jeffers' "Hurt Hawks," Sandburg's "Boy and Father," Don Marquis' humorous verse "Seaside Romance," and others. All the selections challenge the intelligence and ability of the participant and allow for growth. Memory is cultivated. As Langston Hughes said:

If you put your thoughts in rhyme
They stay in folks' heads a longer time.

CREATIVE WRITING groups to which young people belong would be natural places for them to participate in the writing and performance of poetry. Through it many of them will be surprised to find a satisfying avenue of self-expression. Poetry, like all the arts, requires skill and knowledge of the craft. There are also theories of poetry and styles to be comprehended. Various forms, as in music, dance, and drama, give shape to certain kinds and styles of poetry. Young people are attracted to the inner workings of things, and this curiosity is the same for poetry as it is for hotrods. Creative writing offers the combination of objectivity and enthusiasm which maturing young people want.

Youth clubs which engage in several different activities might be encouraged



and assisted in planning an occasional poetry party. The club meeting could include recordings or performances of appropriate poetry with jazz combo accompaniment.

Special-interest or hobby groups would have opportunities to become acquainted with poetry related to their interests in science, adventure and exploration, history and politics, music and dance, travel, painting, or other fields. Those who are especially keen about the graphic arts or photography have extensive opportunities to relate their skills to poetry. The recent TV documentation of Frost's poems was a perfect illustration of what can be done through audio-visual means.

Arts festivals of various dimensions and kinds have become more and more numerous in recent years. It is important to note that community recreation agencies are involved in many of them, and, in some instances, provide the entire sponsorship. Poetry conducted by creative-writing, reading, or drama clubs occupies a significant and, at times, prominent place in these festivals. Poems are composed, exhibited, and recited for these occasions. Poetry, music, and dance performances are presented in combination. An arts festival offers young people a chance to participate and to contribute their talents not only in the more commonly accepted forms of the performing arts, but in poetry as well.

There are, of course, many other ways of encouraging the interest and participation of youth in poetry. For example, on a long hike or bus trip we might recite what we remember with everyone chiming in. Campers will respond to poetry in the open surrounded by the beauties of nature, or on a hike at sunset, and around a campfire. Volunteer youth services to institutions, special programs for children, camp and playground activity, summer entertainments can be used effectively at times for bringing poetry to the fore.

Every community recreation program could have its own youthful poet laureate who would be commissioned to write more than a graduation class poem. Young people should be invited to write poems for recreation as well. They are creative, have the talent and interest. They need to be challenged.

POETRY IS RECREATION

THE MANY adult poetry organizations affiliated with the Academy of American Poets, and the programs conducted by them, demonstrate a wide interest among adults in poetry and what adult participants can do. There are, as Randall Jarrell observes in *The American Scholar*, "several publics for poetry." The expanding efforts on the part of many organizations, educational institutions, and other agencies, and their programs in poetry will increase the influences of today's poetry and poets upon individuals and society.

The spiritual quality of many poems often has a positive and strengthening effect upon our feelings and attitudes. It can be said that poetry contributes to mental health. As is stated in "Adventuring in Old Books," a recent monthly letter from the Royal Bank of Canada, "No man can have any just conception of the greatness, the fullness and the possibilities of life who has not read some of the great poems . . . No one can read these without feeling his horizon widened, his spirit broadened, and his mind stirred."

John Ciardi says "Poetry itself is a religion; it gives meaning to life." Many people who feel that individuality is being blotted out in our times will quickly agree that poetry restores it, and that poetry is important in reawakening a sense of dignity and freedom in human beings. No politburo has ever created a poem. It remains for gifted men and women, as individuals, to perform this distinctive function, and to enjoy it.

We can share our enjoyment of poetry through singing, dancing, acting, reading aloud, and through many other facets of the recreation program. To do this, it will be necessary for leaders themselves to be creative, to show a bit of ingenuity and imagination, and to have belief in the possibilities of their participants. Once exercised, the recreative power of poetry will begin to reveal itself not only to us as leaders but also to the children, youth, and adults with whom we are dealing.

RESOURCES

Poetry Recordings

Activity Records, 288 North Main Street, Freeport, New York.

Audio Book Company, 501 Main Street, St. Joseph, Michigan.

Bowmar Company, 12 Cleveland Street, Valhalla, New York.

Caedmon Company, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Colpix Record Company, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Enrichment Records, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Folkways Company, 121 West 47th Street, New York City.

Heirloom Records, Brookhaven, New York.

Pathways of Sound, Inc., 102 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Spoken Arts Sales Corporation, 95 Valley Road, New Rochelle, New York.

Program Aids

Action Songs and Rhythms for Children, Lois Hunt Mertz (*Denison, 1963, $4.95).*

Creative Power, Hughes Mearns *(Dover, $1.50).*

Crystal Cabinet, The (poems for teenagers), Horace Gregory and Marya Zaturenska *(Holt, 1962, $3.50)*

Golden Treasury of Best Songs and Lyrical Poems, Oscar Williams, Editor *(New American Library, 1963, $.95).*

Healing Power of Poetry, Smiley Blanton *(Crowell, 1960, $3.95).*

Invitation to Rhythm, James R. Clemens *(Brown, 1962, $3.75).*

Jump the Rope Jingles, Emme V. Worstell *(Macmillan, 1963, $2.75).*

Learning to Listen, Grosvenor Cooper *(Phoenix, 1962, $1.50).*

Let Them Write Poetry, Nina Willis *(Holt, 1962, $1.95).*

Let's Say Poetry Together, Carrie Rasmussen *(Burgess, 1962, $2.75).*

Reading Literature Aloud, Lawrence H. Mouat *(Oxford University Press, 1962, $2.25).*

Recordings for Children *(N. Y. Public Library, 1962, $1.00).*

Rhythmic Activities, Series IV, Frances R. Stuart, Virginia L. Birson and Arden Jervey *(Burgess, 1963, $2.50).*

Rimbles, Patricia Evans (*Doubleday, 1961, $2.95).*

Skip Rope Book, The, Francelia Butler and Gail E. Haley *(Dial Press, 1963, $1.95).*

Something Shared, Phyllis R. Fenner *(John Day, 1959, $4.50).*

Songs For Six Pence, Josephine Blackstock *(Follett, 1955, $2.95).*

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ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

MOBILE STUDIO

THE "Arty Bus"—a traveling children's arts and crafts studio—made its debut on the Oakland, California, playgrounds last summer as a joint project of the Oakland Recreation Department and the Junior Center of Art and Science. The friendly Volkswagen bus, carrying craft materials and tools ordinarily not available on playgrounds, rolled right up and offered its treasures to the children where they played. For many, it provided a brand new enriching and exciting summer experience.

Owned by the Junior Center and stocked and staffed by the recreation department, the "Arty Bus" introduced an infinite variety of ceramic, paper, and wood crafts to playground children. Youngsters made asbestos beads and bugs, musical instruments, butterfly nets, bug cages, costumes, and burlap pillows; they painted, worked in clay and other modeling materials, and did paper constructions.

Katie Sachs, a recreation department arts-and-crafts specialist and recent graduate in art education of the University of Dayton, Ohio, piloted the "Arty Bus." She adapted her programs to fit the various needs and personalities of the seven playgrounds she visited on a regular weekly schedule and the several centers and playground to which she made special visits.

MODELING MATERIALS

Sand Clay

1 cup sand (beach, river, or commercial)
½ cup cornstarch
½ cup boiling water
Food coloring

Mix sand and cornstarch. Pour in boiling water and food coloring. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. When cool, model into small animals, beads, pendants, or use as mosaic base. To dry, bake in oven at 300° for an hour or sun dry. May be shellacked or painted after thoroughly dry.

Modeling Papier Mâché

4 cups newspaper pulp
1 cup flour
½ cup salt

Tear newspapers into small bits, put in big pan, and pour enough boiling water over paper to wet it thoroughly. Let sit overnight. Then beat with wooden stick or spoon to pulverize paper. Knead it. Mix and work in one cup of flour and the salt for every four cups of pulp. Add a few drops of oil of wintergreen for pleasant smell. Use as clay. When article is modeled, allow to dry thoroughly (depending on the size and thickness, this may take several days). May be enameled. Very durable.

Asbestos Mash

1 cup asbestos
1 tablespoon wallpaper paste
water

Mix asbestos and wallpaper paste. Add just enough water to make a dough that won't stick to hands. Dough should be easy to handle. If too hard, add more water. Articles modeled will have interesting texture, but may be painted when thoroughly dry.

Salt Beads #1

½ cup salt
¼ cup cornstarch
¼ cup cold water
food coloring as desired

Mix thoroughly, then heat in double boiler, stirring until dough is so thick it can't be stirred any more, then remove from fire. When cool enough to handle, knead like bread. Pinch off small piece, roll in palms of hands into a bead. Make a hole in bead with a hatpin or wire, leave beads on wax paper for twenty-four hours to dry thoroughly. Beads will have a pretty, frosty look, especially in pastel colors.

Salt Beads #2

4 tablespoons salt
6 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons cold water
Food coloring as desired

Make paste of flour and water. Heat salt until it crackles, add to paste and knead. Keep in covered jar if not used at once. This mixture also can be used for relief map work, miniature villages, small figures, etcetera.

Wallpaper Cleaner

This inexpensive, doughlike cleaner makes a good modeling material for small objects, such as pins, earrings, small figurines, etcetera. The only thing to remember is that it takes a long time to dry thoroughly and to harden (about four days). Finished articles may be smoothed before drying by using a moistened finger or roughed up by using a toothpick. They should be placed on a flat surface covered with waxed paper to dry and turned daily to dry evenly. When dried, objects may be painted with any type of paint. For earrings, glue to earbob backs, and finish with a coat of clear nail polish.

PROTECTING SCOTCH TAPE

SCOTCH TAPE can be kept in perfect condition for ready use by storing it in a small can or closed jar. This prevents the tape from drying out in an arid climate or from having the sticky part adhere to the back of the next layer when left open in a very humid climate. Sometimes the humidity of the container needs to be adjusted in dry climates. This is done by putting a wetted piece of paper in the container with the tape. If the tape is too moist, it can be dried out slowly in a warm oven. Test the tape frequently in order to stop the process when the consistency of the cement on the tape is just right and the tape pulls off the roll easily and evenly.—KENNETH JONES, *Highland, California.*

ARTYFACTS

• The U.S. Department of Agriculture has developed several solutions to make fabrics fire resistant *(not fireproof)*. One solution calls for seven ounces of borax, three ounces of boric acid, and two quarts of hot water. (You can buy these chemicals at most drug and grocery stores. Commercial grades give as good results as more expensive pharmaceutical grades.) Dissolve boric acid by making a paste with a small quantity of water. Add this and the borax to the water. Stir until the solution is clear. Although this will not *fireproof* fabrics, it will lessen considerably the danger of burning. Treated materials will char and possibly glow; however, they will not burst into flame. The fabric must be redipped if laundered.—*From* Modern Maturity.

• A general rule for mixing paint, glue, plaster of Paris, and wheat paste is to add the dry powder to the water. Sift the powder in and stir slowly, pouring only as much water as you may need into the container you will use for mixing. Do not put too much dry powder into your solution. It is preferable to add more dry material if your solution is too thin when required.—MORRIS OZER, *Arts and Crafts Specialist, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Men To Mat

Louis J. Kroeger

SWIFT CHANGE and leaping progress are so much a part of the character of our times that we do not always realize how fast the world about us is changing. We spend a large part of our income now on products and services that did not exist twenty years ago. Of the children now in the first six grades of school, half will be employed in occupations that do not yet exist. Ninety percent of all the scientists who have ever lived are alive today. They are responsible for inventions, discoveries, and new learning in the last decade exceeding all that has been learned by men in all the previous centuries of recorded intelligence. Creative thinking has produced these developments. The question is whether government has its fair share of the creative thinkers—or even offers an environment which can attract and encourage them. The answer, I fear, has to be "no."

When societies, organizations, systems, or individuals are young, they are flexible and willing to try anything once. As they grow older, vitality diminishes, flexibility yields to rigidity, creativity fades, and there is a loss of capacity to meet challenges from unexpected directions. Some of this reduced flexibility and inhibited capacity for change is inevitable—and it may even be desirable. If you have ever helped launch a new department or function of government, you will always look back with a certain nostalgia to the confusion and high morale of the early days; yet you would not seriously recommend the rough-and-tumble way of functioning for the long run.

A government and each of its functions, like the individual, must mature. However, if maturing consists simply of acquiring more firmly established and highly refined ways of doing things, we have an inevitable contest between a static organization and a dynamic set of conditions—the old collision of the immovable object and the irresistable force. If our government structure and functions are to be self-renewing and adaptive to new conditions, what must mature is a system within which continuous innovation and regeneration can occur. This has been the genius of our legal and constitutional system. It has matured through slow change, yet has provided the means within which rapid social and economic change can occur without violence. Our administrative system must do the same.

If we indoctrinate our young professionals and potential administrators in an elaborate set of fixed beliefs about personnel principles and practices—or about anything else related to public service—we are ensuring their early obsolescence as part of the machinery of government. We must encourage skills and habits of mind which will assure continuous change and growth in the individual. Then we will have a system that provides for its own continuous renewal, for the fashioning of new ideas to meet new conditions, and for the acceptance of new concepts when they are offered by others.

Change is not inherently a threat. There can always be continuity along with change. Change in one way or another will force itself upon us. Our great need is to direct that innovation toward useful goals, preserving our basic values while changing our ways to cope with our problems.

WE CAN LEARN sound lessons from the sciences responsible for so much of our recent progress. The scientist whose ingenuity brings revolutionary change by a break-through in his field personifies change. Yet his unique achievement depends on the long established continuities in his life. Each step in his search for new truth or refinement of old truth reflects attitudes, habits of mind and skills to which his colleagues and all his predecessors have contributed. He exemplifies scientific tradition and an intellectual system of which the most significant element is that it is a tradition and a system designed to facilitate its own change, continuation, and growth.

What is true of a new organization is equally true of a concept, such as the merit principle, when it is new. A new organization is loose in procedure, informally organized,

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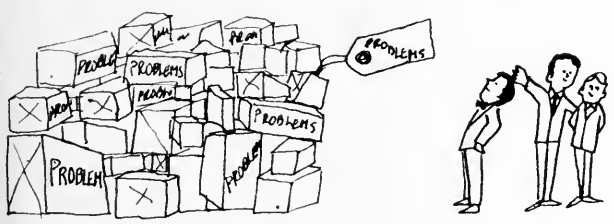
MR. KROEGER *is executive vice-president of Griffenhagen-Kroeger, Inc., San Francisco public administration and finance consultants.* *This material is condensed from a speech prepared for the joint meeting of Bay Area Chapters of American Society for Public Administration, Public Personnel Association and Society for Personnel Administration, Oakland, California, January 1963. Mr. Kroeger was on the staff of the National Recreation Association's 5th National Institute in Recreation Administration, Washington, D.C., 1960.*

ur Problems

and variable in its policies. It experiments with various ways to solve its problems. It is flexible and open to the lessons of current experience. It is not weighted down by orthodoxy and tradition. As it matures, it develops fixed policies and settles on habitual ways of solving problems. Thus, it becomes more efficient but, at the same time, is less flexible and less willing to benefit from new experience. The unusual experience or the new idea appears as a threat, rather than a contribution to improvement, to the point where there is finally a rule or precedent for everything and a standard reaction to every stimulus.

Even more restrictive than the written rules are the unwritten. The written rule at least can be read, analyzed, challenged—and, with effort, amended. The unwritten rules are a collective attitude and accepted way of thinking and acting, defying analysis, and certainly not subject to formal



amendment. In the long-established organization—in the rigid system—we give less credit to one who is highly motivated, who has ingenuity and initiative, than to one who has an encyclopedic knowledge of the rules and accepted practices. Means triumph over ends; principles become the prisoner of procedure. As rules, customs and procedures extend their tentacles, energy is bottled up completely or scattered through all the channels of conformity. The task of mastering the rules smothers energy, destroys zest, dampens spontaneity, cripples creativity.

THE MOST SERIOUS handicap to our capacity to innovate and progress can be broadly described as the "vested interest." The vested interests are not merely the individuals or organizations of great wealth and power. In government, every officer and employe is in a very real sense the vested interest. The established ways of doing things are held in place not simply by habit and inertia, but by the enormous restraining force of those vested interests. Our personnel laws, rules, and customs threaten to remain unchanged for the simple reason that to change them would endanger the rights, privileges, or advantages of individuals and groups. The civil servant claims as rights what originally came to him as the incidental benefits of a plan conceived to protect the public.

In the changing world in which we live, creativity and versatility are priceless assets. The capacity of our governments to meet the quickly changing demands depends upon the adaptability of those who man the key administrative, professional and technical stations in these governments. Our governments will have the capacity for quick adjustment to meet the ever shifting problems of change only if the individuals within them have been selected for their capacity for innovation and adaptation, and can work in an environment in which this capacity is utilized to the utmost.

What are the characteristics of the individuals we seek and what can we do to recruit them? Certainly these characteristics cannot be expressed in terms of kind and amount of specific education and experience. That approach hires only part of a man and not necessarily the most important part. We need to look to the whole man—his talents, his interests, his enthusiasms. The qualities we seek are more universal, more fundamental, more elusive, admittedly less subject to objective measurement than is mere knowledge and experience; and hence, unfortunately, difficult for the personnel administrator to understand or to accept.

The creative man, first of all, is not imprisoned by fixed habits, attitudes, and routines. We need, then, to seek, to welcome and to encourage differences of opinion and independence of thought. The creative man never stops testing his own potentials. Most human beings are only partially aware of the full range of their abilities. The rigid selection, promotion, classification, and other procedures of our public personnel systems almost guarantees this in public service. Instead of rewarding length of service and a normal standard of conduct and performance, we must single out for recognition the individuals who take it on themselves to learn new skills; and we must positively develop and conduct programs that will enable them to explore all their potential.

THE CREATIVE MAN will risk failure in order to learn. One reason older people and older organizations learn less is that they are willing to risk less. We are too painfully sensitive to failure. Yet he who would learn, he who would innovate, he who would create, he who would lead, must risk failure all his life. The wisely conceived system will not punish the inevitable mistakes made by those who are trying to learn something new.

The creative individual believes in what he is doing. He knows the importance of following the lines of his deep convictions. Most organizations, most personnel systems, unfortunately do not find these attributes easy to live with. Drive and conviction can be a nuisance. The enthusiast annoys people by pushing his ideas a little too hard. He makes mistakes because he is too eager. He lacks the cool, detached urbanity of the ideal organization man. But the wise organization will recognize high motivation as a precious asset and make allowances for the excesses of its enthusiasts.

Responsible people are concerned with the rapid growth and complexity of the problems of urban government, as population increases and migrates to urban centers. Included among those concerned people are local officials, who recognize that if local government cannot cope with the problem, central governments will try. Sharing in this concern has been the Ford Foundation, with a lively interest in the phenomenon of metropolitan government. This led to a grant by the Ford Foundation, to be used under the general aegis of the American Municipal Association, but by a separate body identified as the Municipal Manpower Commission, in a study of urban problems and their manpower implications.

The Municipal Manpower Commission assigns a major responsibility for the improvement of government manpower to the professional organizations. The implication is clear that organizations such as these will be well advised to forego the trappings of an employe protective association and become genuinely concerned with high professional standards and, even more particularly, with the conditions of government employment which will attract an increasing number and a better quality of administrative, professional, and technical personnel.

This does not imply fault by individuals now in the government or by present organizations as much as it suggests only that we have to do still more. The quality of public service we see today far surpasses the best we hoped for in public administration thirty years ago. However, being tremendously superior in comparison with the standards of the past, based on the problems of the past, is not good enough. We cannot be content with day-to-day problem-solving and decision-making. We need the added ingredient of the vision to see the coming problems and the initiative to prepare to meet them.

WE NEED particularly to develop some new ideas about administration and professional service. Our personnel agencies and the occupations concerned have encouraged more and more specialization. The confines of our professional and technical classes become narrower and narrower. With relatively few notable exceptions, the opportunity for promotion is confined to directly related classes—and with what result? We have more and more individuals driven to know more about less. Each tends to see all government revolving around his own activity, and to have too little appreciation of where all the others fit.

The Municipal Manpower Commission says we need better technicians—and to that requirement I would add that we need more complete technicians. The complete technician has not only mastered the specialized practices and processes of his calling, but also understands and can adapt the underlying principles; and, beyond that, has objectivity and breadth in evaluating the significance of what he does in relation to the total setting in which he works.

THE DEVELOPMENT of better administrators is directly related to this point. We need more administrators who are truly administrators; not just supervising technicians. We have known for years that our promotional and compensation concepts cause us to make poor administrators out of good technicians, yet who has dared to introduce corrective practices? It is not an easy conversion to make. We need to change concepts of organization; we need to change concepts of promotion; and we need to change concepts of compensation.

Through changes in organization, we need a clearer separation of technical operation from administrative planning and coordination. Our compensation systems must be revised so that a top technician, under the right circumstances, can draw as much or even more pay than the administrator to whom he reports. The promotion plan corollary of all this, of course, is that we should draw administrators from broader fields than a direct line of advancement from the technical services supervised. I find an increasing tendency to accept these points intellectually, and yet with little initiative or determination to bring it all about.

All of us concerned with government—with the form of its organization, the legal concepts on which it is based, the political action by which it is directed, and the administrative methods by which it is conducted—must be equally concerned with the grave question of how we are going to bring government to a degree of flexible competence, capable of turning to meet new problems, whatever their nature or the direction from which they come. The answer will come from the administrative, professional and technical creative man. The system must attract and encourage the creative man. This is the challenge the commission poses. #

I BELIEVE human experience teaches that if we cannot succeed in our present position, we would not succeed in any other. Unless, like the lily, we can rise pure and strong above sordid surroundings, we would probably be moral weaklings in any situation. Unless we can help the world where we are, we could not help it if we were somewhere else. The most important question is not the sort of environment we have but the kind of thoughts we think every day, the kind of ideals we are following, in a word, the kind of men and women we really are. The Arab proverb is admirably true: "That is thy world, wherein thou findest thyself."

—HELEN KELLER.

RECREATION in LOW-COST HOUSING PROJECTS

FEDERALLY aided low-rent housing serves more than two million members of low-income families. Often they need additional assistance to overcome the inadequacies and handicaps caused by poverty and lack of opportunity. Concern for these families is not only for the cause of their poverty, but for helping and encouraging them to become self-sustaining members of the community. Local housing authorities are particularly concerned with providing the children with adequate opportunity for play, learning, and development. Ideally, a local authority which is planning or providing houses for low-income families plans jointly with community agencies, including:

- Schools which provide recreation programs in addition to their educational responsibilities.
- Agencies providing recreation and character-building programs for children and youth.
- Municipal and county recreation departments.
- Agencies providing play, education, and care for pre-school children, particularly when these services are for children in fatherless families where mothers are working.
- Agencies which assist the elderly to meet their social and recreation needs.

SINCE housing authorities do not have funds to pay for the services of recreation leaders, they welcome programs which are provided and operated by city or school recreation systems, settlement houses, YMCA's, boys' clubs, and other public and private agencies. To supplement or complement available community recreation facilities, local authorities are permitted to provide (1) indoor community space, (2) outdoor playgrounds on the project for younger children, (3) outdoor recreation space for older children and adults, and (4) a limited amount of recreation equipment.

Recreation activities and facilities at public housing projects, while provided primarily for the benefit of the tenants, are open to the community. National agencies, notably the National Recreation Association, provide advice and assistance to local agencies in establishing and improving recreation programs. Before the U.S. Public Housing Administration approves preliminary drawings for community space, there must be joint planning between the local authority and appropriate agencies who will conduct programs in the space, and a determination is made that the space is needed and will not duplicate existing facilities.

SPACE for indoor community facilities including recreation and other activities, may be provided in accordance with this formula:

- For general purpose space, the maximum total net area shall not exceed eight square feet per bedroom, in projects of less than a hundred bedrooms; in projects of one hundred bedrooms and over, the maximum total net area is limited to eight hundred square feet, plus four square feet for every bedroom over a hundred.
- In housing for the elderly, the general purpose space is calculated at twenty-five square feet per dwelling, in projects of less than fifty dwellings; in projects of fifty to ninety-nine dwellings, the maximum total net area allowable is 1,250 square feet, plus twenty for every dwelling over fifty; in projects of a hundred and more dwellings, the formula is 2,250 square feet, plus fifteen for every dwelling over a hundred.

Community space can be jointly financed by the local authority and some other community agency, provided that the authority does not contribute more than the permissible capital cost under the formula limits, and that the facility will serve public housing residents. For additional details, please get in touch with the local housing authority in your locality or with the PHA Regional Office for your area. #

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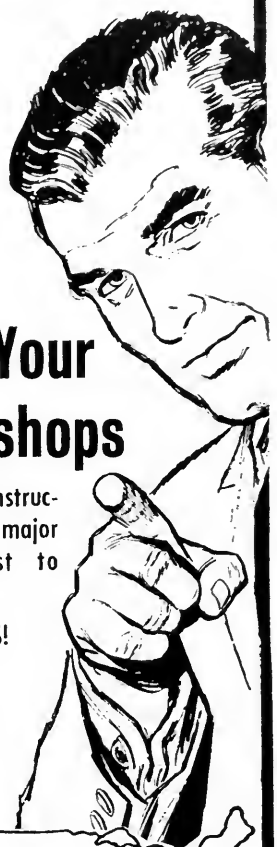

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RESEARCH BRIEFS

A Long, Hard Look

NEW HAMPSHIRE is taking a long, hard look at its outdoor recreation assets—past, present, and future. Over the next few years, all facets of outdoor recreation within the Granite State are to be the subject of a most vigorous study. Project director of the all-embracing undertaking is Mary Louise Hancock, planning director of the state's Division of Economic Development. With a $50,000 allocation by Governor Wesley Powell and the Executive Council from a special $9,000,000 recreation bond issue as a starter, DED officials were able to go to Washington and request and receive federal assistance.

A significant portion of the program is concerned with the estimation and planning for the long-range recreation demands in the state. State Parks Director Russell B. Tobey said: "Increases and changes in recreation participation and use in the past two decades have been so great that not only new open space and recreation facilities are needed, but also whole new concepts in preservation of open space, of land occupancy and density, are required. Vast changes in human desires and the increased participation by people in all forms of recreation activity require a reappraisal of recreation participation use, now, and in the future, in New Hampshire."

The project will include a study of the history of recreation in New Hampshire, its social and economic impacts; an inventory and evaluation of existing public and private outdoor recreation facilities; and the identification and evaluation of natural resources worthy of preservation for public use and enjoyment. A program will be prepared to guide the future development of public and private recreation areas. The study will provide for the coordination of plans and programs of local, state, and federal agencies and organizations concerned with various phases of outdoor recreation. It will provide programs which should help preserve the natural attractiveness of a great part of the state. The resultant programs also should aid in the reduction of vulnerability to urban and rural blight and the stimulation of local action in renewal and rehabilitation.

A Greater Destiny

ESTABLISHMENT of a conservation and development commission with "unquestioned power" to preserve San Francisco Bay in essentially its present form was urged in a report issued recently by a research city planner at the University of California in Berkeley. The author, Mel Scott, of the UC Institute of Governmental Studies, cited the "duty" of the governor of California to take steps to create such a commission. Entitled *The Future of San Francisco Bay*, the 125-page paper sharply criticized indiscriminate public and private filling of the bay, and declared that a bay conservation agency "must be able to destroy forever the notion that the bay is a potential source of new living space."

"San Francisco Bay has a greater destiny than to be filled with mud and sand and converted into real estate," Mr. Scott asserted. His report, the product of two years' investigation, pointed out that much of the bay is privately owned or controlled by cities and counties, and that all but 187 of its 435 square miles are so shallow that they could be filled.

The UCB author called upon the governor, "as spokesman for all the people of the state," to direct public attention to "the necessity for a solution that will properly acknowledge the interests of the state while also assuring recognition of the legitimate interest of local governments in the Bay Area and the far broader interests of the federal government."

In proposing a bay conservation and development commission created under a federal-state-local compact, Mr. Scott said that it must have "authority superior to that of private interests, cities, and counties, and it must be subject only to extraordinary veto by the state and federal governments. The legal and fiscal powers of the agency must be sufficiently broad to enable it to implement all its policies, but such powers as taxation and eminent domain should be used only in the event the agency cannot obtain the cooperation of other units of government and of private enterprise.

"There must be no question," he continued, "of the ability of the bay conservation and development agency to purchase or condemn bay lands. The mistakes of past generations must not be allowed to deny present and future generations their rightful heritage: a superb bay used primarily as a bay, for navigation, production of minerals and fisheries, and for recreation and scenic enjoyment."

Five Major Issues

CIVIC LEADERS in the New York City metropolitan region may like suburban living, but they will support measures to keep the central cities healthy. They want their cars handy, but they are almost unanimous in urging better public transportation. They like private homes on private lots, but they are willing to invest substantial funds in public parks and will accept metropolitan planning to keep natural countryside nearby.

More than fifty-six hundred people, most of them active in civic or social organizations, took part last spring in a several-step survey: the Regional Plan Association's Goals for the Region Project. About three-fourths lived in the suburbs or in rural areas around their fringe; the rest, in central cities.

Though most participants had relatively high positions and income, and backgrounds that would lead one to expect political conservatism, a large majority supported more state or federal involvement in metropolitan planning in several ways and more public investment and controls on development. For example, nearly two-thirds of those living outside the cities approved a metropolitan planning agency with limited enforcement powers delegated to it by the three states involved (New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut). All but seven percent felt their part of the region was more

than a little affected by what was going on elsewhere in the metropolis.

Volunteers were recruited by the RPA mainly through civic, political, and social organizations. They read background material and then met five times in small groups throughout the region. Each meeting started with a half-hour TV show produced by RPA, Telic, Inc., and WPIX-TV (Channel 11), which donated the time as a public service. Then they discussed key issues facing the metropolitan area.

Project participants commented primarily on five major issues facing the metropolitan area if population soars by six million over the next twenty to twenty-five years as experts predict:

- How to get everyone to his job without traffic jams,
- Whether to invest in vital central (core) cities or let them deteriorate and lose population,
- What pattern to set for the outer areas of the region which probably will house almost all of the added population,
- How much parkland to set aside for the public,
- How much effort to invest in making the region beautiful.

Participants also told their preferences for living conditions and lot sizes. Project participants used the region's parks a good deal and wanted more of them. Two-thirds visited a large outdoor recreation area (other than a golf course) ten times or more during 1962. Seven out of eight used a large park at least once.

About eighty-five percent would support "large-scale public expenditures" to acquire more parks for the region; sixty-three percent favoring them "strongly"; the rest, "somewhat." Only about five percent opposed spending more for parks.

They also favored neighborhood open space in new housing subdivisions. About seventy-three percent favored the idea of residential "clustering," providing a common open area for a neighborhood playground or land left in its natural state, so that a group of one-family houses has both private yards and some larger open areas.

Project participants also were concerned about "what things look like." Four out of five strongly favored "stronger controls to preserve trees and natural landscape in new developments." Only one percent of all the participants opposed such controls. Well over half strongly favored "some community control over the appearance of new buildings and renovations" in the cities. Only two percent opposed. About half strongly favored "a large-scale effort to plant trees and shrubbery on city streets" and "stronger provisions against commercial development alongside highways" in the suburbs and outer areas.

Finally, about seventy percent of the participants would pay $200 or more out of their own pockets in buying a new home in a suburban development to be rid of overhead wires, putting them underground. One in five would pay as much as $500.

A final compilation of the responses and interpretation of them will be published by the Regional Plan Association early in 1964. The association is a thirty-four-year-old citizen organization working for the coordinated development of the three-state metropolitan area surrounding the Port of New York.

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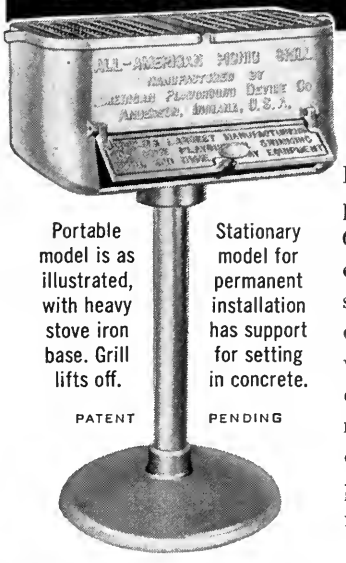
PICNIC GRILLS


Portable model is as illustrated, with heavy stove iron base. Grill lifts off.
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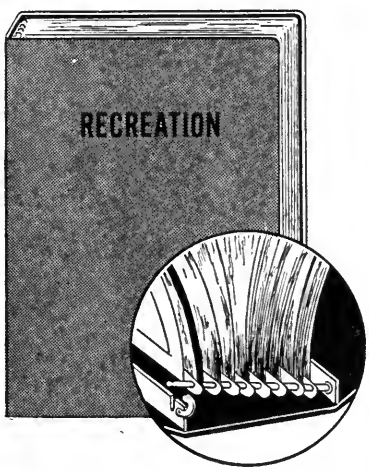

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NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

Conserving Time

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS facing the recreation executive is how to distribute his time so that primary attention is given to matters of first importance and duties that can be delegated are passed on to other personnel. The following suggestions to recreation executives for the effective management of their time have been adapted from a paper presented by Irving G. McNayr, the city manager of Columbia, South Carolina, at an annual conference of the International City Managers' Association. Although especially applicable in large cities, they should help all executives gain more time for important aspects of their job.

- Organize your work from day to day. Many find it well to plan the next day's activities in "a plan of action for tomorrow" during the last ten minutes of the workday. This ends the day on a note of completion and enables you to relax during your leisure hours instead of worrying about problems and projects of the next day.
- Plan your work so that you tackle your toughest assignments during your best hours, relegating secondary or more routine tasks to the time of day when you're more lethargic.
- Organize and consolidate the department structure so that you have a minimum number of subordinates reporting directly to you.
- Divest your office when possible of the purchasing and personnel functions by utilizing centralized services.
- Avoid, wherever possible, assuming the role of divisional head. Let your division heads do the preliminary thinking and planning on important matters and problems and submit their recommendations, either in writing or orally, for decision.
- Develop complaint and follow-up procedures which relegate routine complaints to proper divisions, and standardize procedures in a manual of instructions or record forms.
- Interest and train division heads and assistants in taking over time-consuming details and duties which can be delegated. An assistant with the proper ability, personality, and tact can act on your authority as a point of central clearance to:
- Make a preliminary analysis of department reports and note the items requiring your special attention.
- Answer routine letters directly, read and dictate answers to letters requiring your signature, and collect information needed for questionnaires and letters.
- Operate follow-up files to insure that division heads have carried out orders and reported back to you on matters referred to them for action.
- Assemble material and prepare the first draft or outline of speeches.
- Draft the budget, administrative orders, rules and regulations, bulletins and reports to be submitted to the city council or recreation commission after collecting necessary information, considering alternative proposals and making analyses.
- Interview many callers and handle written complaints.
- Assist in developing public relations, preparing monthly and annual reports, special reports and leaflets, exhibits, and radio and TV programs; prepare press releases for local and national distribution and assist reporters in obtaining background material for stories and features.
- Hold general staff conferences only when over-all policies or matters concerning all divisions are to be considered. Discourage interruptions from staff when a telephone call or memo would suffice. Encourage citizens and employees to arrange for appointments by telephone rather than just dropping in.
- Prepare and circulate an agenda for all meetings over fifteen-minute duration. Avoid meetings where you don't have a specific subject, unless of course you want to attend to obtain necessary background information.
- Try to establish specific press conference times for formal meetings with news representatives.
- Train your assistant and secretary to handle some complaints and suggestions from citizens directly by having them inquire about the nature of the subject to be discussed and asking if they could take care of the matter in order to save the time of waiting to see the executive.

To summarize, by delegating more authority to division heads, consolidating your organization to reduce the number of subordinates reporting to you, utilizing competent administrative assistants to handle details, and organizing your own work schedule better, you can enlarge your capacity to do the job of management you would like to do and are hired to do.

Stream Line

MONTANA municipalities, counties, or other subdivisions of the state are required by law (*Section 2 of Chapter 258 Laws of Montana, 1963*) to notify the state Fish and Game Commission of any planned construction project of hydraulic project that would affect Montana streams. The law, effective July 1, 1963, was designed to help protect Montana fishing streams, so they might continue to provide recreation for Montana residents and visitors. The Fish and Game Commission shall in no way hold up or delay proposed construction on hydraulic projects that have no adverse affects on streams. Notice of planned construction should be sent to the Fish and Game Commission as soon as preliminary plans are completed, but not less than sixty days prior to commencement of final plans for construction. Notice is to include detailed plans and specifications of that part of the project that will affect a stream in any manner. When notice of construction is received, accompanied by suitable plans, authorized representatives of the Montana Fish and Game Commission will promptly examine the plans and then notify the applicant within thirty days whether or not the proposed project will adversely affect any fish or game habitat.— Montana Municipal League *News Letter*.

Economic Impact

WHILE the primary value of state parks lies in the recreation opportunities they provide the public, they also have substantial values of an economic nature. So states a report on *Texas State Parks* prepared by the Texas Technological College in Lubbock for the Texas State Parks Board. The handsome jumbo-size (11″-by-17″) report declares:

"Marked increases in leisure time, personal income, and general mobility of everybody has recently boomed into a 'pursuit of happiness' which has permeated almost all phases of our social and economic life. All businesses catering to personal wants beam their sales promotion to leisure appeal. The demand for participation in the 'good life' is . . . due for substantial increase in future years, for we are now only at the threshold.

"Aside from the general economic values of such recreational facilities as state parks, there are definite and specific economic impacts on communities in the vicinity of state parks. These range from a rise in real estate values in the vicinity of the parks to increases in sales from park visitors after the park is established. In between, there is the boost to the local economy caused by the acquisition and construction of park facilities, creation of jobs, purchase of materials and equipment, engaging of professional talent, as well as the usual services of food, clothing, housing, automobile and mobile equipment servicing. Park operations after the initial establishment create jobs and call for the purchase of supplies and equipment. Numerous special studies in various parts of the country substantiate such conclusions.

"Visitors account for very substantial expenditures within a twenty-five-mile radius of the parks. Expenditures per park visitor may be from a $3.00 a day for the daytime visitor to $7.00 or $8.00 a day for the overnight user. A park's seasonal attendance may run into the hundreds of thousands or even a million. The predicted minimum total future state park attendance is 75,000,000—eighty to ninety percent daytime users and the remainder overnight users. This totals up to a $250,000,000 business. Here is distinctly a case of generating a big business while stimulating the health and happiness of its citizens.

"75,000,000 Visits = $250,000,000 Business"

Acquisition Program

A PROGRAM of recreation land acquisition in Wisconsin will take twenty-one years to complete and cost $150,000,000 according to estimates in a report submitted to the State Conservation Commission by its comptroller, Elroy Baxter. He also said that the program cannot be carried out unless the one cent added cigarette tax voted by the 1961 state legislature for a ten-year $50,000,000 program is continued for two decades. Mr. Baxter gave the following breakdown of the $150,000,000 total: $50,000,000 to complete acquisitions for projects already approved; $37,800,000 for development; and $62,000,000 for maintenance and operation during the twenty-one years.

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RECREATION DIGEST

RECREATION OUT OF NECESSITY

The affinity of work and leisure

The soft, straight-grained wood of the red cedar lends itself readily to the skill of the totem carver. Original poles were susceptible to rapid decay but modern methods and pigments are expected to preserve the wood indefinitely. At left is Munro Martin, one of the few remaining experts in art of totem carving.

Home weaving is still a cherished craft in the Gaspé area.

Jac A. Cropley

THE CHOICE of a hobby or sport often depends on the nature of the country. The way games are played is often influenced by the national origins and occupations of the players, and the development of leisure pursuits is closely related to the economic background of the country. Leisure pursuits in early civilizations were often related to the ways people earned their living. The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans had pastimes and games akin to their occupations. Man's constant striving to survive in an economic sense encourages skills which may later become recreational. An affinity exists between man's livelihood and his use of leisure time. Recreation in North America developed in similar fashion.

In the early days, farmers met to perform onerous jobs together. "Bees" were organized to help where the time necessary for one person to complete a particular job was too great. In this way, stumping, slaughtering, logging, barn raising, sugar making, and harvesting were made easier. Older people talked about the crops, the weather, politics, recipes, and news of the old country. Since fowl plucking, quilting, and rug-making were occupations for the women, these became part of social events, such as sugaring off, fowl and oyster suppers, and strawberry festivals. Eventually, sports, games, races, gymnastics, and feats of strength, like putting the stone, hurling the hammer, and skills in handling recalcitrant oxen or horses were also featured. The bee provided a setting for discussion of family affairs, such as house furnishings and new arrivals. It has been said that "the bee has never been equalled as a clearing house for gossip."

These bees were the forerunners of the small local fair with its competition in homecrafts and flower arrangements, cattle, butter, grain, and other farm products. Ploughing matches were always popular events. The raising of horses and improving the breed inspired competitions and horse judging. Today's trotting races, steeplechases, and jockey meets have their origins in such activities.

Early exploitation and settlement in North America were usually started by the fur trade. Skills of the trader which became competitive were snowshoe racing, dogsled racing, pack carrying, and tobogganing. Social events in the forts and trading posts were the order of the day.

Ordre de bon Temps, an organization to promote recreation was established by Champlain in 1604 at St. Croix Island; in 1605 the movement had spread to Port Royal. This was the first social club in North America to be founded by settlers. The social awareness of the pioneer is illustrated by the time and money donated to rebuilding fellow settlers' houses when destroyed by fire. This loss was usually compensated by volunteer labor or subscriptions and the rebuilding culminated in a party.

Early settlers enjoyed hunting, fishing, visiting taverns, attending bees and fairs, horseracing, circuses, and elections and found pleasure in cards, chess, whist, wine and conversation. Skating and sledding were some of the winter pastimes. Auctions, weddings, and wakes were excuses for extending the jollification for several days.

Lumbering inspired amusements for woodworkers in isolated camps, shanties, and settlements. Examples are log burling (remaining upright on a floating log as it spins); log or canoe jousting (balancing on a log or canoe with a pike pole covered with a boxing glove or cloth buffer); timber-topping competitions (race by highriggers to climb a tree, cut the top, and return to the ground), or wood chopping contests to determine the swiftest axman.

The fishing industry has nurtured the pastimes of still and fly fishing, surf casting, and the use of dories and boats to sail and explore lagoons and bays. Originally, a beach was sought as a place for drying fish, not bathing. Sea chanties developed as a means of rhythmically handling work such as turning the capstan or drawing in the nets from the sea. Home crafts were practiced—needlecraft, weaving, and rug-making are examples of the necessities of the fisherfolk turning into leisure pursuits. Yarning—the telling of tall stories and interpreting the customs and traditions of the sea—is still a great source of enjoyment, as is woodcarving for ship decoration. Sailing competitions are also associated with fishing. Yachting, an offshoot of the fishing industry, became popular on the Great Lakes in the early 1800's. The use of boats and the art of fishing in the ocean, the lakes, and rivers occupies a large portion of the leisure time of many.

The ranching industry encouraged the skills of the rancher and cowhand through the promotion of stampedes or rodeos, including chuckwagon racing, calf roping, wild horse and steer riding, and cattle exhibitions. Skills used for work in these cases are competitive in a leisure sense.

COMMERCIAL enterprise has played an important part in recreation from pioneer days. Taverns and inns were distinct centers of social life of the early community. During

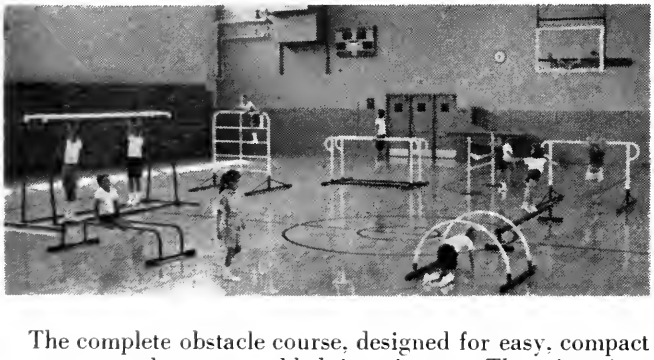
Continued on Page 91

MR. CROPLEY *is welfare supervisor for Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. His duties include serving as recreation director in Deep River, Ontario. This material is condensed from a paper he prepared for the Duke of Edinburgh's Second Commonwealth Study Committee.* *(For further evidence of recreation developing from the inevitable see Page 63.)*

MARKET NEWS

• LEAKPROOF SEAL. By expanding instead of contracting as it hardens, *X-Pando Pointing Mortar* provides an exceptionally tight seal wherever a permanent cement bond is required. Expanding from .002″ to .004″ per cubic inch, *X-Pando Pointing Mortar* can be applied quicker and in lesser amounts than conventional pointing mortars. Its characteristic of wedging into every minute crevice permits it to form an extra tight bond within a half-inch deep area. It can be used on wood, brick, stone, concrete, and masonry. Applied easily with a pointing trowel, *X-Pando Pointing Mortar* requires only water for use and can be used as a brush coat over stone or brick. It can be applied in temperatures as low as 10° F., and withstands effectively all atmospheric and climatic conditions, it is non-toxic and may be colored to match. It can also be used for anchoring metal grille-work, expansion bolts and railings, and sidewalk lights, et cetera. It comes in oyster white and natural grey. Literature is available from X-Pando Corporation, 43-15 36th Street, Long Island City, New York 11101.

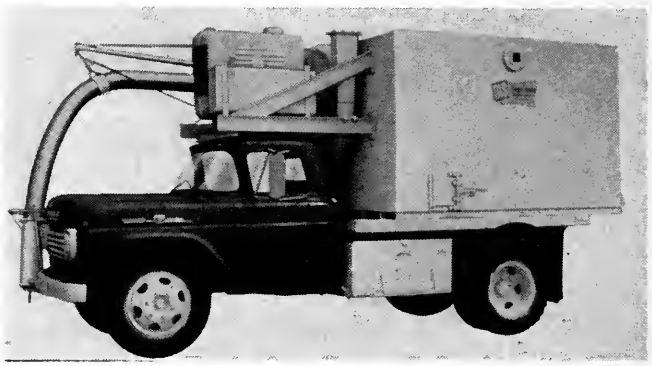
• FUN AND FITNESS. New "imagineered" physical-fitness obstacle courses for use in school gymnasiums or on playgrounds are built for rugged, hard use, indoors or out, and constructed of heavy-duty galvanized pipe and zinc grip steel. As an added feature, all equipment is coated with a colorful baked epoxy finish.



The complete obstacle course, designed for easy, compact storage, can be unassembled in minutes. The nine-piece course can be stored in an area only 3′-by-12′. For floor protection and safety, each piece includes special serrated feet made from extruded rubber. A nine-piece obstacle course includes virtually every piece of equipment required to build strong bodies through school physical-fitness programs. The obstacle course includes: hurdles, high parallel bars, low parallel bars, horizontal ladder, fence, balance beam, dodge posts, tunnel, and turning bar. A seven-piece obstacle course is also available. Pieces are available individually. For complete information and colorful, new literature, write to Game-Time, Inc., Litchfield, Michigan.

• SLURPFUL. A vacuum cleaner the size of a truck, called the *Vactor*, is powerful enough to pick up loose dirt, sand, wood chips, and refuse of all kinds. It is mounted on a dump-truck chassis so you just drive it away and empty it at a disposal site. Although originally designed for vacuum removal of wood chips, it works equally well with pebbles, small rocks, sand, loose dirt, sludge, and other types of trash and litter.

The *Vactor* came about by happenstance. For the last several years, its manufacturer has made a piece of equipment called a *Stump Gobbler* which removes stumps by chewing them up into sawdust and small chips. Removing the stump was easy, but cleanup sometimes became a problem . . . particularly when chips fell into grassy areas. Fortunately, another division of the company had a ready-made solution. As the originator of portable pneumatic equipment for conveying grain, it merely adapted the same principal of pneumatics to this new problem—and the *Vactor* was born.



One man is all it takes for the entire operation. He just drives the *Vactor* to the cleanup site, places the pickup hose in the unwanted material, and slurps it right into the airtight vacuum box that holds over fourteen cubic feet of material. When it's full, he just dumps it through a large hinged door at the rear. A dry filtering system removes all dust from the air without the annoyance of bags to empty, water to flush, or filters to clean or replace. Complete information on the *Vactor* is available from Myers-Sherman Company, South Illinois Street, Streator, Illinois.

• OVERHAULED. Old-type, heavy, smelly, cumbersome, unsanitary gym mats can now be replaced with easy-to-manage colorful *Lite-Weight Mats* in 4′-by-7′ and 5′-by-10′ varsity sizes. The new *Wonder-Lite* cellular plastic one-piece core, with a full two inches of resilient, shock-dispersing safety, is covered with a rich *Tuf-Hide* vinyl 32-ounce double-strength cover in four youth-oriented colors. Each mat is built with Snug-Lok heavy-duty zippers for end-to-end latching—replacing old-style latching and tying, or the use of Velcro and similar adhesive strips which pull apart under stress.

A small child can carry and handle the 4′-by-7′ mat alone. Special hanger kits can be used for wall mounting with the "D" rings on the side of each mat. The vinyl cover is impervious to dirt, oil, perspiration, and grime, and cleans with a swipe of a cloth. Complete details and specifications on these new mats are contained in a new full-color catalogue available from the Program Aids Company, Inc., 550 Garden Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

RESOURCE GUIDE

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

THE COLORFUL WORLD of paper crafts is a realm both wonderful and wide. A new Dennison manual offers forty pages of ideas and objects ranging from paper sculpture, mobiles, and murals to puppets, starchies, and gummed paper craft. Profusely and gaily illustrated, it is available for $.50 at craft stores or from Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts.

PUT IT WHERE? A new booklet entitled *Planning a Ceramic Studio or an Institutional Ceramic Arts Department* contains valuable suggestions for planning a ceramic arts department and emphasizes proper utilization of equipment for classroom or workshop use. The booklet also contains proven floor plans based upon actual classroom installations. Recreation leaders or architects planning new ceramic departments will find this booklet a real aid in their work. Available free from A. D. Alpine, Inc., 11837 Teale Street, Culver, California.

RING IN NEW IDEAS. Hundreds of craft products for individuals and institutions are graphically presented in a 76-page catalogue for 1964, completely illustrated with a detailed description of all materials in every area of do-it-yourself creativity. Included are a line of unfinished walnut boxes, materials such as Plexi-Glas, which resembles a glass but may be sawed or bent, and Whip Wax, which decorates and sculptures candles with no melting required. Also featured in the catalogue is a wide selection of art supplies and handicraft books. The book section covers all major phases of craft instruction. The free catalogue, complete with handy index, may be obtained by visiting any area store or writing to the Advertising Department, American Handicrafts, 1011 Foch Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

EQUIPMENT

MISTERY. Versatile, mist-type spray units are compact and mobile, easily moved into alleys, dumps, and other hard-to-reach areas where flies, mosquitoes, and other insects abound. A power-agitated hopper attachment permits the application of dust or granules and the use of smoke tracers to make the spray pattern and coverage visible to the operators. *Catalog L-1452*, giving all the details and specifications on the complete Rotomist line, is available by writing John Bean Division, FMC Corporation, P.O. Box 9490, Lansing 9, Michigan.

EATING OUT. Designed for parks, roadside rests, and picnic areas, *Miracle Grills* have top grates of heavy crackproof malleable iron, are set to a convenient stoop-free height of thirty-seven inches, and turn easily on the support for positioning to wind direction to avoid smoke in the eyes. Grates swing to one side for easy fueling and cleaning. The theft-proof grills are mounted on a two-inch tubular steel support which can be imbedded in concrete and equipped with concealed locking device. For complete specification details, write to Modern Products Division, Stacy Equipment Company, P.O. Box 422, Tiffin, Ohio *(specify "Miracle Grill" bulletin)*.

A PLACE TO LAY YOUR HEAD. A new lightweight camp bed folds into a small package for easy portability. Weighing only eight pounds, the new *Origo* camp bed is made of rugged Swedish airplane steel tubing, with sturdy green canvas that gives firm, comfortable support to a weight of 260 pounds or more. It comes with its own cloth carrying case and features a raised headrest that eliminates the need for an extra pillow. It can be easily set up or dismantled by one man in a matter of seconds. Folded into its own carrying case, the *Origo* camp cot measures a compact 37"-by-8"-by-2½". When set up, the bed stands 73 inches long, 23 inches wide, and seven inches high. Another slightly longer and wider model is also available. For further information write to Gloy's, 11 Addison Street, Larchmont, New York. (In Canada, write to Landor Trading Company, 3985 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal 18, Quebec).

HAVE YOU TRIED playing golf in a snowstorm? You can do it with *Pocket Golf* before a roaring fire! This game can be exciting indoors and out, popular on playgrounds as well. It is built for rugged use in recreation centers and in schools. Only the finest materials have been used. For more information and free booklet of other game suggestions write Weko Games, 13730 Desmond Street, Pacoima, California.

PROGRAM AIDS

SEAL OF APPROVAL. As its industry self-regulation program enters its tenth year of operation, the Comics Magazine Association of America has issued a new, completely rewritten and expanded edition of its informational booklet *Facts About Code-Approved Comics Magazines*. The 32-page booklet includes a brief history of the comics magazine industry, the text of the CMAA code governing editorial and advertising matter, an explanation of how the Comics Code Authority operates to enforce the code, a chapter on the educational values in comics magazines and one on the efficacy of industry self-regulation as a means of elevating editorial and advertising standards.

More than thirty million comics magazines are sold each month. The average comic book has a "pass-on" readership of at least three persons. There are approximately two hundred different comics magazine titles, most of them appearing bimonthly. Many government agencies and leading industrial firms publish comic books to win popular acceptance for their programs or products. The Comics Code Authority passes on all material intended for publication in a comic book by a CMAA member *before* it is published. The Seal of Approval is granted only after all the material has been found to adhere to code standards. The booklet is available free at the Comics Magazine Association of America, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10010.

NO GROOVE JUMPING HERE! A phonograph sound system is engineered to fulfill the public-address needs for games and other major events requiring maximum amplification. The *Promenade II* offers superlative fidelity, plus spring mounting to prevent groove-jumping from floor vibration. The Strobeselector variable-speed motor (with a two-year guarantee) requires no warmup, plays seven to sixteen records, and may be adjusted to any desired speed for rhythm and movement classes. Also included are two microphone inputs and a monitor outlet. For full details about transcription players, tape recorders and other audio products, write to Rheem Califone Corporation, 5922 Bowcroft Street, Los Angeles 16, California.

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LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

IT CAN HAPPEN—AND DOES! A handbook for developing safety programs in offices has been published by the National Safety Council. The *Safety Handbook for Office Supervisors* is the latest of the council's manuals of accident prevention and the first written expressly for office and clerical work. The handbook describes causes of common office injuries, safe practices, proper use of office furniture and machines, smart dress, fire prevention and control, and maintenance of safe conditions throughout the office. Two chapters tell how the supervisor can make safety a part of office operations and how a safety program works. Single copies can be ordered from the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60611, for $2.15.

•

PROGRAM DISCOVERIES. Valentine's Day is featured in the eighteen-page packet, *Days of Discovery, February-May*. A story, "The Legend of St. Valentine," is related to a service project for American Indian children, "Valentine Seeds to Share" and also to a project in behalf of Algerian boys, "Valentine Dimes for Tool Boxes," Children's activities centering around Korean New Year's, the Doll Festival, and the Boys' Festival of Japan are described in this packet for adult leaders of children six to twelve years old.

Brotherhood Month resources, plans for a St. Patrick's Day party, a local service project called "A Riddle-a-Day," ideas for May baskets, an Israeli song, and a story, "It Happened on Cherry Street," are included in a companion packet entitled, *Friendly Things to Do, February-May*. Priced at $.25 each, these packets may be secured from the Children's Program, American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 19102.

•

ACTIVITY MATERIAL. Back in March 1955 the U.S. Department of the Army issued a manual called *Program Handbook for Army Service Club Personnel (#28-1)*. It was oriented naturally to service clubs but contained excellent activity material such as quizzes, ideas for indoor carnivals, et cetera. They were selected for three reasons: they work; they are adult; and they are stimulating. Leaders of older youth and young adult groups would find much of this material very interesting and useful. The manual is now available once again from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for $1.25.

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MENTAL FITNESS. The National Association for Mental Health has issued a revised and expanded edition of its authoritative fifteen-page bibliography *Recommended Books for a Mental Health Library*. Background and general references include a psychiatric glossary, books on psychiatry, psychosomatic medicine, modern marriage, emotional stress and health, essentials of family living, psychiatric clinics, the role of schools in mental health, mastering tensions, and others of interest to laymen and professionals.

One section covers books on special mental health subjects, including mental illness, aging, baby and child care, adolescence, and common problems faced by parents. Several books on law and psychiatry and industry and mental health are included, as well as autobiographies of persons who have recovered from mental illness. Listings are included for teachers, physicians, nurses, and clergymen. Where a title is not self-explanatory, a brief annotation of the book is included. The price of each publication is given, as well as the name of the publisher from which it can be obtained. The bibliography is available for $.20 from the National Association for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019.

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TWO EXCELLENT MANUALS explore the need for and the value of camping for the retarded. *Selected papers from the First Annual Institute on Camping with the Mentally Retarded* are available in a fifty-eight-page mimeographed pamphlet for $1.00 from the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, 200 Park Avenue South, New York 3. It was edited by Meyer Schreiber, director of group work, recreation, and camping for the association, and contains papers by many leaders.

From Canada comes a pamphlet on camp activities for this group entitled *Programme Manual for Camps for Retarded Children*. It may be ordered from Mrs. June Braaten, director of recreation services, Ontario Association for Retarded Children, 48 Deepwood Crescent, Donmills, Ontario, Canada, for $2.00.

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SAY IT IN BATIK. A sixteen-page booklet, outlining the history, tools and methods of batik cloth dyeing as practiced in Indonesia, gives a complete description of this ancient hand process and the tools used, together with step-by-step instructions, diagrams and pictures of finished work. *The "Writing" of Batik*, with a linenized cover, is available for $1.50 from Craftools, Inc., Wood-Ridge, New Jersey 07075.

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INDIAN LORE. Three mimeographed, fifty-page booklets have been prepared by Robert C. Gillespie, based upon his first-hand knowledge of the early recreation activities of his people, taught him by the older Indians. The activities come from the Sioux-Cheyenne tradition which the author learned as a boy growing up on an Indian reservation. In addition to being specialist in Indian lore, Mr. Gillespie has a B.S. degree in group leadership and recreation from Ohio State University.

Playground leaders, Scout leaders, camp counselors, or other leaders interested in using Indian themes in their programs will find a treasure house of ideas in these three booklets: *American Indian Camp Lore, Sham Battles, Pageants, Ceremonies and Dances; Games for Campfire Challenges;* and *American Indian Crafts*. They are $.75 each, or $2.00 for the set of three (please include $.25 per order to cover the cost of postage and handling). Order from the author, 914 Harwood Drive, Columbus 4, Ohio.

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THE MAN OF MANY TALENTS

Requirements for a college union director of today

Keith G. Briscoe

TODAY'S college-union director must be a man of many talents. If you were to ask a number of college presidents what characteristics he felt were necessary in a union director, you would receive a multitude of answers. The type of "superman" they would come up with in the end would look something like this: He would need a master's degree in recreation because of the need to teach college students the proper use of leisure time. This same man would also need a master's in psychology, sociology, or even possibly in student personnel work, because the union director carries on all of his programing with the aid of student volunteers. Above all, he would need a master's degree in food-service management as many a union rises or falls because of its food-service department. A good union director could not get along without a degree in business administration because the typical union operation runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. I could mention that a background in higher education, the fine arts, hotel management, and public relations is also needed.

A man possessing all of these characteristics cannot be found; but, a person with a background in recreation has experience in many of these areas, and recreation-minded people are needed in the college-union field. The experience and knowledge a union director should have are not very different from what is expected of a recreation director. Both must know the objectives of the use of leisure time, possess the ability to teach these objectives, and encourage others to teach them. Both must do this through paid workers and volunteers; thus, the experience of supervising a staff is essential.

THE DIRECTOR of a community center or college union must have financial know-how. The business manager or administrator of a recreation department would feel right at home in a college union. Both directors are familiar with the many problems of their areas and facilities. The only area many recreation directors would find new to them in the union field would be that of the food service; however, in many unions a director of food service is also employed. He would also need an understanding of the history and objectives of higher education.

The recreation supervisors of playgrounds, centers, athletics, or even music will find their counterparts in the college union as supervisors of workshops, theaters, art, outings, and music. The union at Tulane University has a swimming pool; the University of Wisconsin has more than twelve hundred members in its outing club; one union has an art collection valued at $5,000,000; many unions have auditoriums or theaters—Purdue has three theaters; most unions have recreation areas with billiards, table tennis, bowling lanes, and so forth. It would be difficult to conceive that a professional person in community recreation could not find a comparable position in the union field. As a matter of fact, numbers of union-staff members have come from the community recreation field or have taken course work in recreation leadership. Also, advancement into general college administration is not uncommon.

The union at the University of New Hampshire has had three directors. The first director (who was in the field of community recreation) is now dean of men and director of Boston University's new five-million dollar union. The second director is now dean of students at the University of New Hampshire. The third director is still on the job and can see that the union field will challenge him all of his life. These instances are characteristic not only of the New Hampshire campus, but also of campuses all over the nation.

"What growth is there in the college-union field?" might be a question passing through your mind. In 1949 there were only 150 unions, and today there are eight hundred unions either in use or in various stages of planning. More and more college administrators are seeing the need for a recreation, social, and cultural program of the union kind. and are taking the necessary steps to provide it.

It is not difficult to predict the scope of the need for competent leadership in the future. With more than twenty-three hundred colleges and universities, of which eight hundred have unions at this time, only approximately a third of the potential has been developed. Junior colleges, numbering seven hundred and multiplying rapidly, are just beginning to become interested in unions.

CONGRESS has recognized college unions as "an essential educational service," and the Federal Housing Agency, since 1956, has loaned funds

MR. BRISCOE *is assistant director of the Memorial Union of the University of New Hampshire in Durham.*

to aid in the financing of three hundred buildings. Some $90,000,000 more has been earmarked for union loans for the next three years.

In the Association of College Unions publication of 1961 is a listing of comparative compensation in college-union work for directors which ranged from $5,400 in schools under twenty-five hundred students to $18,000 in schools over ten thousand students. The size of the school is not the criterion for the director's salary. One school pays $13,000 to its director each year. It is not uncommon for a man less than thirty years of age to receive more than $8,000 in many parts of the country. Colleges and universities are willing to pay substantial salaries for experienced leadership, plus offering many of the same benefits to its union staff as to its faculty members.

It would be impossible to expound on all of the rewards in the union field. There are, however, certain drawbacks in this field which would bother a few individuals. Often in community recreation, everyone in the community thinks that he knows more about the job than the director. In the college-union field, however, he will run into colleagues who *do* know more in specific areas. So, the union is much like community recreation or all professions; it does have its share of disadvantages. Most of the unions are open more than a hundred hours a week. A good director feels that he must know what is happening during these hours.

Every weekend is usually taken up with some form of activity. However, there are rich rewards, also. College students are forming the habits of their lifetime in our unions. For this reason, many union directors feel that unions are not only community centers, but education and communication centers as well. The opportunity to teach good carryover recreation habits, appreciation of the arts, and the ability to get along harmoniously with our fellow men are just a few of the director's daily rewards.

If you are interested in looking into the college-union field, you may write for information to: Association of College Unions, Employment Service, The Wisconsin Union, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. #

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ Minnesota has a pilot project for helping the rural aging, according to *Aging*, published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Under the Community Facilities and Services Act, a grant of $45,000 was made in the spring of 1963 to the Minnesota Department of Health for a three-year pilot demonstration project in Morrison County by the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The project is designed "to provide guidelines to rural areas for the mobilization and coordination of resources to meet the needs of the chronically ill and aged." In general, the goals are:

- To help the county better define the needs of its chronically ill and aged.
- To assist local organizations and agencies in attaining better coordination in meeting these needs.
- To assist the community in exploring and developing new programs where these appear worthwhile.

It is also hoped the project will demonstrate that, for many older people, community services can be the best answer to health and social problems. Services such as home nursing care and home aide assistance can help many people remain in their own homes instead of moving into nursing homes, at a saving to themselves, their families, or the community.

✢ During the 1963-64 school year, a survey is being made of senior adult education at the University of California at Los Angeles specifically to report on the possibility of developing courses for retirees, according to *Aging*, publication of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mrs. Esther Stangle, formerly the first full-time senior adult instructor at Pasadena City College and possibly one of the first in the nation, has accepted an internship at UCLA to do the survey.

For six years, Mrs. Stangle has been teaching senior adult education classes, first at Westside Community Center, then in the gerontology division of the Los Angeles City Schools, and finally at the college. The content of her courses, she says, "was applied modern sociology." More important than content, she feels, is the method she used to increase retirees' understanding of themselves and others. Several of the classes were conducted as radio programs. During this period, Mrs. Stangle also developed a number of twenty-five-minute tape recordings of discussions by senior adults on problems of modern living which can be used as springboards for discussions by other groups.

For further information, including availability of tape recordings, write to Mrs. Stangle at P.O. Box 24461, Village Station, Los Angeles, California.

✢ Bernard L. Boutin, administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration, is working for the removal of architectural barriers in federal buildings so that handicapped workers and visitors can move about with a minimum of hazard and discomfort. He said: "The contributions that handicapped workers can make to the well-being of our nation cannot be overestimated and it behooves us all, in or out of government, to see to it that barriers blocking such contributions are removed."

✢ Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Anthony J. Celebrezze in an article written for *Performance*, magazine of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, recently said, "Not giving the handicapped an opportunity to achieve the degree of independence of which they are capable not only adds insult to injury but is an economic waste. So rehabilitation of the handicapped is not only good public policy from a humanitarian standpoint, it is good public policy from an economic standpoint. . . . We must redouble our efforts so that we may hasten the day when employment of the handicapped in jobs that they can do will be standard practice on the part of all employers, large and small, public and private."

✢ Frances Helmig is the new executive director of the American Occupational Therapy Association. A native of Atlantic City, New Jersey, Miss Helmig received her AB degree from New Jersey State Teachers College in 1934. Her professional education includes a certificate from the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy and a master's degree from the University of Southern California.

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Recreation Out of Necessity

Continued from Page 85

the era of the stagecoach, hostelries provided rest and relaxation for the traveller. Organized groups used taverns for their meetings and later built their own meeting rooms. At first, church services as well as dances and banquets were held in taverns. Dances were often held in barns, but the original ballroom was usually the large hall over the driving shed of the local tavern.

Eskimo and Indian influences are also interwoven into North American culture. An abundance of raw materials and the absence of machines encouraged the creation of homemade and home-decorated articles of furniture and household necessities. The Eskimo carves ivory and soapstone from which he fashioned lamps, pots, spears, hunting instruments, and miniature toys. Indian skills in beading, rug-making, and sash-making are still in evidence. Figurines and totems developed by the West Coast Indians and the argillite carvings of the Haidi came from religious ideas.

Eloquent storytelling and singing of Indian legends dramatized the feats of animals, birds, and past heroes. The wisdom of the past guided the young and whiled away the winter in the longhouse, the wigwam, the tepee, and the cellar house. Indian dramatic skills are illustrated by his ability to simulate animal movements while covered in a buffalo hide, penetrating a herd, and making his kill. In 1606 Marc Lescarbot wrote the first play to be written and produced in North America, *Le Theatre de Neptune en la Nouvelle France.*

Early prints, drawings, and maps were extremely accurate considering the limitations of the instruments used in drawing them and were produced by soldiers and fur traders. Paintings by Kreighoff illustrate leisure in early French Canada. A school for woodcarvers and artisans operated near Montreal in the seventeenth century. Carvings which would have seemed out of place in the crude and rough homes of the settlers found their way into the churches and schools.

SOCIAL activities, physical skills, and cultural pursuits in North America mirror pastimes adopted from other cultures. National origins influence the choice and popularity of sports. With the British came tennis, cricket, rugby, rowing, and badminton. Scandinavians introduced skiing. Curling comes from Scotland and was first played in Canada with large boulders or stones. Absence of suitable stones forced the military to fill hubcaps of gun carriages, thus originating curling irons which were in common use for many years. Skating can be traced to the Dutch as can *kolf* or *kolbe*, better known under its Scottish name of golf. Stone throwing and wrestling were popular aboriginal pastimes. Wrestling and fighting were popular amusements of the pioneer; townships would compete to establish which had the best man.

Canada's national sport, ice hockey, had its origin in Irish *hurling*, Scottish *shinty*, French *hoquet*, and English field hockey ,and was also called *shinny* or *shanty*. Soldiers played it with a ball, stick, and moccasins on frozen ponds and rivers. Organization and refinements brought skates, stick and puck or block. Hockey exemplifies man's ingenuity and triumph over the elements.

North American recreation reflects its diversity of emigration and economic development as well as the art and sports of its original peoples. Will today's expanding free time and "new leisure" be equally rich and productive? #

BOWL 'EM OVER

THE CHIEF held a good-luck charm, the magician held a big rock, and everyone else held his breath . . . in a moment the whole tribe would know whether the gods were going to be good. The magician wound up his throwing arm and the big rock went rolling toward the ten sheep bones that had been planted upright in the earth. The rock crashed home. The bones all toppled. This meant that the gods would bestow many favors.

That, students of ancient history tell us, is how the game of bowling began. If men hadn't been anxious to learn the will of the gods, bowling would never have become a sport. Although only a few fanatical bowling fans still insist that there are gods who bestow special favors on good bowlers, psychologists do say that many bowlers today are participating in the sport for almost the same reason that men did at the dawn of history.

Where else but in a bowling center, the psychologists ask, can you stack all your troubles so neatly and then knock them into limbo with one sweep? Doesn't the crash of falling pins give you almost the same kind of satisfaction that men once got from watching those sheep bones go tumbling? It does, the psychologists insist, and, as if to prove their point, one housewife recently gave this statement to a reporter out to discover why people bowl: "All day long I worry. Will my husband's shirts get back from the laundry in time? Why aren't the kids doing better in school? Things like that. By the end of the day they have me shaking. Well, I go bowling twice a week. When I let that ball go sailing toward the pins and see them go flying, I somehow feel a lot better."

The noted medical authority Dr. Morris Fishbein, former editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says that bowling relieves tensions, that to busy homemakers, for example, "Bowling offers a relief from stresses because it is a competition, but not the kind of competition offered by afternoon card games, where money is often involved."

Other doctors, along with Dr. Fishbein, agree that bowling provides excellent body-conditioning exercise that can help to tone up flabby "office muscles" and flatten out waistlines without causing the undue exertion and strain that accompanies other sports. Bowling helps to bring shy people out of their shells, Dr. Fishbein adds. He says that many people who lack confidence in their day-to-day dealings with others regain it when they display their skill on the bowling lanes.

TOM LANTZ RETIRES!

THOMAS W. LANTZ, a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association and superintendent of public recreation for the Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington, retired from his Tacoma responsibilities on January 31. Mr. Lantz's lifelong penchant for giving spirited personal leadership goes back at least to his high-school days. His professional career started as soon as he had earned his BA degree at Muhlenberg College in 1922.

Tom Lantz has several compelling forces at work within him. First of these is the desire to make any place in which he and his family live a better and more satisfying place for all by providing top-level public recreation. During the past forty-one years he has enriched the lives of large numbers of people through his public recreation leadership in Mystic, Connecticut; Spring Lake, New Jersey; Orlando, Florida; Reading, Pennsylvania; and Tacoma. For nineteen years he has served Tacoma well as a professional leader and as a plain civic-minded citizen.

Another inner force is his urge to teach. Since he is a natural-born teacher and a person who picks up graduate courses along the way for his own improvement, it has not been surprising to find Tom Lantz serving as a guest lecturer or a discussion leader in recreation and related classes in such institutions as Syracuse University, the University of Pennsylvania, New York University, and the University of Washington. Since 1947, he has served as assistant professor of recreation at the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma. He has taken active part in the National Recreation Association internship program, training newcomers to the profession and giving them a firm foundation.

A third force, sparked by his natural enjoyment of people and a desire to serve, is focused largely on international friendship and warm hospitality to visiting persons from other parts of the world. This quality was sharpened, perhaps, by his own experiences abroad when he himself was a stranger in a strange land. In 1935, he was awarded a grant by the Oberlaender Trust for three months of study in Europe of the recreation and cultural opportunities for youth. In 1952, he was sent by the U.S. State Department to serve for three months as a recreation specialist in Western Germany. Today, visitors to Tacoma from abroad think of the Lantz home as their home and of the Lantz family as their family!

Let it be remembered, however, that, as men go these days, Tom Lantz is still a young man! Keeping in mind his well-rounded background and his tremendous energy, we wonder, in closing this piece, whether that exclamation point in our title had better be changed to a question mark! #

NRA District Conferences

Continued from Page 61

ciation, is designed to integrate the thinking of the professional recreation leader, the volunteer, government officials, part-time recreation personnel in schools and municipalities, church, industrial and military recreation personnel, and interested lay citizens. Conference theme is "Recreation—The Health of a Democratic Society."

The conference program will include workshops on programs and leadership skills for volunteers; a seminar on training and supervisory techniques for supervisors and leaders; and sessions on community-school recreation centers, the recreation advisory council concept, a recruitment and training of recreation personnel session, the hard-to-reach teenager, commercial recreation, hospital and institutional recreation, maintenance, park planning and design plus many others. Conference speakers, in addition to Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes, will be leaders from government, industry, education, and the recreation and park field.

Baltimore, a city of over 950,000 population, situated on the Patapsco River, twelve miles from the Chesapeake Bay, is an industrial, wholesale, and shipping center. This area frequently described as the "land of pleasant living" has many points of interest: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Transportation Museum, Maryland Academy of Science, Baltimore Art Museum, Zoological Gardens, Fort McHenry, and numerous others. Tours have been arranged to visit these historic and cultural sites along with other recreation features in the vicinity.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE: *Richard Westgate*

NEW ENGLAND

THE New England District Conference will take place May 17-20 at the Griswold Hotel and Country Club in Groton, Connecticut. The program will be a broad one including philosophy and practical suggestions, and have sessions on preschool and elementary children, teenage, young adult, adult, and senior citizens. There will also be a session on park maintenance. The banquet speaker will be William S. Simpson, president of the Raybestos Company and member of National Recreation Association Board of Trustees. The conference is designed to stimulate interest in recreation, strengthen our philosophy and in every way to assist the executive and his key staff to do a better job when he returns to his community.

Places of interest in immediate vicinity of Groton include the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and U.S. Submarine Base in New London, Mystic Village and Seaport and the Electric Boat Company atomic submarine launching site.

NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES: *Waldo Hainsworth*
Richard Tapply

FILMS

Huntley Reports

TV's Chet Huntley has a sideline—appearing in movies for club and employe groups. The famous newscaster is on-screen host in many 16MM, sound motion pictures available on free loan to such groups. The films, of the documentary type, are in color and average about twenty-five minutes running time. Mr. Huntley's appearance in these short, authoritative reports on the American scene has helped make them popular for lunch-hour showings in industrial plants. They also add a fillip to service-club meetings and affairs.

In *Taming a New Frontier* he describes the building of the huge Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona. He is supported by film footage of spectacular engineering achievements. In *Science Rides the High Iron* Mr. Huntley reports on modern rail transportation. He describes the role of the railroads in the nation's life and shows some of the newer railroad devices, such as automatic dispatchers. He reports on U.S. Water shortages in *Pure Water and Public Health*, and in *Bridge to the Future* he tells how the Colorado River was successfully diverted by engineers.

Requests for the Huntley films should be sent to Modern Talking Picture Service, 3 East 54th Street, New York 10022, or to any of MTPS film libraries in major cities coast to coast.

Focus on Cities

Based on Lewis Mumford's celebrated book, *The City in History*, a series of six half-hour films, just completed by the National Film Board of Canada, will be distributed in the U.S. by Sterling Educational Films. The series, entitled *Lewis Mumford on the City*, utilizes contemporary material filmed in cities in eleven countries, recreations of cities of the past from graphic and sculptural art of their times, and filmed statements by Mr. Mumford to interpret the views of this foremost authority on metropolis. The six films comprise a definitive study of the city as it once was, as it is today, and as it may be if it survives the dangers pointed out by Mr. Mumford. The series has wide application to courses of study in sociology, history, architecture, and planning, and is of particular interest to civic groups and others concerned about the forces which now threaten to destroy our cities. The individual films include:

Part I: The City—Heaven and Hell. Outlines the opposed natures, creative and destructive, of the city in history; the elements that created the first cities about five thousand years ago; and the forces that now threaten to destroy "Man's most precious collective invention."

Part II: The City—Cars or People? A study of an old but dangerously growing problem—how to make the city accessible for meeting and mixing without allowing transportation to make it congested and uninhabitable, as the private automobile now threatens to do.

Part III: The City and Its Region. History shows that cities thrive best when they live in harmony and balance with the countryside around them. How can this balance be maintained or restored in today's sprawling metropolitan regions?

Part IV: The Heart of the City. A study of the growing sterility, dullness and congestion that is destroying the vitality, variety, and human scale that once made cities physically attractive and humanly creative.

Part V: The City as Man's Home. Slums, giant public housing complexes, mass suburbs, anonymous and bleak luxury apartments—almost everywhere in our cities communal standards of living are falling even as personal standards of living rise. How did this happen and what can our cities do to improve communal life?

Part VI: The City and the Future. An outline of the prospects for the city and some suggestions about restoring its role as the focus of man's highest achievements.

Each film is 28 minutes, black and white, $135.00. Series price: $750.00. For further information, write to Sterling Educational Films, 241 East 34th Street, New York 10016.

Littered Heritage

America's beautiful scenery and outdoor recreation areas—and their desecration by the thoughtless "litterbug"—are highlighted in a new eighteen-minute color film titled *Heritage of Splendor*. The film, produced in the interests of good citizenship by the Richfield Oil Corporation of Los Angeles, is narrated by screen star Ronald Reagan. It presents outstanding color photography, with scenes of forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, beaches, and parks. It stresses America's scenic and recreation areas as an important natural resource "worthy of devoted care and protection," and calls for both individual and group effort in turning back the blight of litter. Show it at your schools, young people's organizations, civic and service clubs, garden and women's clubs, church organizations, and recreation, conservation, and sportsmen's groups. Prints—16MM, sound and color—may be ordered from Alfred Higgins Productions, 9100 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 69, California. The price is $101. Preview prints may be requested from the same source.

Prize Winners

More than ninety motion pictures from the award-winning TV series "The Twentieth Century" are now available to clubs, industries, churches and community organizations, as a service of the Prudential Insurance Company and its local agents. The 16MM sound films, featuring Walter Cronkite, are distributed by Association Films on a free-loan basis. Included are films on famous personalities, science and the space age, sports, music and the arts, World War II, post-war problems, and significant events of this century. Produced by the public-affairs department of CBS News, the series has received fifty-seven national and international awards and citations for excellence.

Sports subjects include: "Rockne of Notre Dame," "The Boating Craze," "Sports Cars: The Rage to Race," "The Violent World of Sam Huff," and "The Olympics." Among the films on contemporary social problems are: "Keep It Cool: Chicago and the Gangs," "The Delinquents," and "A Child Is to Love" (Austrian villages for homeless children).

"The Twentieth Century" film-lending program is the largest of its kind in the world. Since 1958, when the TV series made its debut, the films have been seen by more than 27,000,000 persons at club, school and community showings. For further information about showing the films, organizations should write or phone their local Prudential agent, Association Films, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 10017, or Prudential Insurance Company headquarters, Newark, New Jersey 07101.

Anyone for Diving?

The most current film on skin diving, *Anyone for Diving?* was produced by the Underwater Unit of the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. It was filmed and narrated by Colonel John D. Craig, adventurer, author and diver. The beginning of the film is a seven-minute animated sequence on the history of diving. The balance of the film is devoted to a skin-diving class depicting the standards established by the county department and now universally accepted. The 16MM, color, sound film runs thirty-five minutes and is available for $140 per print postpaid from the county department at 155 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Dance! A Complete Guide to Social, Folk and Square Dancing, J. Tillman Hall. Wadworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California. Pp. 242. Spiral-bound, $3.95 (cloth, instructor's $4.95; trade edition, $6.50).

MANY READERS have been fortunate enough to have seen performances of the delightful Westchester Lariats—youngsters so well-trained and so exciting to watch that they have given exhibitions all over the nation. Many may have seen them on TV programs, such as the Lawrence Welk show. These are just everyday, boy-next-door youngsters—but they have learned a tremendous, ever-changing repertoire, designed their own costumes, conducted their own dance club. Dr. Hall is just such a leader—one who sparks a group, opens up new doors constantly, demands and gets the best, and makes dancing a vital, creative part of the world, society, and life.

In his preface, Dr. Hall states his purpose briefly: "Many people involved in teaching dance have little or no professional training in the field. I have watched beginners struggling to interpret dance materials that were written primarily for experienced professionals. The materials in this book have been organized and written with the untrained person in mind. . . . Beginning teachers of dance often have difficulty deciding which dances the participants will enjoy. This book contains dances I have found to be the most popular over many years of observation."

The chapter on the history of dance from primitive times, through all civilizations and nations, is informative and interesting. Chapters on the values of dance, teaching techniques and facilities, and interpretation of music for dance are short, concise, and lead directly into the main sections of the book: elementary folk dances, intermediate folk dances, advanced folk dances, square dances, soft shoe and tap, and social dance.

In each section, the dances are described in simple terms, but very clearly. In each, the type, source, music (record number), formation, and basic steps are given before the detailed description. Illustrations are charming black-and-white photographs by Cecil Lynch, who deserves great credit, and by art work of basic social dance steps by Mrs. Timmie Perstein.

To gild the lily, Dr. Hall has included an appendix that tells how to form a dance club, a glossary of dance terms, an excellent list of references, not only of books, but of dance magazines and record companies, a classified alphabetical index of all the dances in the book (by name, origin, degree of difficulty, formation, and basic steps) and a subject index.

Don't let this book slip by—it's too good to miss! Get out your checkbook or your purchase order. And when your copy comes, better chain it to your desk! —*V.M.*

Physiology of Exercise (4th edition), Laurence E. Morhouse, Ph.D. and Augustus T. Miller, Jr., Ph.D., MD. C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis 3. Pp. 323. $5.85.

AS recreation departments go more and more into activities specifically planned for their health benefits and aimed at physical fitness, they should know about the physiology of exercise. There was, for instance, some discussion at one of the 45th National Recreation Congress sessions on the effects of strenuous physical exercise on the heart. Some of the questions directed to the panel indicated an uncertainty on the part of many delegates—some of whom are responsible for extensive athletic programs. This should not be. Drs. Morehouse and Miller include a discussion of this subject and of the so-called "athletic heart." and back up their statements with references. They say, in part, "There is no medical evidence that strenuous exercise can harm the healthy heart of a young adult," and they go on to point out that there are modifying effects of age to be considered.

This book is for those very people, with questions and uncertainties, as well as for all promoters of strenuous athletics or outdoor sports, or physical training for any purpose, who need this type of background professionally. It is now in its fourth edition and may already be familiar to many of our readers. Its content is technical and is for the serious searching after facts and not for those only casually interested.

Drs. Morehouse and Miller are well known in the physical-education field, and make a good study and writing team. Dr. Morehouse is professor of physical education at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Dr. Miller is professor of physiology at the University of North Carolina Medical School in Chapel Hill. Their book should be carefully studied and made available for the easy reference of all concerned with the welfare and fitness of participants in strenuously active recreation programs.—*D. D.*

Music Skills for Recreation Leaders, Forrest J. Baird, Ed.D. Wm. C. Brown Company, 135 South Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 215. $3.75.

THE AUTHOR has taught recreation music at San Jose State College, California, for many years. He deals expertly with song leading, playing melody instruments, rhythms, and listening. The presentation of each subject is sound, thorough, and clear. Recreation leaders who are not music specialists will find they can acquire the skills necessary for conducting simple music activities from this publication. Many songs and references are included.

Pastimes with String and Paper, William R. Ransom. Christopher Publishing House, 1140 Columbus Avenue, Boston, 20. Pp. 152, illustrated. $3.00.

If you have a piece of string (it should be about two yards long before tying) and a five-inch square of paper, you are all set to learn over 150 string games and paper-folding projects. Many of the string games are based on the cat's cradle, known all over the world, and dating far back in history. (To those unfortunate readers who did not learn to play cat's cradle with a grandparent, it is a game that involves making various string shapes on the fingers and then having someone "take-off" onto his hands, making a difficult diagram.)

Dr. Ransom, Walker Professor of Mathematics at Tufts College for fifty years, describes many, many of these, and uses over seven hundred sketches to clarify the words. A nice thing about these sketches is that they are located in the body of the instructions; there's no need to turn pages or look back to find the sketch. In addition to cat's cradle games, paper folds that delight children are described: a frog, a biter fish, a sunfish, a chair, a table, a long boat, tree, Chinese junk, and many others. Other "games" involve knots and splicing. These "tricks" with string

and paper will not interest everyone, but they are simple, relaxed activities that have survived the test of time, and that never fail to amuse and entertain. We are happy that Dr. Ransom has recorded them. We hope that this book will help parent or leader to delight children by involving them in these simple activities that often have such surprising results.

212 Ideas for Making Low-Cost Physical Education Equipment, A. Bruce Frederick. Prentice-Hall, Englewood, New Jersey. Pp. 205, illustrated. $5.25.

Here is an eminently practical book for any school, public recreation, youth-serving agency, or individuals who have more program than budget. The author is supervisor of physical education in the Oak Grove Schools, Elsmere, Delaware; he also directs the Wilmington Turners and supervises a Wilmington swimming pool. His ideas have all been tried out thoroughly before they were included in this book.

They are all simple and can be made or constructed by a non-expert in carpentry. They are all aids for gymnastics, sports, self-testing devices, target games, rhythmics, aquatics, et cetera. As a matter of fact, making many of these devices would be very interesting projects for school or recreation department craft classes. Hurdles, a rake for jumping pit, a tilting board for smash practice, skish target, volleyball net rigging, bow and arrow rack, balance beams, a gym dolly—these are only a few of the 212 ingenious ideas that can save money and add pleasure.

Easy Plays for Boys and Girls, Helen Louise Miller. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 6. Pp. 329. $4.00.

This collection of nonroyalty plays is especially suitable for youngsters from around six to twelve or for teenagers producing plays for younger children. Many involve nursery rhymes and simple singing games adapted for a specific play. Many of them have humor, are timely, or are written for specific holidays. *Which Way to Halloween*, for example, is a clever play about Wanda, a little witch who got lost and wasn't found until the *next* Halloween. *Bandit Bill Rides Again* is a gay parody, full of cowboys, Indians, city slickers, a sheriff and his daughter, and, of course, Bandit Bill. The doggerel would delight boys, who would sympathize with the cowboy's lament, "But we've run out of robbers, and bad men, you see, 'cause all of them lately have jobs on TV!"

Our favorite, however, is the stirring and exciting account of Orvie, the Mousetronaut. Orvie was bored by games like Three Blind Mice and Hickory, Dickory, Dock. He believed life should be dangerous and mice should be brave, and that "anything apes can do, mice can do better." And so he volunteers for a rocket flight and becomes the hero of *The Mouse That Soared.*

It is hard to find short plays suitable for young children that are not banal. All of the twenty-five plays in this collection are not of equal interest or imagination, but it is still an unusually good collection.

Fabric Printing, Lotti Lauterburg. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 112, illustrated. $6.00.

This book was copyrighted in Switzerland, phototypset in Great Britain, printed in the Netherlands, bound in Great Britain, and published in the U.S.A. The result is beautiful: fine paper, attractive type, magnificent photographic illustrations, clear, detailed but simple directions. The author proves that beauty in design does not require elaborate or detailed drawings, but can be achieved by respecting the characteristics of the material used. "There is no virtue in forcing one medium to imitate another." Her 141 illustrations prove her point that respect for the medium and simplicity in developing design result in beautiful patterns full of originality and vitality. The contents, well chosen and well developed, cover the principles of fabric printing, block printing (potato, cork and rubber, and lino blocks), the use of stencils, color, tie and dye fabrics, batik work, and historical examples.

IN BRIEF

Pottery Form and Expression *(enlarged edition). Marguerite Wildenhain. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 157, illustrated. $7.75.* This book, written by one of the topmost potters of today, would make a wonderful gift to anyone interested in the field of pottery. It is practical as well as beautiful. The author has a marvelous philosophy, and the chapter on "An Imaginary Dialogue between a Student and a Potter" is worth the cost of the book to any young man or woman interested in working as a teacher or a craftman. The book is full of shining black-and-white photographs.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

DELINQUENCY

Cottage Six, Howard W. Polsky. Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 193. $3.25.

Crime Fighter: August Vollmer, Alfred E. Parker. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 181. $3.00.

Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (Winter 1962-63). Natl. Research and Information Center, Natl. Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 E. 23 St., New York 10010. Pp. 711. Paper, $3.50.

Delinquent and the Law, The, Ruth and Edward Brecher. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Girls in Crisis. Welfare Federation, 1001 Huron Rd., Cleveland 15. Pp. 100. Paper, $1.50.

Mass Media and the Moral Climate, The. New York City Youth Board, 79 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 120. Paper, $1.00.

Planning Community Services for Children in Trouble, Alfred J. Kahn. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 10027. Pp. 540. $7.50.

Police Work with Children, Richard A. Myren and Lynn D. Swanson. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 106. $.35.

School Dropout, The, Dorothy S. Chapple. Wm. Frederick Press, 55 E. 86th St., New York 10028. Pp. 15. $.25.

School Failures and Dropouts, Edith G. Neisser. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Teen-Age Tyranny, Grace and Fred M. Hechinger. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 259. $4.50.

Understanding the Problem Child, Dr. Louis Raths and Dr. Anna Porter Burrell. Economics Press, West Orange, N.J. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.50.

Violent Gang, The, Lewis Yablonsky. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 264. $4.95.

Why the Swastika? Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56th St., New York 10022. Pp. 39. $.35.

EDUCATION

Educator Substitutes for Parents, An, Agnes Snyder. Assoc. for Childhood Education Internatl., 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 16, D.C. Pp. 56. Paper, $.75.

Federal Support For Education, F. J. Seidner. Public Affairs Institute, 312 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington 3, D.C. Pp. 22. $.15.

Flexibility in the Undergroduate Curriculum, Charles C. Cole, Jr., assisted by Lanora G. Lewis. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 57. $.25.

Helping Your Teenager Choose a College, David Klein. Child Study Assoc., 9 E. 89th St., New York 10028. Pp. 36. $.50.

How to Pay for Your Child's College Education. Sidney Margolius. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 21. $.25.

Learn While You Sleep, David Curtis. Robert Leni Corp., 104 E. 40th St., New York 10016. Pp. 136. Paper, $1.35 (cloth, $3.00).

Meaning of Adult Education, The, Edward C. Lindeman. Harvest House, Box 340 Postal Station, Westmount, Montreal 6, P.Q. Pp. 143. Paper, $2.00.

Programs for the Educationally Disadvantaged. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 105. $.50.

Student Financial Aid, Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., Ph.D. Amer. Personnel & Guidance Assoc., 1605 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D.C. Pp. 56. Paper, $1.50.

Talent and Tomorrow's Teachers: The Honors Approach, Lanora G. Lewis. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 83. $.35.

Taxation of Prizes, Awards and Scholarships, Joseph Arkin. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 59. Paper, $2.00.

Toward Effective Grouping. Assoc. for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 16. Pp. 56. $.75.

Unusual Child, The, Joseph S. Roucek, Ed. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York. Pp. 293. $6.00.

You and Your Child's School, Ernest Osborne. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

FAMILY

Children of Divorce, J. Louise Despert, M.D. Dolphin Books, Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Pp. 298. Paper, $.95.

Do-It-Yourself Parent, The, Richard and Margery Frisbie. Sheed & Ward, 64 University Pl., New York 10003. Pp. 209. $3.95.

When a Family Faces Stress, Elizabeth Ogg. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

FITNESS AND HEALTH

Adult Physical Fitness. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 64. $.35.

Caring for Your Feet, Herbert C. Yahraes, Jr. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Fitness for the Modern Teen-Ager, Janet A. Wessel. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 213. $4.75.

Health Instruction for Today's Schools, Dorothy La Salle and Gladys Geer. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 368. $6.75.

How to Be Healthy with Yoga, Sonya Richmond. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 157. $2.50.

Kinesiology, John M. Cooper, Ed.D. and Ruth B. Glassow. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 310. $6.00.

Kinesiology and Applied Anatomy: The Science of Human Movement (2nd ed.), Philip J. Rasch and Roger K. Burke. Lea and Febiger, 600 S. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 6. Pp. 503. $7.50.

Personal and Community Health (12th ed.), C. E. Turner. C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 415. $6.35.

Physiology of Exercise (4th ed.), Laurence E. Morehouse and Augustus T. Miller, Jr. C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 323. $5.85.

Philosophy and Principles of Physical Education, Charles C. Cowell and Wellman L. France. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 236. $5.95.

Physical Education as a Career, George K. Makechnie, Ed.M. Bellman Publ., P.O. Box 172, Cambridge 38, Mass. Pp. 30. Paper, $1.00.

Rhythmic Activities: Series IV, Frances R. Stuart, Virginia L. Gibson, Arden Jervey. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. File of 97 cards. $2.50.

Watch Your Line, A Guide to Posture, Carriage and Fitness, H. A. Fielding and Dr. Walham Weeks. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 78. $2.50.

FOLK and FAIRY TALES

Around the World Stories to Tell to Children, Shirley Brown. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 140. $3.95.

Children's Treasury of Folk and Fairy Tales, A, Eric Protter, Editor. Channel Press, 159 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, N. Y. Pp. 211. $5.00.

Egermeier's Bible Story Book (rev. ed.), Elsie E. Egermeier. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 576. $4.95.

FAIRY TALES: Golden Bird and Others, The, Brothers Grimm, pp. 46; **Thumbelina and Others,** Hans Christian Anderson, pp. 42; **Young King and Others, The,** Oscar Wilde, pp. 41. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. $1.95 each.

Favorite Fairy Tales Told in Ireland, pp. 91; and **Favorite Fairy Tales Told in Russia,** retold by Virginia Haviland. Little, Brown, 43 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 86. $2.95 each.

Folk and Fairy Tales, A Children's Treasury of, Eric Protter, Editor. Channel Press, Great Neck, N. Y. Pp. 211. $5.00.

Golden Crane, The: A Japanese Folktale, Tohr Yamaguchi. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $3.00.

Golden Fleece and the Heroes Who Lived Before Achilles, The, Padraic Colum. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 317. $3.95.

Grandma Moses Storybook, The, Nora Kramer, Editor. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 141. $5.95.

King of Ireland's Sons, The, Padraic Colum. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 275. $3.95.

Myths and Legends of the Greeks, Nicola Ann Sissons. Hart Publ., 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 192. $2.95.

Old Neapolitan Fairy Tales, Rose Laura Mincieli. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 123. $3.25.

Rabbit Catcher, The, and Other Fairy Tales, Ludwig Bechstein. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 34. $1.95.

Tales of Make-Believe, R. L. Green, Editor. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 235. $3.25.

Tasha Tudor Book of Fairy Tales, The. Platt & Munk, 200 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 92. $3.95.

Tell It Again: Great Tales From Around the World, Margaret Hodges, Editor. Dial Junior Books, 461 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. $3.50.

Told Under the Blue Umbrella. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 161. $1.95.

Told Under the Green Umbrella. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 188. $1.95.

Twenty-five Fables, compiled by Norah Montgomerie. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 60. $2.95.

GAMES, HOBBIES, PARTIES

Abbott's New Card Games, Robert Abbott. Stein & Day, 7 E. 48th St., New York 10017. Pp. 137. $3.95.

Card Games, R. H. Thompstone. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 89. $1.50.

CB Radio Construction Projects, Len Buckwalter. Bobbs-Merrill, 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis 6. Pp. 111. Paper, $2.50.

Chess, H. Golombek and Hubert Phillips. Thos. Y. Crowell Co., 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 434. $4.95.

Collect, Print and Paint from Nature, John Hawkinson. Albert Whitman, 560 W. Lake Street, Chicago 6. Pp. 38. $2.95.

Crewel Embroidery, Old and New. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th Street, New York 10016. Pp. 96. $2.95.

Hi-Fi Projects for the Hobbyist, Leonard Feldman. Howard W. Sams, 4300 W. 62nd St. Pp. 128. $2.50.

Kite Flying, Will Yolen. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 92. $2.50.

Knitting and Crocheting Projects, Woman's Day. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 94. $2.50.

Magnetic Recording for the Hobbyist, Arthur Zuckerman. Howard W. Sams, 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis. Pp. 128. Paper, $2.50.

Model Boats for Beginners, H. H. Gilmore. Harper and Row. 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 97. $2.95.

Needlework Stitches, Barbara Snook. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 127. $3.00.

New Hobbycraft Book, The, Willard and Elma Waltner. Lantern Press, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10010. Pp. 144. $4.95.

Papercraft Tricks, Games, and Puzzles, Walter B. Gibson. Frederick Fell, 386 Park Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 125. $3.95.

Party Games, Mary E. Moyes. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 80. $1.50.

Pastimes with String and Paper, William R. Ransom. Christopher Publ. House, 1140 Columbus Ave., Boston 20. Pp. 150. $3.00.

Peter Pauper's Puzzles and Posers. Peter Pauper Press, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Pp. 62. $1.00.

Poems for Pleasure, Herman M. Ward, Editor. Hill and Wang, 141 5th Ave., New York 10010. Pp. 137. Paper, $1.50.

Reinhold Craft and Hobby Book, Gunther Voas. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 360. $8.95.

Second Adler Book of Puzzles and Riddles, The, Peggy Adler. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 10036. Pp. 47. $2.50.

Short History of Chess, A, H. J. R. Murray. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 138. $2.90.

Skip Rope Book, The, Francelia Butler, Dial Press, 461 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Unpaged, $1.95.

Small Motors You Can Make, John Michel. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 89. $3.00.

Stamp Collecting for Fun and Profit (rev. ed.), Charles Skilton, Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 190. Paper, $1.45.

Wood Laminoting, J. Hugh Capron. McKnight & McKnight, US Rte. 66 at Towanda Ave., Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 94. $6.00.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Anthrology A-Z, Carleton S. Coon and Edward E. Hunt, Jr. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 277. Paper, $2.50.

Educators Guide to Free Films. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 661. Paper, $9.00.

Educators Guide to Free Filmstrips. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 159. Paper, $6.00.

Educators Guide to Free Guidance Materials, (2nd ed., 1963), compiled and edited by Mary Horkheimer Saterstrom and Joe E. Steph. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. Pp. 223. Paper, $6.50.

Educators Guide to Free Tapes, Scripts, and Transcriptions. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 177. Paper, $5.75.

Encyclopedia of Child Care and Guidance, The, (rev. ed.), Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Editor. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 1016. $7.50.

History of Chess, A, H.J.R. Murray. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 900. $16.80.

Life Pictorial Atlas of the World. Rand McNally, 405 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 600. $30.00.

Music A-Z, Jack Sacher, Editor. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 432. Paper, $2.50.

Philosophy A-Z, James Gutmann, Ph. D., Editor. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 343. Paper, $2.50.

Woman's World, Alleyne M. Jukes, Editor. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 608. $39.50.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Introduction to Yachting, An, L. Francis Herreshoff. Sheridan House, 257 Park Ave. S., New York. Pp. 189. $15.

Instructions in Ponymostership, Glenda Spooner. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 192. $4.25.

Jumping. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Man Against Musky, Howard Levy. Stackpole Publ., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 221. $5.95.

Medical Care of the Athlete, Allan J. Ryan, M.D. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 343. $9.75.

Midget Motoring and Karting, Kenton McFarland and James C. Sparks, Jr. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 159. $3.50.

Netball, Mollie Dawson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 93. $3.50.

Oxford Pocket Book of Sculling Training, The, Richard Burnell. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 123. Paper, $1.40.

Young Sportsman's Guide to: Ice Skating, Michael Kirby; **Sports Car Racing,** Harvey B. Janes; **Basketball,** George A. Cella; **Ice Hockey,** Jack Riley. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 96 each. $2.50 each.

UNITED STATES: TRAVEL and DESCRIPTION

Alaska. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 79. Paper, $1.75.

Beautiful California. Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 319. $10.75.

Cook's Tour of San Francisco, A, Doris Muscatine. Charles Scribner's, 595 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 370. $7.50.

Cue's New York, Emory Lewis. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17. Pp. 306. $4.95.

Facts and Figures of the American West. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y., Pp. 64. Paper, $.75.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

CHILDREN,* December 1963
Halfway Houses for Delinquent Youth, Kenneth S. Carpenter.
Facts and Myths About Rural Youth, Kathryn Close.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, November 1963
The Parks in Your Backyard, Conrad L. Wirth.
———, December 1963
YWCA: International Success Story, Mary French Rockefeller.

THE OPTIMIST MAGAZINE, December 1963
Christmas Foods, Facts, Fun, Frank L. Remington.
The Hosting Program, Julian Bartolini.
A Bus for a Boys' Club.

SAFETY EDUCATION, January 1964
Bright Ideas for Bulletin Boards, Wayne B. Brumbach.
That Nice Safe Office.
Patrols Go Camping, Lois Collins and Marjorie Hawkins.
Do Your Pupils Believe These Dangerous Myths? Joyce de Cicco.

* Published six times annually by Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201. $.25 per copy, $1.25 annually.

The Penalty of Leadership

In every field of human endeavor, he that is first must perpetually live in the white light of publicity. Whether the leadership be vested in a man or in a manufactured product, emulation and envy are ever at work.

In art, in literature, in music, in industry, the reward and the punishment are always the same. The reward is widespread recognition; the punishment, fierce denial and detraction.

When a man's work becomes a standard for the whole world, it also becomes a target for the shafts of the envious few. If his work be merely mediocre, he will be left severely alone—if he achieve a masterpiece, it will set a million tongues a-wagging.

Jealousy does not protrude its forked tongue at the artist who produces a commonplace painting. Whatsoever you write, or paint, or play, or sing, or build, no one will strive to surpass or to slander you, unless your work be stamped with the seal of genius. Long, long after a great work or a good work has been done, those who are disappointed or envious continue to cry out that it cannot be done. Spiteful little voices in the domain of art were raised against our own Whistler as a mountebank, long after the big world had acclaimed him its greatest artistic genius.

Multitudes flocked to Bayreuth to worship at the musical shrine of Wagner, while the little group of those whom he had dethroned and replaced argued angrily that he was no musician at all. The little world continued to protest that Fulton could never build a steamboat, while the big world flocked to the river banks to see his boat stream by. The leader is assailed because he is a leader, and the effort to equal him is merely added proof of that leadership. Failing to equal or to excel, the follower seeks to depreciate and to destroy—but only confirms once more the superiority of that which he strives to supplant.

There is nothing new in this. It is as old as the world and as old as the human passions—envy, fear, greed, ambition, and the desire to surpass. And it all avails nothing. If the leader truly leads, he remains—the leader. Master-poet, master-painter, master-workman, each in his turn is assailed, and each holds his laurels through the ages. That which is good or great makes itself known, no matter how loud the clamor of denial. That which deserves to live—lives.

Sentinel

Standard of the World in the Coin-Operated Locker Field

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With apologies to Cadillac Motor Car Division

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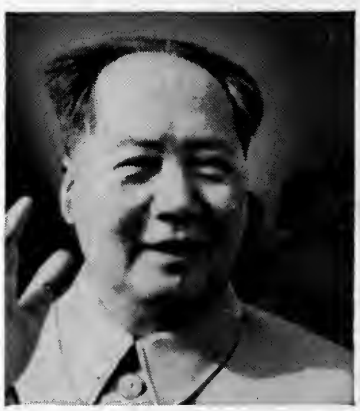

This man has no regard for individual freedom. Part of our answer to him lies in keeping financially strong as individuals—and as a nation.

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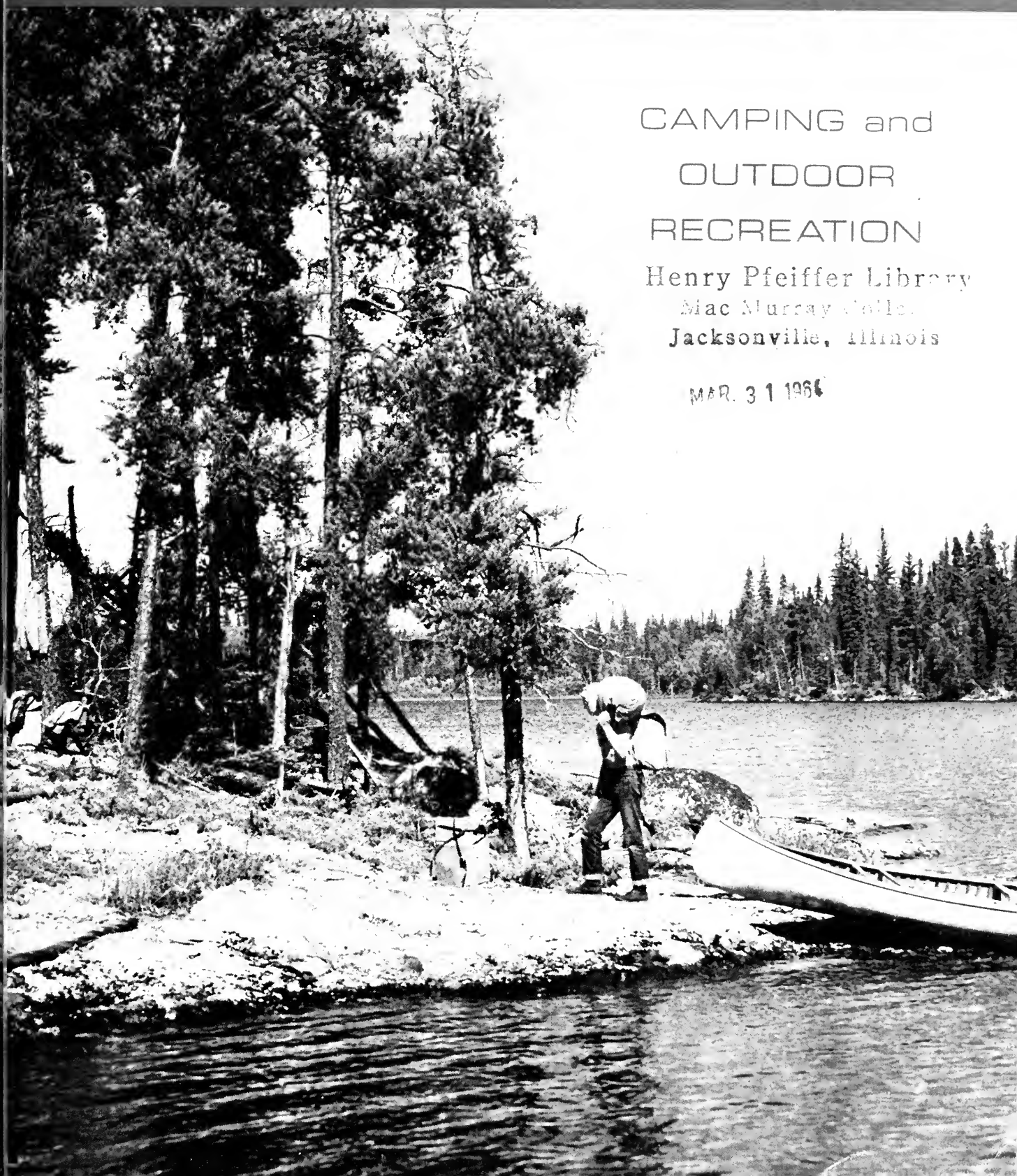

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MAR. 31 1964

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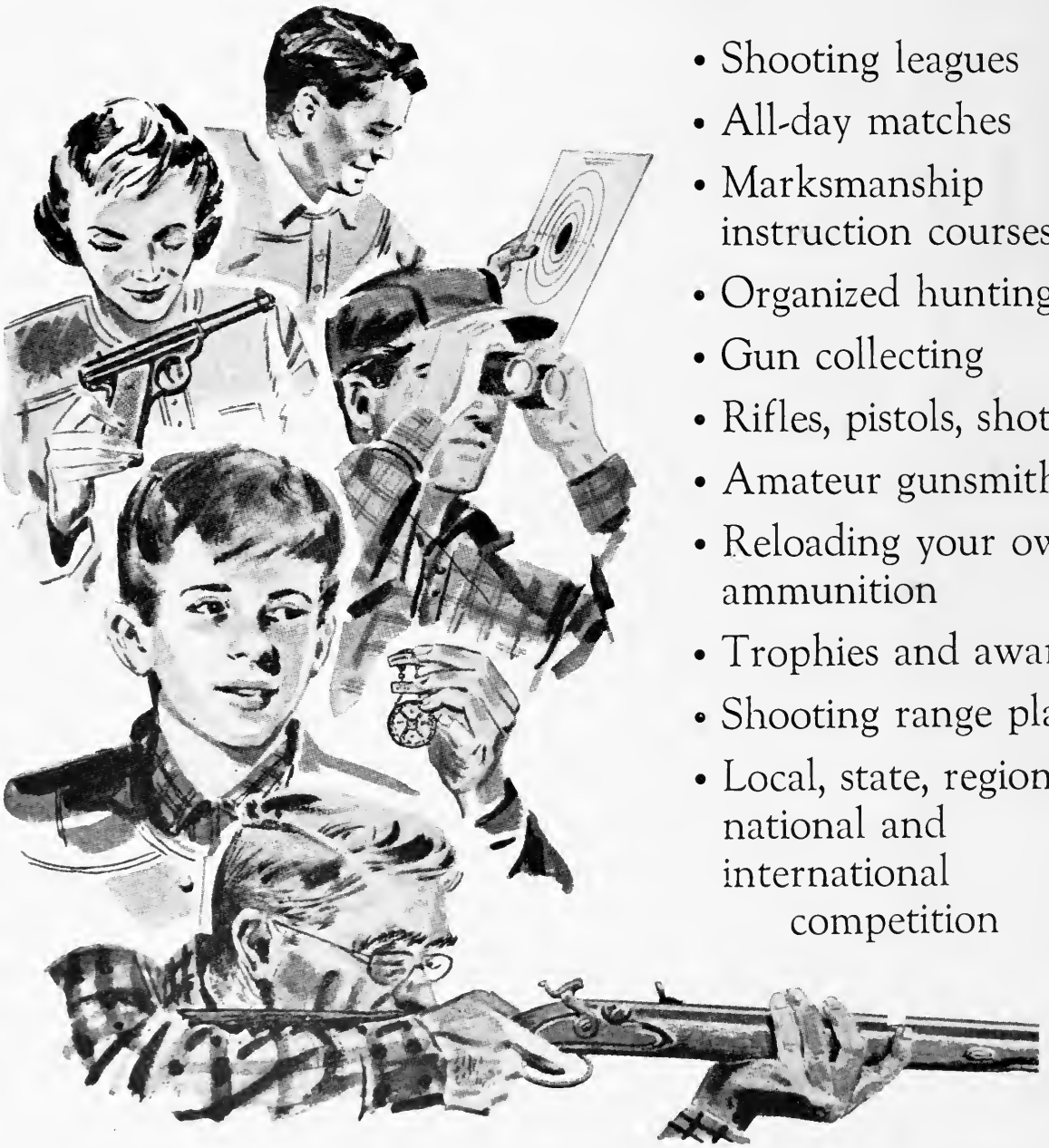

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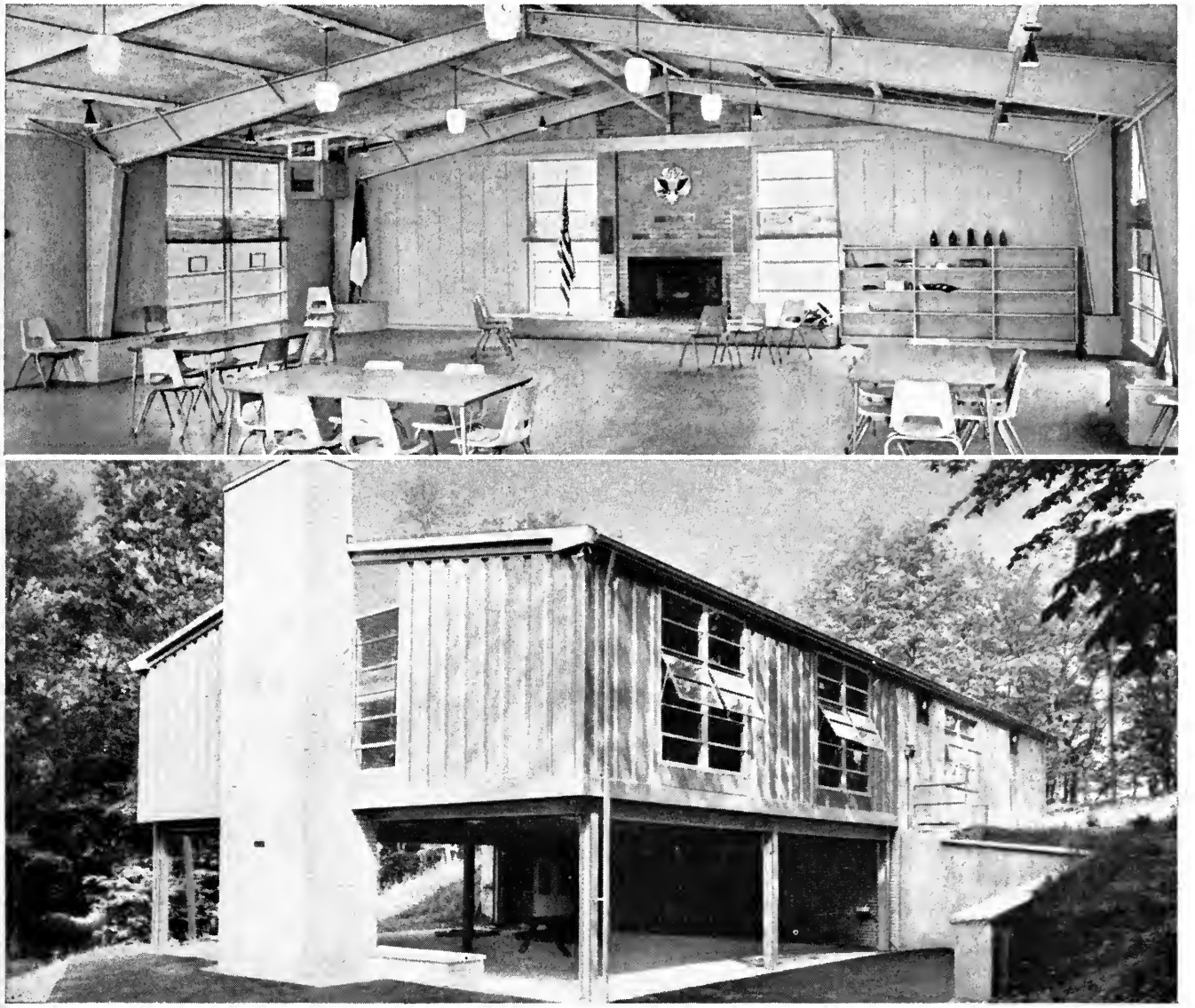

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46th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

October 4-9, 1964

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Miami Beach, Florida

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please give all information requested below. If you wish to cancel the reservation or make any changes later, notify the bureau and *not the hotel.*
2. All rooms will be assigned on a "first-come, first-served" basis. No block reservations will be made. *Single rooms are limited in number. Please arrange to share room if possible.*
3. THE NAME OF EACH HOTEL GUEST MUST BE LISTED. Reservations will not be accepted in any hotel unless two names are given for each twin-bedded room.
4. Be sure to indicate your arrival time in Miami Beach. Reservations will be held only until 6 PM of the day of arrival unless otherwise specified. Failure to notify the hotel of any last-minute change in arrival time may result in cancellation of your reservation.
5. Your choice of hotels will be followed if rooms are available, otherwise, assignment will be made to best possible advantage elsewhere.

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Hotel	Single	Twin	Price/person for additional bed	(Bedroom & Parlor) 1 Room Suite	(2 Bedrooms & Parlor) 2 Room Suite
Carillon (XX)	$10.00 (MA)	$14.00 (MA)	$4.00	$32.00 (MA)	$46.00 (MA)
Deauville (XX)	12.00 (MA)	14.00 (MA)	4.00	30.00-40.00 (MA)	52.00-56.00 (MA)
Sherry Frontenac	9.00 (MA)	11.00 (MA)	3.00	———	———
Her Majesty Motel	———	6.00	2.00	12.00	———
Oasis Motel	———	7.00	1.00	15.00	———
Garden of Allah Motel	———	7.00	2.00	16.00	———
Rowe Congress Motel (TV addl. $1.00)	6.00	7.00	2.00	———	———

XX—Congress Headquarters

(MA)—Modified American Plan $3. person a day in addition to rates shown above (optional). Includes complete breakfast and full 5-course dinner.

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All hotels and motels are within a 2-block radius. Motels offer kitchenettes at a small additional charge.

(There are a limited number of single rooms.)

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Twin	.....	2nd choice .....
1 Bedroom Suite	.....	3rd choice .....
2 Bedroom Suite	.....	4th choice .....

Names of All Room Occupants (Bracket those to share rooms)	Write Yes or No for Modified American	Street Address	City, State & Zip No.

Confirm reservation to:

Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip No. .....

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On the Cover

Adults and youngsters alike respond to the call of the wild whether it be a backyard "overnight" or a long camping trip in remote and rugged country. Here a camper beaches his canoe at Red Lake in Ontario. Photo courtesy Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity.

Next Month

The annual Playground Issue will have "A Summer of Surprises," which tells of imaginative program planning in Anchorage, Alaska; "Making History on the Playgrounds," the how-we-did-it story of how Janesville, Wisconsin, turned ancient history into a modern community project; and a number of new and revised outdoor games which pep up the program. Two recreation leaders discuss the matter of uniforms and proper dress in "Take Me to Your Leader." An article on training summer leaders, part-time help and volunteers will explore training programs, workshops, and courses from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Montreal, Canada. The do's and don'ts of playground behavior are shown effectively on filmstrips you can make yourself as "Make Your Own Safety Slideshow" explains.

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Page 108, (top left) YMCA of Greater New York, (center left), Camp Kno-Koma, South Charleston, West Virginia. (center right and bottom right) Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity, Toronto, (bottom left) YWCA of the USA, New York City; 113, Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, Detroit; 148, (Pelton) Paul Parker, New York City, (Joyce) John C. Pitkin, Cresskill, New Jersey; 149, Fabian Bachrach.

RECREATION

MARCH 1964 VOL. LVII NO. 3 PRICE 60c

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LETTERS

OPEN LETTER TO HENRY DAVID THOREAU

Dear Henry:

While Henry David Thoreau is a member of this publication's editorial staff in spirit only, we are happy to be the recipient of the following "Open Letter to Henry David Thoreau":

Dear Henry:

Ever since I've heard about your book *Walden*, in which you described your experiences along the shores of Walden Pond, where you claim you "got closer to nature," I've had an irresistible urge to "get closer to nature" myself. I said, "If Henry can do it, so can I!" As a result, I went to a lake that I heard about.

I have found that the problem you described is even more applicable to my generation than it was to yours. There are jet-propelled airplanes that travel faster than the speed of sound; there are rockets that are so powerful that they can overcome the pressure of the earth's atmosphere and orbit around the earth in space; there are atom bombs that have the potential of destroying every living creature on earth.

I drove down to the sporting goods store to buy some equipment in preparation for my journey to the lake. I bought an axe, a beautiful spun-glass fishing rod, a spinning reel, special line and leader that the salesman said I would need for my spinning reel, and a few fluorescent lures that were guaranteed to catch fish. You probably won't believe this, but the equipment totaled around seventy-five dollars. I wouldn't have obtained such a good buy if the store hadn't been having a "sale."

After three hours of "fighting" the city traffic, I put my car into "low drive" and started my ascent into the mountains. Soon the sun started shining. I could not see the city below because it was smothered in a thick layer of smog. Smog, Henry, is caused by industrial progress which is responsible for "more comfortable living." The children in cities of today don't know about such things as fresh air.

After a while I arrived at the lake. I had an awful time finding a parking place, the area was so crowded. After looking around for a while, I started chopping down a tree for the log cabin I was going to build and live in. Before I had the tree chopped down, a warden came along and fined me fifty dollars for destroying a reserve area.

I obtained a room for the night at a lodge along the lake's edge. A bell-boy carried my bags upstairs to the room. He continually thrust his palm toward me for a tip. At first, I didn't know what he wanted, so I shook hands with him. Nowadays, to get anywhere in society—or the "wilderness"—one "tips" twenty percent of his bill.

That evening I went downstairs to get something to eat. I was told that I would have to call room service. I went back upstairs and gave room service my order. Room service, in turn, gave the cook my order. Room service paid the cook for my food, and I paid room service a profit for serving it to me. It seems to be impossible to dispense with the "middleman" nowadays, Henry. It's even against the lodge rules for a person to deal directly with the bartender. A customer orders a drink from a barmaid who orders it from the bartender who sells it to the barmaid who sells it to the customer standing next to her.

The next day I decided I'd put on a swimming suit and go to sleep on the sandy beach while I got a suntan. I no sooner closed my eyes when a loud shriek pierced my ears. "You're not going to throw me into that cold water, you beast," a shapely brunette said to the "Romeo" who was chasing her. They ran around me five times before he caught her, and I ended up with a mouth full of sand. The loud noise of a jet-propelled airplane flying overhead discouraged me from trying to get any more sleep.

After getting dressed, I rented a motorboat and went fishing. It was extremely difficult to keep from running into the many other boats on the lake. The spinning reel makes it possible for me to cast my line out several yards.

After several hours, I felt my first nibble. I started reeling my line in. The fish must have just started biting at that particular time because the man in the boat a few hundred feet away from me also appeared to be catching a fish. As we reeled in, our boats slowly drifted together. Finally, both lines simultaneously popped out of the water and became taut between the boats. It was one awful tangle, Henry.

One night a dance took place at the lodge. There was a bright moon that night, so I decided to sneak away from civilization and take a walk on a trail. However, on the trail I received dirty looks from teenage couples who had

also sneaked away from the dance. There seemed to be more civilization on the trail than in the lodge.

I am now in the hospital, Henry, recuperating from my outing. The doctor says after I am released, I will have to undergo psychiatric treatment.

I estimate the total cost of my outing, including doctor bills, to be about $5,000. It is worth it, though. I came about as close as one can get to nature in this day and age.

JACK H. STEPHENS, *Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii (formerly of Idaho).*

Help Appreciated

Sirs:

I have appreciated all the help I have received this year through the National Recreation Association's Correspondence and Consultation Department and also from the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. I gain a great deal from the magazine and the newsletters.

MRS. D. RIGATE, *Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.*

Morale Breakdown

Sirs:

I hope someday to return to America again to enjoy some of the recreation facilities described in "On the Military Front" in the December issue. Sadly, however, it does not mention the equal number of bases woefully neglected, especially in the Pacific and European theaters I have been in. To indicate typical gross deficiencies now existing, take, for instance, a base with ten thousand personnel and dependents on which I now serve in Libya:

- No gymnasium or exercise facilities. 5BX program has failed and been modified.
- Swimming pool near the ocean open only four months a year in a California-like climate.
- Beach unusable from late October through March because of seaweed up to three feet deep.
- No hunting because we cannot carry arms.
- Eight bowling alleys in disrepair. We are triple charged in the town.
- Military shows and acts never come here from Europe.
- Four tennis courts in very poor condition.
- Three planes in an aero club, two of which are usually being repaired.
- Exorbitant rents and charges for substandard housing must be met before we can think of spending money for recreation while the government has 350 empty trailers.

On Page 487 of the same issue, Colonel Blair has admirable ideals and were he to come to this base he would be assured of how correct he is in the breakdown of morale, physical ability, military readiness, and respect ten thousand disgusted and neglected poor representatives of America can undergo.

MSGT. M. SPANGLER, USAFE, *Wheelus AFB, Libya.*

Indoor Hockey

Sirs:

Two years ago, we started to build a program of indoor hockey games as a new way to combine genuine recreation with the physical development so badly needed by school children everywhere in the United States. We wanted to give them an activity they would fully enjoy so they would take an enthusiastic part. We developed the game of indoor hockey because it could be played in any gymnasium; it could be played with lightweight plastic sticks and plastic pucks, so play could be fast and strenuous and still be safe; it afforded the smaller and younger children a new opportunity to participate in a sport on equal terms with larger and older children; equipment was simple and inexpensive.

The success of our idea is indicated by the participation of forty-three teams

Continued on Page 107

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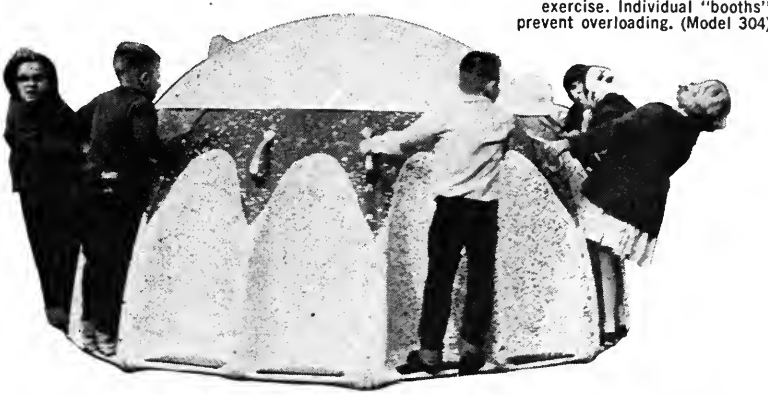

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests and united funds, foundations, corporations, and individual contributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, happy creative living for Americans of all ages.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

WHAT CAN WE DO WITH PETER?

Eat it!

What should a modern camp offer today's child?

Kenneth B. Webb

TODAY'S CHILD is probably a child of suburbia. This implies that he has a certain new set of needs besides the age-old needs of childhood. A good modern camp, like any other educational institution which is sensitive to the passing scene and flexible enough to adapt to it, must give its children what they need. This is not always the same as what they want or what they think they want.

"What, no TV in the whole camp? No radio or even electricity in the cabins?" a new camper asked in dismay, having evidently ignored the omission of any reference to these gadgets in the camp booklet, "Then what are we going to do with ourselves?" This particular camper found himself so busy in the next few weeks, so challenged by activities and values he never knew existed, that he had no time for the doubtful blessings of TV. Furthermore, he went home with a whole new set of interests which converted his leisure time from passive to active.

In a readable study of today's educational needs, entitled *Camping for American Youth—A Declaration for Action*, the American Camping Association lists a dozen unhappy conditions faced by youth as a result of urbanization. Among these are tension, crowding, pressures to conformity, fear, the fragmentation of life, the deterioration of moral and spiritual values, and the disappearance of work as fulfillment. Perceptive parents are increasingly aware of these dangers to the growth of a well-rounded, secure individual.

"What can we do with Peter?" a boy's parents wrote. "He has a yen for some good, rugged living close to nature and the simple, challenging things that used to make boys strong and self-reliant. Our own feeling is that boys don't want to be entertained all the time. They want to feel they are doing something themselves, something that makes them feel useful and needed—therefore, secure as new individuals."

About the best answer to such a letter is, "Send your boy or girl to a good wilderness camp where he or she can find the essential supplements to the shortcomings of a city environment." For we must face it: City life is definitely not made for children. It is not geared to their needs. It is not natural to them. The lack of contact with the soil, the want of experience with the free life of the woods and fields where a youngster can run and jump and climb and swim—where on his own he can meet the challenge of sun and wind and rain—this lack can warp a new life conditioned through eons of race experience to depend on certain factors for growth. All one can say is that it is striking testimony to the adaptability of the human organism that the strains and stresses of such an unnatural environment have not caused worse warping than they have. The wonder is that so many youngsters can still grow up sweet and wholesome. But even these can profit by what a modern camp has to offer.

PETER'S parents found a camp which, like many others today, set out to give their boys the challenge they need. Peter discovered there were coveted hikes and canoe trips one could take when he could swim competently, manage

MR. WEBB, *well known in the camping field, is director of the Forest and Wilderness Camps, Plymouth, Vermont.*

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a canoe with sufficient skill, build a fire in the rain, and pick a satisfactory spot for sleeping on the trail. Acquiring these skills assumed an importance which called forth effort the boy had seldom exerted before.

Peter found out that the youngsters at this camp were a remarkably self-reliant, self-confident crew. When they wanted a new dock in front of their cabin, they built it. When the logged-up steps in the path to the waterfront began to break down, they replaced them with new steps better than the others had ever been. They learned to saw and hammer and chop. They got interested in extending a horse pasture and fencing in a new area for some colts. The camp bought the wire, but the older boys hauled the posts from the woods to location, barked them, and creosoted the butts. These kids seemed always to be teaming up to undertake some project to improve their living or to benefit the camp.

Along with all this physical activity, which included vigorous baseball games and hotly contested soccer matches as well, the camp was giving these youngsters, all unknown to them, some other benefits lacking in the homogeneous structure of suburbia. At camp, Peter found boys from many parts of the country, from other economic strata, and from different racial groups. He learned the democratic lesson of the richness and the strength which other ethnic groups could contribute, the stimulation to one's thoughts and one's attitudes that contact with campers from other regions can bring. Several local boys at camp on full scholarship opened up to Peter a whole new way of looking at things. All the boys were too absorbed in enterprises the camp managed to challenge them with to find time for quarreling or feeling put upon. So they learned to live together.

WHEN Peter returned home, his parents found the boy had gained not just a healthy tan and great physical vigor. There was also a subtle difference in the boy's bearing, something about the way he carried himself, and the quiet manner in which he spoke. It was a new confidence, a new self-awareness, a new security. This evident sense of security was the most striking change. Peter's parents had realized the devastating influence on a young life of the self-destruction, the fear, the insecurity which seems in some form or other to beset many urban youngsters.

To the perceptive parent the effect of a modern camp on younger boys and girls is just as apparent. Such camps restore to these youngsters their birthright, of which city living can deprive them. I can think of no better way to put this matter of a child's birthright than I did years ago in *Summer Magic:*

"The good brown earth, sun-steeped meadows where the bob-o-link sings; trails that go winding up through hemlock ridges; the dip of trim canoes breasting the waters of some forest-rimmed lake; the keen zest of strife in an evenly matched game, the rush of an arrow before it strikes trembling in the target; the way a calf nuzzles your hand, the contented twitter of little chicks foraging with a mother hen; lashing rain on a mountainside, the sharpness of the breeze at dawn; the aroma of sizzling bacon flavored with just a bit of ash and perhaps a pine needle or two—these are all part of a youngster's rightful heritage." #

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ STAN IS THE MAN. New director of physical fitness for the nation is Stan Musial, famed Cardinal outfielder, who retired as an active player at the end of last season. He replaces Charles B. (Bud) Wilkinson on the President's Council on Physical Fitness. Mr. Wilkinson has resigned as director of athletics and football coach at the University of Oklahoma and from the council to run for Congress.

▸ ON THE CULTURAL FRONT. Roger L. Stevens, New York theatrical producer, has been selected to organize and direct the Johnson Administration's cultural program. Mr. Stevens' designation was strongly recommended by a four-man panel recently organized by President Johnson to advise him on carrying forward the cultural program. Although best known as a producer of classical and contemporary theater in New York and other major American cities, Mr. Stevens is also a successful real-estate broker and a prominent figure in the Democratic Party.

In the new White House post proposed by President Johnson's informal advisory group, Mr. Stevens will enjoy greater authority than his predecessor, August Heckscher, who resigned to resume his position as director of the Twentieth Century Fund. Together with his resignation, he submitted an eighty-page report criticizing the slow pace of the government's cultural efforts.

▸ JUST OUT. A new booklet by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Education, *Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation*, summarizes federal programs which provide outdoor recreation assistance to states, their subdivisions, private individuals and organizations. Types of assistance involved are credit, cost-sharing, technical aid, educational services, and research. It also provides information on the programs of the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and Health, Education and Welfare, and such independent agencies as the General Services Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Small Business Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority. The publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, for $.20.

• A digest of the ORRRC report, *Action for Outdoor Recreation for America*, was prepared by CORC—Citizens Committee for Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission—and contains suggestions for citizen action. It is available for $.25 (ten or more copies $.18 each) from CORC, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 20036.

• A report of the Second National Conference on School Recreation held in November 1962, entitled *Twentieth Century Recreation—Re-engagement of School and Community*, has just been published by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Every recreation executive should read this and keep it handy, for it discusses at length the role of the school in recreation and municipal-school recreation programs. It gives the recommendations of the conference and has a section on "new concepts of recreation." The Pasadena Coordinated Recreation Plan for School-City Recreation is given in a chart in the appendix, along with the Milwaukee Contractual Agreement between the Common Council and the Board of School Directors. This pamphlet is available for $1.50 from AAHPER, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 36, D.C.

▸ HONORING PIONEERS. Mrs. Louis Tishman of New York City received the first Ollie A. Randall Award from the National Council on the Aging at its 13th annual meeting in Chicago. The award was created this year by the council, "To give recognition to individuals who have made singular contributions to the well-being of older people and interpreting the council's philosophy of enabling the older person to live a dignified, healthier, happier and more productive life." Mrs. Tishman won the award for her work with day-center programs, notably with the William Hodson Community Center in the Bronx, New York, and as a pioneer in making vacation services available for older people. She has advanced and encouraged professional training in work with the aging, aided volunteers' cooperation with government agencies in the New York area and was instrumental in developing an educational program that brought better understanding of the capacities and potentials of older people.

▸ OUT OF HIBERNATION. The U.S. Senate has passed a Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore bill *(S.792)* and this bill is now before the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee.

▸ WE HAVE JUST LEARNED that John Moore, director of recreation in Bemiston, Alabama, died on January 20. He had been in the recreation field in Alabama since the 1940's, was a charter member and second president of the Alabama Recreation Society, and will be greatly missed by his many friends in that state.

▸ POOL AWARD WINNERS. U.S. winners of gold, silver, and bronze design award medals in the 1963 international *Swimming Pool Age* Awards Design Competition, Public Pool Class, are:

Gold Medal—Holt and Downing, architects of Ithaca, New York, built by Paddock Pool Builders, Inc., Albany, New York, for Olympic-size pneumatically applied concrete, marcite-lined pool at Watkins Glen, New York. This pool holds seven hundred thousand gallons; deck area at poolside is 23,640 square feet. Bathhouse contains 1,728 lockers, dressing booths. Pool has twenty-eight underwater lights, two one-meter diving boards, two three-meter boards.

Silver Medal—Sylvan Pools, Inc., Doylestown, Pennsylvania, for an apartment-house pool measuring 120′-by-50′ with 35′ diameter "bubbles." An apartment-house pool used by residents only. Pool features eighty-eight cabanas, twelve-foot (average) deck, three acres of play area, sun-bathing area and snack bar.

Bronze Medal—Henry J. Campbell, Jr., Consulting Engineers, and Holtsmacher, McKendron and Murrell, Consulting Engineers, Garden City, New York, for three-pool setup which includes an Olympic-size main pool, a 50′-by-35′ diving pool, and a 50′-by-25′ wading pool. There is excellent deck space and good provision for spectators.

Honorable Mention in the Public Pool Class are:

Viking-Aquatech Pools, Inc., King of Prussia, Pennsylvania; Welding Swimming Pool Company, Westbury, New York; Sylvan Pools, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; Tennessee Builders, Inc., Nashville; Prince Concrete Company, Pennsauken, New Jersey; D'Avanzo Pool Company, Leonia, New Jersey; Henry J. Campbell, Jr., Garden City, New York; and Val-Mar Swimming Pools, Ltd., Chomedey, Quebec.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ GET SET, GO! Two attractive free brochures, *Highroad to Adventure the Hostel Way* and *A Special Hosteling Adventure in Japan*, have just been issued by American Youth Hostels, Inc., 14 West 8th Street, New York 10011. The first describes "off-the-beaten track" programs sponsored by AYH; the lat-

ter gives information on programs in North and South America, Europe, Africa, and Japan. These low-budget trips sound thrilling, educational, and like high adventure indeed!

▸ COUNSELOR TRAINING AIDS. A series of twenty-one mimeographed Camp "Know-How" Bulletins by S. Theodore Woal *(see also Page 111)*, are available from Mr. Woal at Whittier Hall, Room 235, Teachers College, New York 10027, for $.25 each ($.20 each for two to ten copies, $.15 each for ten and over).

▸ A BATTLE IS BEING WAGED by Save Our Salmon and Steelhead, Inc., supported by the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Oregon Wildlife Federation, and the Association of North West Steelheaders, to save the remains of one of the nation's last five salmon and steelhead runs.

People from all states travel to Oregon and Washington to do battle with our fighting salmon and steelhead. This fine recreation will go the way of the Atlantic salmon, buffalo and passenger pigeon unless drastic steps are taken to preserve these fish for future generations. This national heritage must be saved for children. Please help the cause. Send your dollars to Save Our Salmon and Steelhead, 712 Oregon Typewriter Building, Portland 4, Oregon.

▸ NEW FILM ON CONSERVATION, to go into circulation soon, handles its message "with power and beauty" according to *The New York Times* of February 14. It is handled with artistry and in terms of people as well as of land and wildlife.

"The motion-picture camera is a potent weapon," says *The Times*. "It's a tool that could be more profitably used by conservation organizations, by government, and by those with resources to whom the spoiled lands, fouled water, and declining acreage for fish and wildlife are a negative phenomenon of man that conservation in its truest sense will help rectify."

The title of the film is *The Pond and the City*. It runs about twenty minutes and will be distributed by Encyclopedia Brittanica Films, Winnetka, Illinois, to "clubs, schools and other groups." If you write for further information, be sure to use your professional stationery.

▸ HAPPY BIRTHDAY! As the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation marks its first full year of operation, it can point with pride to the enactment of Public Law 88-29 to promote nationwide coordination and development of outdoor recreation, consideration by Congress of a proposed Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill, and evaluation of proposed outdoor recreation areas across the nation. Public Law 88-29, declares that Americans should be assured adequate outdoor recreation and that all levels of government and private interests should take prompt and coordinated action to conserve, develop, and utilize outdoor recreation resources.

During the year, the bureau initiated limited operations in six regional offices, cooperated with federal, state, and local outdoor recreation agencies, and served as staff for the President's Recreation Advisory Council. The bureau also evaluated certain proposals for recreation areas at Between-the-Lakes in Kentucky and Tennessee, Assateague Island in Maryland and Virginia, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity in California, Fire Island in New York, the Allagash in Maine, Pictured Rocks in Michigan, and other sites.

▸ TIME IS TICKING AND TOCKING AWAY. "It is very important that the 88th Congress authorize the proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area this year," states a free pamphlet, *Tocks Island and Outdoor Recreation for the Crowded East*, just released by the Water Resources Association of the Delaware River Basin, 901 Stephen Gerard Building, 21 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7.

Tocks Island, a small island in the Delaware River about six miles north of the famous Delaware Water Gap, will be the site of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dam that will create a thirty-seven mile-long reservoir on the Delaware River. The dam, now in the planning stages, will probably go under construction in 1967. The proposed National Recreation Area, within seventy-five miles of both New York City and Philadelphia, would feature every conceivable kind of outdoor recreation facility.

COMING EVENTS

1964 Annual Meeting, American Society of Landscape Architects, *June 28-July 1, Hotel Baker, Dallas, Texas.* Complete information available from ASLA Headquarters, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

91st Annual Forum, National Conference on Social Welfare, *May 24-29, Los Angeles.* Full information from Betty B. Shepherd, Public Relations Secretary, National Conference on Social Welfare, 22 West Gay Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

College Entrance Conference, *May 7-10, The Coliseum, New York City.* Details from C. Henry Gold, Director of Admissions, Scholarships & Loans, Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City 6, Oklahoma.

American Camp Week, *May 10-17.* Sponsor: American Camping Association. Further information from Hugh W. Ranson, Executive Director, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

American Bike Month. *May.* Sponsor: Bicycle Institute of America. For details, write to James J. Hayes, Director of Information, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Learn to Play Tennis Month, *May.* Sponsor: The United States Lawn Tennis Association. Write to Edwin Baker, Executive Secretary, Laurel Street, Ashaway, Rhode Island.

National Music Week, *May 3-10.* Sponsor: National Federation of Music Clubs. Write to Mrs. Stanton Huber, Chairman, National Music Week, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

▸ TRAINING POOL SUPERVISORS. Courses for swimming pool supervisors have been organized for the first time by the Extension Department of the University of Montreal with the cooperation of the Montreal Parks Department. The classes, which will continue through May 10, are held each Sunday afternoon.

The courses are under the general direction of Rene Belisle, superintendent of the department's recreation division, who is in charge of courses in the university's department of physical education and recreation at the School of Health. The courses, planned to train men and women lifeguards to supervise summer swimming pools, are geared to the needs of the numerous groups that frequent the municipal and other pools and offer instruction in techniques, problems of lifesaving, and the operation of a pool, as well as the background of such techniques.

▸ DIRTY AIR AND MUDDY WATERS. The Women's Department of the National Association of Manufacturers has prepared a complete program kit called "Blue Skies—Clear Waters," which explains in simple terms what air and water pollution is, what steps have been taken to control it, and what each private citizen can do to help the situation in his community. This is not primarily a big city problem but, rather, one that is found in many geographical locations throughout the United States. For further information about the program and kit, write to Lee Landis, NAM Women's Editor, National Association of Manufacturers, 2 East 48th Street, New York 10017.

▸ ATTENTION, PROGRAM CHAIRMAN! The Ansco Camera Club Services Department provides hundreds of camera clubs with monthly program material, described in the Ansco brochure on *Loan Programs and Exhibits for Camera Clubs*. For a copy and further information on Ansco services write to James McMillion, Manager, Camera Club Services, General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton, New York 13902. The annual "Anscochrome of the Year" contest closes on April 15 (write for rules brochure).

Letters to Editor

Continued from Page 101

on an organized league playing schedule which culminated in an all-star game between the league champions and a team of all stars on April 6, 1963. Thirty of these teams were in the recreation department program. Thirteen more teams were organized in junior high schools of Battle Creek.

By the autumn of 1963, nine more Michigan towns had ordered equipment to start indoor hockey leagues in their school systems. In the Battle Creek Recreation Department program, teams were allowed to carry twelve players and league play took place over a ten-week period. Games were played on Saturday, starting at 9:00AM and finishing at 9:00PM. Forty-five minutes were allowed for each game. Teams, in addition to the thirty in the recreation program, had to be turned away, as Saturday was the only day available.

Much of the credit for the success of this activity goes to the coaches, principals, athletic directors, parents, and others who cooperated enthusiastically. Physical education teachers were very helpful. We visited schools, taught the game to the teachers, and left a set of equipment for a week or ten days. Once the physical-education teacher understood the game and used it in gym classes, it was relatively easy to organize a league under the direction of the recreation department.

Since there are only four general playing rules, the game can be taught in fifteen minutes or less. There are six players: a goalkeeper, a center, two guards, and two forwards. The game is played in three periods of eight minutes each, with five-minute rest periods between. Play is continuous unless a goal is scored or a roughing foul is called. The game is highly active; yet the possibilty of injury is very slight. During 120 hours of league play, involving forty-two teams, there was not one injury necessitating medical care.

At the same time the smaller players often became outstanding players as indoor hockey is not dominated by tall, or heavy, players. In fact, one boy who weighted slightly more than a hundred pounds was chosen as an all-star center over a second boy who was nearly six feet tall and an outstanding basketball player. The all-star goalie was only five feet, four inches tall and weighed more than 160 pounds. Another excellent goalie is unable to run because of the aftereffects of polio, and another boy who has a hook in place of one hand was a very good player. Girls enjoy indoor hockey also and there again the smaller players can compete on equal terms with taller and larger students.

Once a league is organized, the director will find promotional activities beneficial. We found it effective to award trophies to winning teams, to select all-star players and to make all-star awards, to publish weekly results, listing all high scorers and outstanding performances and to complete the league schedule with an all-star game.

In short, indoor hockey lends itself to the well-established practices of varsity sports, thus creating and sustaining greater interest. Yet it is a game that can be widely played, that attracts a large number of young people who can not play on varsity teams, that gives them vigorous exercise and that causes them to participate voluntarily and enthusiastically.

The equipment used is the Cosom Safe-T-Play Hockey Kit with the hockey sticks modified by running a half-inch diameter wooden dowel the full length of the stick and a one-inch rubber furniture tip over the end of the stick to hold the dowel in place. Sticks thus equipped are so durable we found a set of twelve sticks is enough for a league of fifteen to twenty teams with only one or two extra sticks in reserve. We recommend that goalies wear the plastic eyeguards generally used for basketball players who wear eyeglasses. The total cost of equipment for a league of fifteen to twenty teams is only about $30.00 plus the plastic face masks for the goalies.

TOM HARTER, *Director, Department of Civic Recreation, Battle Creek, Michigan.*

Better and Better

Sirs:

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the excellent services that your organization has offered me over so many, many years. Your magazine gets better and better. The new trends —ideas and plans for the future of recreation—are very exciting, stimulating, and very useful in recreation programs throughout the country.

The *Newsletter* is also a most useful and informative bulletin, keeping us ahead of the recreation news. The job opportunities listings are very interesting from the point of view of what kinds of job opportunities are available in the recreation profession.

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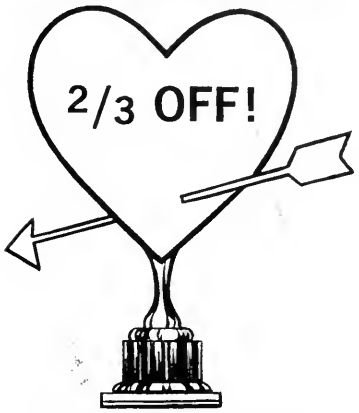

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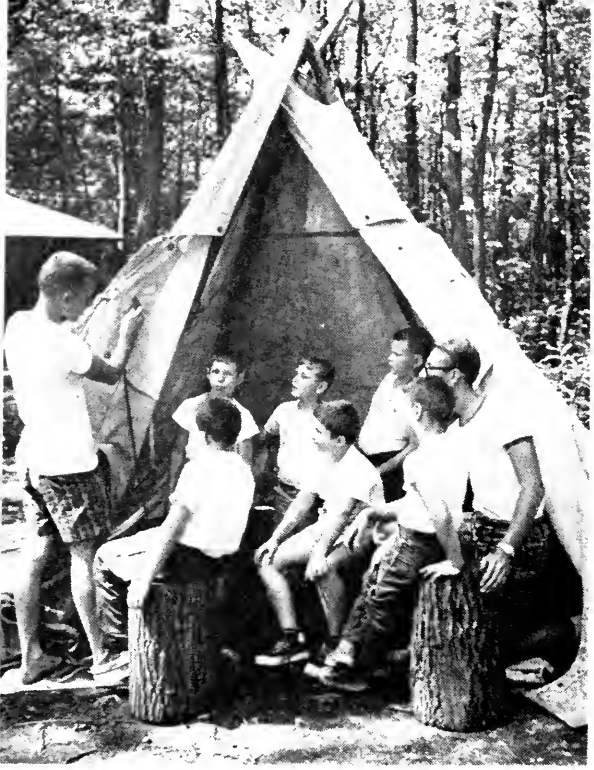


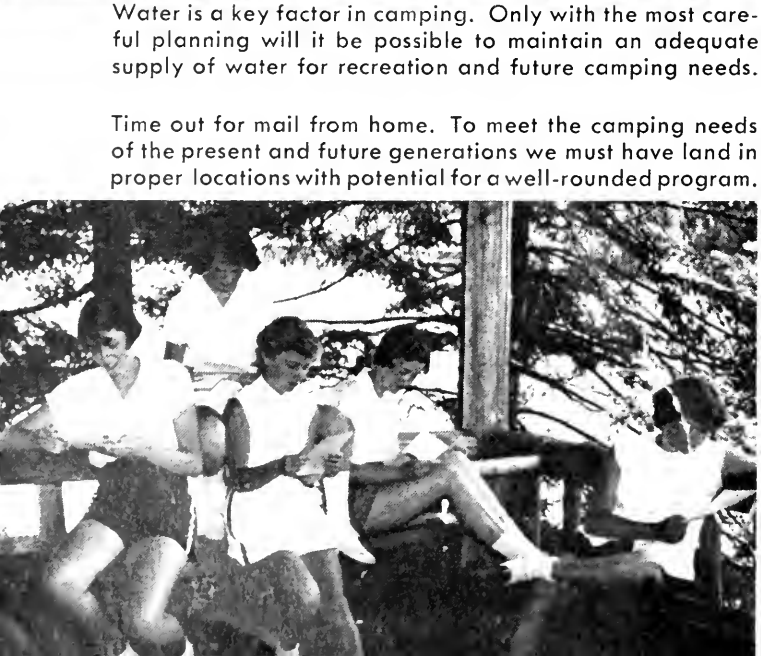
A teepee is not as simple as it looks! Especially to these city dwellers getting their first experience of the primitive at Camp Brooklyn in Paupack, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the YMCA of Greater New York.

Water is a key factor in camping. Only with the most careful planning will it be possible to maintain an adequate supply of water for recreation and future camping needs.

Learning by doing. These Boy Scouts at Pitman's Bay, Muskoka, Ontario, have thrown a footbridge across a small gully. They can now appreciate their pioneer heritage.

Time out for mail from home. To meet the camping needs of the present and future generations we must have land in proper locations with potential for a well-rounded program.

We must place camping in its proper recreation context with art, music, drama, dance, nature, sports, and special events. Camping fills a need and void in today's leisure.



TO ACTION

Dana E. Harlow

CAMPING, like other gamuts within the recreation movement, was born of Yankee ingenuity. The Great Ponds Act of 1641 advocated forever "free fishing and fowling on all ponds over ten acres in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Joseph Lee's "sand gardens" of Boston in the late 1800's established the playground movement. Camping was a "Yankee notion" in 1861, and, even up to 1923, ninety-three percent of the camps of the nation were still in New England.

In looking at camping, we should not divorce it from the broad picture of recreation but understand it as a facet of recreation interests and realize that recreation, through which most of our leisure is spent, is a fundamantal phase of living. We must place camping in context with art, music, drama, dance, nature, sports, special events, and linguistics, assess its relative merit or value, and from this gain a perspective for the future. Only from this view can we plan intelligently for camping needs. Camping then fills this void in leisure and the picture of camping, along with the other recreation pursuits of mankind in a more abundant leisure, is changing.

To assure present and future generations outdoor recreation opportunities of adequate quantity and quality, more effective management of land and water resources and more careful planning are urgently needed. The management of these camping resources is a basic factor in expanding the supply of future opportunities. The term "management" is used here to include the overall policy, planning, design of recreation development at all levels of organization as well as the operational aspects of administration.

There is a changing trend in recreation and camping. Recreation embraces a wide range of interests and activities. It is highly diversified, and, within recent years, this diversification of interests has been exceptionally pronounced. While all of us are concerned with children and children's camps, does it make sense to close a camp after eight weeks when schools, agencies, and the like are looking for just this thing—a facility for outdoor leisure? To close a camp after eight weeks is similar to closing a school at 3PM when it is bought and paid for by the taxdollar and supported by the public, and the youngster has ended up with the world's longest playground—the city street, if that. Essential leadership then is the key word. Leadership that understands there are opportunities other than just eight weeks—or from 8AM until 3PM. Leadership with imagination, an imagination that will subscribe to the ideas of small boys or an old man.

TODAY, as never before, camping in the United States is faced with challenges that must be met, changes in concept that must be accepted if we are to keep pace with the expanding leisure and recreation needs of a nation. To meet these challenges effectively new knowledge must be gained, trends must be identified, issues and problems must be examined and analyzed, new methods and techniques developed and, where necessary, existing concepts modified and changed. Every recreator, camping enthusiast, layman, board member, committee member, camp administrator and civic leader should concern himself with this and bear a responsibility in this process.

The conventional approach of providing outdoor recreation is not adequate for present needs, and it will certainly not be adequate for the future. To underscore this point, let us review briefly the facts of demands and supply:

- First, the demand is large and it is growing. Not only are there more people but, individually, they are seeking the outdoors at a growing rate, and they are likely to do so even more in the coming decades.
- Second, the kind of recreation people want most of all is relatively simple—a path to walk along, an attractive road to drive along, a place to swim, a shady hillside for a picnic, and a chance to see open skies and green grass. This is a heritage we must preserve for the future.
- Third, the dollar—whether it comes from a tax, public, charitable, or philanthropic source is immaterial, it still comes from somewhere. As the society in which we live

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DR. HARLOW *is professor of recreation and recreation consultant, Cooperative Extension Service, Department of Recreation, University of Massachusetts in Amherst.* *This material is adapted from an address to the United Community Service Camp Council and agency and camp representatives in April 1963 at the Science Museum, Boston.*

demands that recreation pursuits be socially acceptable, it is then society's nonexclusive right to sponsor, promote, and furnish recreation. The dollar must stretch. It must bend and it must turn corners, but it must be effective.

• Fourth, people want these things where they live—and where most people live is in our growing metropolitan areas.

• Fifth, we are not running out of land. We are falling short of using it effectively. The physical supply of land and water for recreation is bountiful; for reasons of ownership, management, or location, access to it is not. We must effectively manage what we have or what we can acquire.

COMPREHENSIVE planning will protect against those particular groups who seriously believe that a swimming pool here or a nature museum there is the only solution to a camp program. It will cause people to think twice before they spend thousands of dollars for the construction of a dam across a stream that in a few short years will become polluted from upstream sewers or "peach orchard plumbing." It will point out that such a pool, dam, museum, or what-have-you can only be justified on the basis of diversified activities for the total camp picture and to meet the camping needs of the present and future generations. Then, after the design is finished—geared to a priority schedule of needs coupled with interests and money—one can truthfully ask: Is it functional? Does it meet in a practical way the full requirements of the problem? Has it considered the problem of supervision, administration, and control? The advantage of comprehensive planning should be obvious:

• First, we can have land in proper locations with potential for a well-rounded program and it will be there ready for development when our expanding population requires it. We will not be forced to buy an over-priced, second-rate area at the last moment.

• Second, when we are ready to develop an area either on an immediate or long-range basis, advanced planning will prevent costly mistakes. It can reduce construction and maintenance costs. It can assure efficient operation. It can provide maximum and effective use.

• Third, the layout of any area is simply the interpretation of a program geared to the potentials of the site. No two areas are alike. They differ in size, shape, topography, natural features, points of access, and many other ways. Each area presents a different problem; a design for one area cannot be superimposed on another.

RECOMMENDATIONS for action are not for a series of crash programs. Large-scale acquisitions and development programs are needed; so is money—lots of it. The essential ingredient, however, is *imagination*. The *effectiveness* of land, *not* sheer quantity, is the key. There should be the preservation of the natural heritage of the nation. This is interpreted to mean not only the preservation of the state of natural resources of outstanding scenic, scientific or historic importance—but preservation of ideas and ideals of camping.

Water is a key factor in camping. It is essential for many forms of recreation and it adds to the enjoyment of others. There are, however, serious problems which will require effort, time, and money to solve. The problems are in three categories. The quality of water is as important as the amount of surface areas, miles of banks, or location. Polluted water in the ocean, a lake, a river, or a reservoir is of little use for recreation. Pollution by human or industrial waste is only one aspect of quality which conditions the supply. The silt load, the bottom condition, temperature, and aquatic plans also affect the usability of water for camping.

One of the direct problems within the water resources area is the problem of boating. Many camps offer this program but the citizenry is catching on fast. California now has more boats registered than cars. With this growth of boating, camping people and all people in general are faced with the increased problems of safety, education, identification, law enforcement, and construction of access roads, parking areas, and ramps.

ACCORDING to the U.S. Coast Guard, boating is a billion-dollar business. It is big, getting bigger, and there is only one thing wrong with it: It attracts *idiots!* In general, the USCG has charge of licensing of boats around the coastal waters of America. However, it has neither the men nor the boats to do the job. To drive a car you need a license. To get this license you must pass a test. To run a boat you need nothing except the boat. There are no tests for the pilot unless he is a professional and he has paying customers. The coastal waters are full of drunks piloting boats at top speed. They are also full of boys with snappy little runabouts and high-speed outboard engines.

A problem for camps? I dare say—water is a fundamental need of camps. The growth of boating and its surmounting problems, the upsweep of pollution, and the vast needs for water resources should give impetus to the focus on this need by the modern camp today if it is to do justice to the clientele it is designed for and obligated to serve.

We know that the rivers are polluted, what are we to do? We know that land today will never have the same value tomorrow and we know too that the "Johnny-come-latelies" will swing into providing leisure-time pursuits for financial exploitation. As this leisure increases, the bite on the public, tax, and charitable and philanthropic dollar will increase. The almighty dollar must be stretched to greater lengths and give service to more people—toddlers to teenagers, young adults to golden-agers—to be effective.

Today's mushrooming population has one acre of land which it calls its own per person. Scientists predict that by the year 2000 there will be one square foot of land for each human being throughout the world. By land, I mean all land from grassy meadows and plowed fields to lofty mountains and dry deserts. This, of course, is an impossible situation and some expert planning must be done to prevent it. Our population is growing at a fantastic rate; this makes recreation more and more important. It makes camping space a direly needed commodity. At the same time, camping space will dwindle away; that is, it will dwindle away unless we do something about it and do it soon. What can we do? PLAN! #

COUNSELOR, YOURS IS A TOUGH ASSIGNMENT

A unique opportunity and a grave responsibility

S. Theodore Woal

COUNSELOR, you are by far the important single element in the camping situation. Better camping depends essentially on better counseling, and better counseling on a fuller realization of what training and personal characteristics are required of counselors in order to understand children's needs and desires.

The counselor has a unique opportunity and a grave responsibility. For the camping season, he is entrusted with the care and development of the campers under his leadership. The counselor will act in the capacity of parent, teacher, guide, friend, companion, and comrade. In addition, he faces the challenge of living harmoniously with a group of counselors and working together with the camp administrators, other counselors, and campers in developing an effective education and recreation program.

Today, camping philosophy centers about the camper, and camping is recognized as an integral part of child development and growth. The camp community is democratic in form and controls are natural. The program is centered about the campers' interests. The function of the counselor is to bring about situations that contribute to camper growth, and foster attitudes of goodness, truth, beauty, fair play and helpfulness. They act as friend and comrade, they stimulate, motivate and guide the campers into experiences that develop personality and socially wholesome attitudes.

MR. WOAL *is a guidance counselor for the Philadelphia Board of Education and program director of Red Arrow Camp, a bilingual, nonsectarian, intercultural camp in Bayamon, Puerto Rico.*

Characteristics of the Counselor. The prospective counselor should possess or have the ability to develop:

1. Love for and the ability to mingle with children.
2. A sympathetic understanding of children's needs.
3. Ability to stimulate and motivate enthusiastic camper participation.
4. Capacity to accept responsibility and hard work, "to chip in and help."
5. Love for the out-of-doors.
6. Skill in activity areas.

All camping facilities—swimming pools, arts and crafts, recreation hall, will never bring one an inch closer to attaining camping objectives if there is lacking a sympathetic, mature social-minded leadership on the part of the counselor, a leadership that is continually attractive to the campers and one that is willing and able to place the welfare of the camper above all personal feelings.

Thus, among the more important characteristics of counselors is the ability to accept responsibility, mature judgment, and emotional stability. These qualities manifest themselves in the naturalness with which the counselor mingles with the campers, in the initiative, resourcefulness, and creativeness displayed by the counselor and in the exemplary behaviour and loyalty to camp ways exhibited by the counselor. Above all, the counselor must develop a maturity of personality that will permit the camper to grow in his own way.

COUNSELORS should always be on the lookout for clues to help them discover what campers want to do. A significant part of the job is to ascertain interests and, with these as a base, guide and integrate camper activity into the general camp program—or modify the program to include newly discovered interests. It is through this cycle of discovery, integration, and modification that the camping program is evolved, expanded and enriched. This is the dynamics of programing.

Each camper presents a double challenge to directors and counselors; first, to discover interests; second, to fill needs, including both motivation of the camper to action and modification of the program, as necessary. Too often, however, we attempt to fit the camper into an existing program rather than build experience around the needs of the campers.

The camping program should not content itself with including only the things campers know they want to do. It should also direct them as far as possible to other goals, activities, skills, and habits which, because of their age and inexperience, they do not realize they should develop, but which the culture of the country and world have proved to be desirable attributes of personality. These things include cleanliness of body and mind, cooperative democratic living, the give-and-take of everyday life, attitudes of tolerance, goodness, truth, and beauty. #

EXPERIMENTS IN NATURE EDUCATION

Recreation agencies and schools across the country offer a variety of nature activities which may or may not involve actual camping. Sometimes they include taking the nature program into the classroom, sometimes moving a class out onto a nature trail or safari or even excusing a class from its regular school routine for a weeklong lesson of living in the outdoors. Some of these activities follow.

Natural Heritage

THOUSANDS of persons in southeastern Michigan are better acquainted with their natural heritage because of the nature program sponsored by the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, a five-county regional park agency serving the counties of Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne. Over four million inhabitants reside in the Detroit metropolitan area which has become increasingly urbanized since this park agency was established in 1940.

Few city youngsters today have an opportunity to study their natural environment, and the public's thirst for knowledge of plant and animal life grows each year. Over 192,000 persons participated in the program in 1963, compared to somewhat over a thousand when the program started in 1952. This interest is reflected in the number of tourists, individuals, family groups and school-age youngsters who hear nature lectures, listen to orientation talks, take field trips conducted by a park naturalist, or enjoy self-guided hikes along the nature trails.

The nature program was pioneered in 1952 by William F. Hopkins, chief naturalist for the authority, when he took a group of city youngsters for a nature-study walk along a wooded, winding trail. Over a thousand boys and girls hiked along the trails that first summer, and interest was so keen that teachers and youngsters requested conducted field trips in the fall and winter months.

While nature trails are growing in use at all Huron-Clinton parks, the most popular ones are located at Kensington Metropolitan Park, a 4,300-acre recreation site along the "I-96 Freeway" about thirty-five miles northwest of Detroit. Many visitors get their first glimpse of the nature area as they drive along the park road and look across Kingfisher Lagoon to the nature center building. This view is always enhanced if Canada geese are present. These birds stay at the wildlife sanctuary until the water freezes over and then move to open water elsewhere in the park, where they are fed by park personnel until winter ends.

Four nature trails have their starting point near the nature center. They are named Tamarack, Deer Run, Aspen, and Wildwing and vary in length from a half mile to two-and-a-half miles. A favorite year-round recreation activity of many individuals and families is a leisurely walk along one of these "self-guided" trails. Naturalists have used labels, some with sketches, to call attention to the many interesting features and wildlife in the area. For example, not long ago, a 250-year-old tree toppled over near the Tamarack Trail. Now a drawing and printed paragraph explain the effect of this event on the forest. At another location, a "peepscope" invites the visitor to look through a sighting device to observe holes in a dead tree used by birds and squirrels. Hence, labels not only identify, they interpret.

There is always something of interest along the trails. In winter, birdlife can be viewed at a feeding station, and youngsters love to search out animal tracks and seek to identify animal homes. Deer and foxes, though not frequently observed, reveal their presence by characteristic footprints in the snow. Wildflowers are colorful in spring, summer, and fall. Flowering dogwood is an attraction in May. Everyone can study the shrubs and trees along the trails or learn something new by taking a nature hike.

BEYOND the nature center is the seven-acre wildlife sanctuary, where native animals and birds abound. Wildwing Lake is another stopping place for a thousand Canada geese and the hundreds of ducks that migrate during spring and fall. Deer, colorful chipmunks, chattering red squirrels, opossums, raccoons, and the muskrat are a few of the animals that inhabit the area. Recently an albino red squirrel has been an real attraction near the bird-feeding station.

All trails return to the nature center. This heated building has a lobby with a brick fireplace, an exhibit room, classroom, office, storage space, workroom, and restrooms. The floor-to-ceiling glass panels in the exhibit room give the indoor rooms an outdoor atmosphere. A series of dioramas picture the gradual change in the countryside, covering the period when the glaciers left ten thousand years ago. Seasonal exhibits interpret many of the constantly changing phenomona of the park and of southeastern Michigan. Exhibits have included such topics as winter animal tracks, migrating waterfowl, winter bird residents and their sources of food, rock-polishing techniques, the history of the Christmas tree, insect-eating animals, mushrooms, tools of the American Indian, nests and eggs of birds, and minerals and rocks from Michigan. There is an aquarium featuring fish that inhabit Kent Lake in Kensington Park. A perennial favorite is a glass

Self-quiz. Matching games are a challenge to youngsters and adults at Huron-Clinton Nature Center. Here, boy is attempting to match pictures of mammals with their correct nomenclature.

Getting to know you. Hundreds of friendly Canadian geese make their home at Kensington Metropolitan Park near Detroit and flock to Kingfisher's Lagoon and Wildwing Lake.

Members of Eastern Michigan University nature interpretation course and youngsters from a day camp listen to Huron-Clinton naturalist Rainer Brocke.

beehive where youngsters may study bee life. Written material accompanying the exhibit explains the activity of the bees as they go about their daily tasks.

THESE EXHIBITS have proven educational to over 270,000 persons who have visited the nature center since it was dedicated in May 1957. Annual attendance now is about eighty-five thousand persons. Naturalists are on duty at the center to answer questions about the exhibits, life along the trails, or some other aspect of natural science. Some naturalists taught school prior to joining the naturalist staff.

When snow blankets southeastern Michigan, Huron-Clinton naturalists travel to schools in the five counties and give lectures to youngsters of all ages. Film and color slides help tell the story of the out-of-doors in this phase of the program, available from November 1 through March 31 annually. Over sixty-six thousand youngsters participated in this free service during 1962-63.

In 1964, the greatest growth in the program is expected at Stony Creek Metropolitan Park, a 3,500-acre recreation site near Romeo. This park and its nature center, opening some time in 1964, will meet the needs of park visitors and school groups from north and northeast Detroit as well as residents of many communities in Macomb and Oakland Counties. Robert Kelly, park naturalist, is already working on exhibits and trails at the site, where a former country estate of colonial design had been converted into a nature center.

The nature program at other authority parks is more seasonal. Metropolitan Beach, a favorite tourist attraction along Lake St. Clair, southeast of Mt. Clemens and twenty-two miles from downtown Detroit, has a marshy nature trail that is primarily useful during the spring, summer, and fall. Hudson Mills and Dexter-Huron Metropolitan Parks, located along the Huron River northwest of Ann Arbor, offer summer lectures and guided nature hikes supplied by an authority naturalist. One of the longest nature trails is Acorn Trail at Hudson Mills which winds through a

heavily wooded area and touches portions of the Huron River. This site has an excellent potential because of the naturally wooded countryside and its abundant wildlife. — JOHN STERLING, *Public Relations Director, Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, Detroit.*

Build a Nature Trail

MANY CAMPERS tend to shy away from nature study in pursuit of what they deem more "adventurous" activities. Yet summer campers can have an exciting adventure in planing and building a nature trail. This will teach the campers a great deal about their environment. The "key-sheet" nature trail described below was constructed at the Cortland College Camp at Raquette Lake, New York. Nature trails can take many forms. This trail has numbered posts corresponding to a "key-sheet."

The Key-Sheet Trail

Once your "trail builders" have been designated and a staff member (who has some elementary knowledge of the local plants and animals) assigned, you are ready to go to work. First, the group must be organized into various teams each responsible for one of the following duties: (1) trail-clearing, (2) post and plaque making, (3) researching, (4) preparing the entrance sign and box to hold the key sheets. The entire group should participate in choosing the best trail route and features which will be used. Here are some important points to keep in mind when choosing the route:

Accessibility. Start and end the trail near a common gathering place, such as the dining or recreation halls. If this is not possible, place a sign in the vicinity of the camp bulletin board giving directions to the nature trail.

Route. Although an existing footpath can be used, it is more challenging to create a new trail. If possible, a variety of habitats should be covered, such as a woodland, meadow, swamp, bog, et cetera. Instead of a straight-line route, include some gradual turns, or even a figure eight for added diversity. As to the length of the trail, try to stay under a half mile; even a trail three hundred or four hundred yards long can convey considerable information. To help you later, lay out your tentative trail route with string or colored ribbon.

Features. Although you may decide to limit your trail to a single topic, such as wildflowers, it may be general and include trees, shrubs, fungi, lichens, mosses, wildlife signs, ecological relationships, geological formations, et cetera. To facilitate placing numbered posters later, mark all the features you have decided upon with a colored ribbon.

NOW you are ready to get your "trail blazers" to work at clearing the footpath to a width of not more than two or three feet. Supervise your trail-makers to avoid accidents, unnecessary destruction of interesting features and

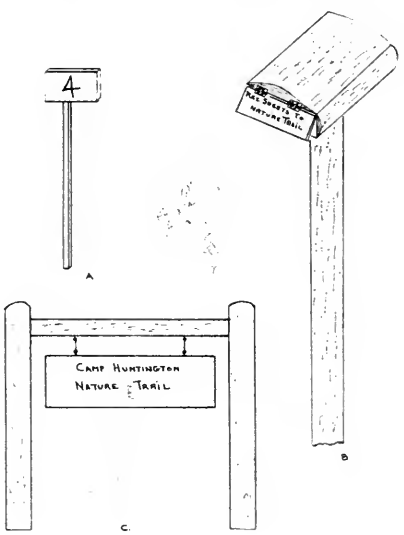

PLATE I

protected plants. The post and plaque makers should be busy in the craft shop making posts from two-by-two-inch pieces of lumber cut to four feet in length. The plaques should measure about four by six inches; the thickness will depend on the material you are using. Quarter-inch plywood or slab cuts will serve the purpose. The numbers can be carved or burned into the wood. Both plaques and posts should be varnished or shellacked or simply creosoted for protection from the elements. Treat the post ends with a wood preservative. In this way they can be left in place the year round if desired. Remember, one or more of the numbered posts should always be in view along the trail if at all possible.

Simultaneously, the researchers should be preparing explanations for the key sheets. An excellent source to begin with is E. L. Palmer's *Fieldbook of Natural History* (McGraw-Hill, 1949) which has information on many common plants and animals found in the United States. It is important to remember that the descriptions should do more than merely name the features. They should tell a brief story conveying an interesting fact, such as the medicinal use of a plant, its economic use, which animals eat it, et cetera. For example:

> WHITE ASH. Note the opposite branches, compound leaves and light gray bark. The wood of the white ash is choice material for tool handles, oars, baseball bats, snowshoes, and furniture.

THE AGE of the campers will determine just how simple or complex the wording should be and whether or not you want to use scientific names.

The team making the entrance sign will need three logs. The two logs for the uprights should measure at least five to seven inches in diameter and be about six feet in length. The crosspiece should measure at least three to four inches in diameter and be about five feet long. From the cross-piece hang a rustic sign, made from a slab cut approximately three feet long and twelve inches wide. Burn or carve your message into the wood.

A waterproof container for the key sheets should be placed within a few feet of the entrance sign. This container can also be made from slab lumber and should have inside dimensions of at least ten-by-fifteen-by-four inches. Mount the box on a post three or four inches in diameter and about five feet in length. Varnish or creosote this also.

A nature trail is never really finished. You can improve it with every camp season by building side trails, extending the original trail, adding new features or even building a trailside museum.

THE NATURE TRAIL will give a boost to the aims and goals of every good camp: pride in accomplishments, a sense of responsibility attained by campers as they maintain the trail throughout the camp season, development of constructive work habits, appreciation of working together as a team.

The nature program will be enhanced

by use of the trail with nature instruction and the existence of a self-teaching device, especially if no nature program existed previously. Campers will be encouraged to use natural materials for craft projects, making collections, maintaining live animals. The nature trail "adventure" will help to disseminate an appreciation of the natural world around us and our dependence upon it. — EUGENE C. WALDBAUER, *assistant professor of biology, State University College, Cortland, New York.*

Adventures in Nature

A PROGRAM of study and fun in the exploration of nature was inaugurated by the Lawrence, Kansas, Recreation Commission as a part of its 1963 summer program. Called "Adventures in Nature," the program was designed to give young participants about to enter the sixth and seventh grades an experience in the world of nature around us. A paid supervisor and two volunteers helped organize and direct the program. Numerous volunteers were also used as resource people.

The program was divided into two-week periods with each participant taking part in eleven activities. Sessions were scheduled either in the early morning or evening depending upon the nature of the activity and the availability of resource personnel. The faculty of the University of Kansas in Lawrence proved to be of great value in the project. A number of highly qualified persons volunteered to assist with various phases of nature study.

The first session was held in the evening around a campfire. Nature as it is found in the area was discussed and plans for the two weeks were formulated. The stars and constellations were studied.

Subsequent sessions included the tracking of animals and their habitat, bird study, an insect hike, a rock hike, a casting demonstration, a fishing expedition, and the study of marine life. These were conducted in the mornings. Evening sessions proved to be of equal interest, with a visit to the Kansas University observatory, weather bureau, and the University museum; an insight into Indian lore and dances given by Indians from the Haskell Indian Institute in Lawrence; folk music by a university professor; and craft projects. Other activities included were woodcarving, a discussion of guns and safety, canoeing, and a demonstration of the preparation of animals, trees, et cetera for a museum. Each two-week session culminated in an overnight camping trip on a nearby stream where a closing ceremony was conducted.

The morning and evening hours allowed children to participate in the activity, attend daycamp, playgrounds, or take part in sports without conflict. Response to the program was enthusiastic and gratifying. Parents were invited to attend any of the sessions and were very cooperative in pooling transportation to various meeting areas. Each participant paid a one-dollar fee used for food to be cooked over an open fire.

Prizes, such as chameleons or turtles, were given to boys and girls for stunts or tall nature tales around the campfire. One of the meetings was further enhanced by a watermelon feed. Each two-week period was limited to twenty participants. By limiting the classes to pupils entering the sixth and seventh grades, we were able to handle the demand. This age group, ten to twelve, is especially receptive to this type of program. — WAYNE BLY, *Superintendent, Lawrence Recreation Commission, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Designed for the 21st Century

SWISS PINES, a garden and wildlife sanctuary in Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Phoenixville, is being created under a master plan which calls for a ten- or fifteen-acre section of the three hundred acres being developed every five years. Established in 1958 on the grounds of a private estate, the sanctuary is administered by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia with the support of a private foundation and is being developed by a board of advisors. It is dedicated to the promotion of educational, scientific, research, charitable, and literary activities in the fields of horticulture, ornithology, conservation, and wildlife. Its founders claim that by the year 2000 the sanctuary will be "the only green spot in a sea of asphalt, concrete, and brick, an oasis in the midst of suburbia," slurbia, and sprawlurbia.

Already busloads of school children and other visitors rove through the newly completed Japanese, Polynesian, herb, rose, fern, and iris gardens as well as a beautiful nature trail. The estate's 1821 Colonial mansion shaded by hundred-year-old trees welcomes the visitors. Also on the estate is a hundred-year-old stone replica of a circular Roman teahouse topped by a twenty-five-ton copper dome. A future conservation project will involve planting thirty unusual trees that will thrive in the area. Among these rare trees are several Himalayan spruce, a freak cross between a hickory and a pecan, willow oaks, franklinias, and a number of weeping dogwoods.

Classroom in the Forest

CLASS was dismissed and eighty-four sixth-graders in Ridgewood, New Jersey, took off for the open road last fall and a weeklong lesson living in the outdoors. With three teachers, they settled down at a 150-acre woodland camp in nearby Ringwood and for fifteen hours a day soaked up nature lore firsthand. They delved into geology, botany, surveying, forestry, and weather prediction. They explored the problem of water conservation and watershed areas and toured nearby Wanaque Reservoir. They went on before-breakfast bird walks at 6:45AM. The children kept a journal of their outdoor experiences as resource material for poems, essays, and stories after they returned to their classrooms.

• See also "Nature Sleuths" and "Nature Center in a State Park," Recreation, May 1962.—Ed.

campers, hikers, scientists, mountaineers, explorers, hunters, fishermen, scouts, spelunkers, families

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DAY CAMPING...

An Answer to Summer Needs

Enthusiastic youngsters "sell" camping as activity for entire family

Robert P. Ledger

THE TOWN of Bristol, nestled quietly in the Cardigan-Newfound region of New Hampshire, now owns 135 acres of crest-covered woodland overlooking the town, the gift of a local citizen. It was given to the community with the stipulation the land be used for outdoor recreation, practical conservation, and nature study, and that it be administered by the Slim Baker Fund for Outdoor Living, Inc. Slim Baker was a popular state conservation officer.

These wooded acres offered an ideal location for the day-camp program contemplated by the Bristol Recreation Department. In addition to relieving the immediate problem of facilities for this program, it also represented a step toward realizing another aim, that of rousing local interest in family camping. One thing leading to another, it seemed logical to assume that enthusiasm for camping could, in time, "carry over" from enthusiastic youngsters to the whole family. As a matter of fact, that is the way it has worked out.

In 1958, the initial step of founding the Slim Baker Day Camp was taken under the direction of the recreation department, which felt the day-camping program should be a realistic one. It therefore started by clearly defining "camping," then determined how to best adapt it to the local situation. One thing could be certain: day camping was not to be a displaced playground program moved to a wooded lot with the addition of cookies and milk and spiced with occasional trips to "amusement parks" and "nature land." To get the maximum benefit from day camp, the leaders had to reach down to the grass roots and start with the basic fundamentals of living in the great outdoors.

THREE TIMES WEEKLY during the months of July and August, sixty boys and girls, ranging in age from nine to fifteen, now actively participate in a "real" camping experience. The younger children certainly were novices at the outset. The older youngsters were effectively used as junior leaders. As the campers become more proficient, they gradually move up the ladder in a self-perpetuating leadership program.

At 8:45AM on the designated days, these sixty youngsters and their leaders meet at a central location in the village and hike half a mile up the hill to the recreation area. For many of the youngsters, this is their first attempt at hiking and proves quite strenuous. Without a doubt, this trek alone serves their physical-fitness needs for the day, and it is just the beginning of a rigorous but exciting and rewarding experience.

After traditional flag-raising ceremonies, the campers divide into small groups under the supervision of the adult and junior leaders to work on a prescribed program of requirements, which will qualify them as accomplished outdoorsmen. At noon the bell rings to signal rest and lunch. At 12:45, they "fall in" for the descent back to the village. There the campers join with other local youngsters who have attended the playground activities, and all are transported three miles to Newfound Lake for a program of instructional and informal swimming.

It should not be interpreted that the camp is all work and no play, because this is far from true. An extensive period of games, songs, skits, storytelling, and special events are woven into the busy day as a necessary component.

ONCE the youngsters are divided into smaller homogeneous groups, they begin working on their requirements. Each division selects its own name—usually of Indian origin—and enters into competition with other groups of campers. Points are awarded to the competitors for successfully performing the following: entertaining the entire camp on special occasions, maintaining neat campsites, excelling in archery, swimming, physical fitness, and so on. At the end of the season, the winning team is rewarded and an outstanding junior leader is selected.

The specific proficiency classifications for which they strive are *Pioneer*, *Frontiersman*, *Sourdough*, and *Voyageur*. In most instances, it takes a full summer to complete one of the categories. A record of each camper is filed to chart individual progress.

It would be too lengthy to list all of the phases of camping offered; a few include: learning and practicing the Conservation Pledge; knowledge and ability to safely handle jack knives and hatchets; ability to distinguish native trees and flowers; learning to tie knots and lashing; marking trails; knowing how to react if lost in the woods; build-

MR. LEDGER *is director of recreation in Bristol, New Hampshire.*

ing and cooking over open fires.

It is difficult for a few leaders to specialize in all phases of camping, so the director quite frequently uses specialists throughout the state to assist with instruction. Excellent cooperation in the past has been given by county forestors, United States soil conservation specialists, fish and game department wardens, outdoor educators, mountain climbers, et cetera. Utilizing the experts is beneficial to the young campers and relieves leaders from spreading themselves too thin and thereby being ineffective.

The most difficult and most important phase of instruction is to instill self-discipline in each boy and girl. This is a continuous process throughout the entire summer and is actually the largest factor in determining a successful camping experience.

FROM THE VERY FIRST day of camp, the individual camper aims toward qualifying for the season-ending camporee held in one of the state or national parks in New England. To qualify, one must be able to pitch a tent, build a dry and wet fire, cook his own meals, prove he can be self-sufficient without help from the leader and pass the basic *Pioneer* classification.

Prior to the camporee, several "practice sessions" are scheduled to iron out all the flaws. One summer the "dress rehearsal" was held in a rainstorm which served as an extra added lesson. It certainly produced a number of wet socks and hard-to-recognize breakfast plates—all part of a damp but useful session!

At a first glance, one might suspect a day-camping program for children would be expensive. The first few seasons, the only necessary equipment can be supplied very inexpensively. However, bedrolls can be substituted for sleeping bags, paper plates can replace mess kits, and thermos bottles used for canteens. Every street in town has a tent or two that can be borrowed and an initial outlay by the recreation department for several tents can be the beginning. An enthusiastic camper will use birthdays and Christmas to add to his camping gear; and, before long, a complete camp pack can be acquired for a nominal cost.

The enthusiasm generated at camp is carried home and start Mom and Dad asking questions. This will be the first stepping stone in family camping. First, they may hike together, then plan an overnight trip; and, finally with a little urging, the family will be off to one of hundreds of camping areas throughout the country.

In an era when the family should spend more and more time together, we seem to be drifting along our separate ways. Let Dad toss his golf clubs aside, Mom skip her sewing circle, Junior pass up a Little League game, and make time to have fun as a family. Camping may be the answer; and given the chance, the children will lead the way. Remember, they will already have some of the necessary equipment and plenty of knowledge. Many Bristol families have acquired the taste for camping together as direct result of the local day camp, and several attend the annual Family Camporee sponsored by the New Hampshire Recreation Society each September. *(See "Woodsmoke for Families,"* RECREATION, *March 1961).*

This could very well be the end result of the recreation-department sponsored camping in all areas of the country. Let us continue in the lead with action! #

TEPEE ON THE HILLTOP

AN INDIAN TEPEE, forty-eight feet tall, at the St. Louis YMCA Camps on Sunnen Lake, near Potosi, Missouri, serves as a program building and a museum to house the historical documents of the founding of the Y-Indian Guide father-and-son program in St. Louis in 1926. Located on high ground in the bend of the shoreline of the 350-acre lake, the tepee gives a commanding view in all directions.

Details of the structure, designed by John A. Thompson, AIA, and built by the Strayer Construction Company of Potosi, are as follows:

- The frame construction at the base is thirty-six feet on a concrete slab.
- The sixteen 52-foot triple-thickness built-up rafters extend through the walls and form sixteen triangular panels for the roof. Rafters are secured at the top by an anchor ring, and there is a tension ring with tie rods about midway up the rafters.
- Roof sheathing is five-eighth-inch plywood over purlins and rafters, covered with felt paper and three-tab composition shingles which had to be cut to single tabs for most of the roof designs. In addition to the thunderbirds on the front and back, there are winged birds, a hypothetical animal, lightning, and a human figure, all within the confines of a mosaic type of design. The only liberty taken with the medium of the composition shingles was in two instances to split a tab to continue a design over the rafter ridges.
- The raised center fireplace is five feet in diameter, covered by a fourteen-gauge metal hood connected to a twelve-inch flue running up to a roof cap assembly of simulated rafter extensions, vent and stack, likewise of fourteen-gauge iron. The hood is adjustable.
- Windows and glassed shallow display cases alternate around the walls of the lower portion. Murals are planned for inside the roof panels up to the rafter tie rods.—LEROY CONGDON, *Assistant General Secretary—Camping, YMCA of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri.*

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

Robert E. Roth

THE RESERVOIR was full of water, the teenage campers were full of questions—technical, economic, sociological—and much water was to flow over the dam before the youngsters had all the answers they were after. The questions had come to their mind as they had paddled up and down the Delaware River and observed the busy activity along its banks. The young canoeists took off on an eye-opening quest.

Each summer the most absorbing part of the program for thirteen- and fourteen-year-olds at the Ethical Culture School Camp near Cooperstown, New York, has been the study of the communities and world around them. Through interviews and visits with local residents, as well as through background research—for example in the Farmers Museum in Cooperstown—these boys and girls have discovered much that illuminates their study.

Started originally with the active cooperation of the New York State Historical Society and the Oneonta State Teachers College, the program in recent years has centered around the campers' growing interest in conservation. The camp is sponsored by the Ethical Culture Schools of New York City. The educational philosophy of these schools, in which conservation is an important concern, colors the program of the camp, although about two-thirds of the campers come from other schools.

In 1962 the older campers undertook to study problems connected with the construction of a new reservoir, part of New York City's water supply. Their special interest in this system, particularly the Delaware River Basin project, stemmed from the fact that for several years the camp had used the East Branch of the Delaware for canoe trips. During the summer of 1961, as they paddled up and down the river, campers had been curious about the activity they observed on its banks, especially about heavy equipment being used to build new roads, relocate railroads, and dig tunnels. Most of the boys and girls live in New York or in cities that are located along the Delaware and are at least partly dependent on the river for water. They were interested to learn that a reservoir was being built so far north of the metropolis; they wondered how it was planned, how it would work, what it would do to the surrounding country and, still more important, how it would affect the people living there.

A preliminary survey by a camp counsellor revealed two possible areas for investigation: a five-year-old reservoir at Downsville, New York, and one then under construction at Cannonsville. We decided to study both to get a "before-and-after" picture that would not only tell us something about problems of watershed planning, development, and management but also give some insight into the social and economic upheaval that may result from the building of a reservoir.

The older campers were divided into two teams: Team A to study the construction at Cannonsville, Team B to cover the completed Downsville project. Within each team, four committees of

two or three boys and girls would explore particular interests: engineering problems, the social effects of the projects, the economics involved, and practical arrangements for camping.

Those interested in engineering were to collect information on construction problems and their technical solutions; on equipment; on watershed planning, particularly water needs and uses; on the suitability of land for the purpose. Social aspect of the projects with which the campers were concerned included such matters as family longevity in the areas, loss of jobs caused by the reservoir construction, police protection of condemned property, problems involved in relocating families, the feelings of people concerning the whole process. The economics committee undertook to study questions of taxation, the rise in living costs resulting from the building of the reservoirs, land costs, wages, the destruction and removal of buildings, costs of relocating farms and industries.

A fourth group on each team took responsibilty for overnight trips in its area: selecting and maintaining camp sites; planning menus; collecting equipment, including tents and utensils; building campfires, cooking, and other chores.

Teenage campers ask questions about the world around them and dig up their own answers

THE ENGINEERING committees of both teams inaugurated the study with a visit to the deputy chief engineer of the entire system to get an overview of the Cannonsville project as well as information about plans, problems, and procedures involved in building the reservoirs and the results to be expected. They found to their surprise that the two reservoirs would increase New York City's water supply by about twenty percent. They gathered statistics on the size of the reservoirs, the volume of water, land area covered, materials used, and construction costs. They learned something about how tunnels are built, and were impressed, for example, by the fact that one tunnel, which carries the water forty-four miles on its way to the city, is virtually indestructible because it was driven through solid bedrock at great depth, two thousand feet at one point. They began to understand the pride that engineers take in their work, when they realized how exacting it is.

The engineer also discussed some of the procedures involved in acquiring land for such a purpose and explained the laws of eminent domain. He told the campers that all land in the watershed system had been or was being purchased for prices set by a three-man appraisal board appointed by the New York State Supreme Court. Both the living and the dead had to move. About nine hundred farms were being acquired to make way for the Cannonsville Reservoir. The owners had to find new homes; from local cemetaries, 923 bodies were being removed for reburial elsewhere. He pointed out that in some cases local people had speculated in real-estate values, building new houses in order to resell them to the city at a profit.

This committee arranged with the deputy engineer for campers in the study group to visit the dam and reservoir sites at both Cannonsville and Downsville. They got permission for Team A to camp overnight in the Cannonsville reservoir area, which would soon be covered by ninety feet of water. On this trip, the whole team was taken on a tour of the construction work that was proceeding on the Cannonsville dam and reservoir. It saw gigantic machinery hauling earth and packing it into the new dam; it saw forests being cut to clear the reservoir bottom. When the children asked why the timber was being burned instead of used, the engineer explained that it was not economical to haul, saw, and market it. He also told them something about how crops previously grown on the land, and its fertility, affect the quality of the water in a reservoir. He explained plans and techniques of the construction while we watched it actually happening.

WHEN THE GROUP turned to the campsite, half the team got to work building a fire and preparing supper while the rest went off to talk to people in Cannonsville and to set up interviews with other residents for the following morning. That evening, around the campfire, the engineering committee shared with other members of the team the information they had gleaned from their earlier visit with the deputy chief engineer, illustrating their talk with drawings they had made.

Next day more interviews were held. These followed a pattern designed by the campers themselves, who thought up the questions they wanted to ask. "How do you feel about moving?" was one that brought mixed responses. Most of the Cannonsville people, the campers found, were satisfied with the compensation they had received and did not seem to mind going. However, in talking with people whose families had lived in the same home for several generations, the boys and girls discovered how strong such ties can be.

"Are you for or against the project?" elicited answers based more often on how "the project" would affect the individual and his family than on an objective evaluation. Human aspects of the enterprise were also revealed by answers to such questions as: "Where are most of the peope relocating? How will the relocation affect your employment or profession? How do you think this community will be changed?"

The economics committee found that the low wages and land prices that had

prevailed in the area, and the relatively good prices paid by the city, helped reconcile many people to the move. The campers were interested to learn that only 225 men were employed on the Cannonsville project, because so much of the work was done by big machinery. After a guided tour of the construction site of the tunnel and aqueduct at Cannonsville, Team A returned to their camp by way of Downsville, to get a view of the completed phase of the Delaware project.

NEXT on the agenda was Team B's overnight trip to Downsville. On the West Branch of the Delaware, the camping committee discovered a beautiful new public campsite—built, it learned later, as a direct result of the reservoir construction. After setting up camp, the youngsters traveled by car to the dam, where the dam master explained its operation. They visited the room from which big forty-six-inch valves, about a hundred feet below at the foot of the dam, are controlled, letting water out of the reservoir to maintain a minimum flow of water in the river. They saw meters that kept account of millions of gallons of water. The dam master also showed us over the chlorination plant, where chlorine is injected into the water on its way into the long tunnel through which it flows to the city.

After supper that evening the engineering committee discussed the information they had obtained from their initial interview with the deputy chief engineer to help the other campers understand what they had seen that day. Next day, the social and economics committees interviewed business men, town officials, ministers, priests, and other Downsville residents. The picture they formed differed somewhat from that of Cannonsville, for although the Downsville reservoir had displaced some nine hundred people, these were no longer around to protest, if they had wanted to. Those who remained seemed generally indifferent to the project; a few resented it; while some thought that it had benefited the community. In the five years since the reservoir had been completed, new homes had been built and the surrounding territory had taken on some of the character of a summer resort.

At both Cannonsville and Downsville the teenagers found the engineers and townspeople most cooperative and willing to talk to the boys and girls. Some were more forthcoming than others, but, as a rule, they seemed impressed with the serious purpose and intelligent interest shown by these youngsters.

BACK at the main camp both teams organized the material collected and presented it for each other. The discussion that followed was so interesting that they decided to share the whole story with the other campers.

A community study of this kind has much to recommend it as a summer-camp program for thirteen- and fourteen-year-olds, who may be a bit blasé about conventional programs, especially if they have been at camp for several summers. This kind of study satisfied their need for a mature and challenging activity. The subject and approach should, of course, be carefully chosen to fit the interests and educational background of the children who are to undertake it. A project that grows spontaneously, as this one did, out of the youngsters' own curiosity, is more likely to enlist their active interest than one imposed on them by adults. If they are given as much responsibility as possible in planning the project and carrying it out, they will approach it with greater enthusiasm. It is essential, of course, that adults should pave the way for their efforts in order to prevent stumbling blocks that might dismay them.

CONSERVATION is a field that offers many focal interests for studies that can prove fascinating to young people of this age and, on a more sophisticated level, to older campers as well. Most youngsters who come to camp already love the out-of-doors; the conservation approach lends added dignity and purpose to nature study. It also involves the adolescent's emotions and his growing social awareness, drawing these into constructive channels. Communities within range of any camp usually offer special opportunities for developing study programs on a variety of subjects: an industry that employs migrant workers; a village, town, or rural area that is undergoing rapid social and economic change; the historical background and associations of the neighborhood.

Whatever the subject, boys and girls learn much more from such a study than just the facts they unearth. They learn to do first-hand research, to interpret statistics, to organize and carry out plans, to assume responsibility, and they have fun while they are learning. They gain insight into ways of life strange to them. They get to know people whose background and experience is very different from theirs, accepting them and being accepted with mutual respect.

They make important discoveries about the interdependence of living creatures and the interrelationship of man to his environment. As they begin to apply these discoveries, on their own terms, to their own environments, they are taking the first step towards trying to make their world a better place.

For such a study, a camp is an ideal setting because the out-of-doors provides a daily demonstration of nature's lessons. Working in small groups, and in an informal atmosphere, children can exercise initiative to the full. With overnight camping as part of the project, it becomes a memorable experience that contributes in essential ways to a child's expanding sense of values. #

MR. ROTH *teaches science (with a naturalist approach) at Lakeside School, Spring Valley, New York. Lakeside cares for 150 boys from broken homes.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Dig In

THE SCIENCE training program in astronomy and anthropology to be offered this summer at the Brooklyn, New York, Children's Museum, under two grants from the National Science Foundation, will give outstanding high-school students an opportunity to go on an archaeological "dig" or to use a radio telescope to study the universe. Grants totaling $16,090 were made to the museum as part of a nationwide program sponsored by NSF to provide gifted high-school students with a challenging opportunity for intensive work and study in the sciences not available to them either in high-school or first-year college science courses.

Archaeological excavation at a prehistoric site on Staten Island will constitute a major part of the eight-week course in "Cultural Anthropology." Students will spend a total of twenty-four days on archaeological fieldwork, learning proper digging techniques and methods of recording and analyzing the data obtained after careful excavation of a given site. Excavation will take place all day on Saturdays and Sundays during the first six weeks of the course and Mondays through Saturdays during the last two weeks.

Additional field projects in anthropology to be carried out by the high-school students will include observation and study of a community subculture in Brooklyn, study of fossil forms and their development at the American Museum of Natural History, and observation of primate behavior patterns at the Bronx Zoo. At the museum, the students will attend lectures in anthropology and work with excavated artifacts in the archaeology laboratory.

The program in astronomy at the museum will combine lectures and seminar discussions in space-age astronomy with a rare chance for students to receive instruction and practice in the use of observing equipment. An eight-week course in "Observational Astronomy" will introduce students to observational research methods. Working in teams of two or three, students will do their own research projects in fields including sunspot evolution and solar activity, planetary observations, variable star observations, radio astronomy, or photography of selected star fields. To carry out these projects students will use the observing facilities of the Brooklyn College Weinrich Observatory and the refracting telescope and steerable Yagi-type radio telescope at the museum.

"Topics in Contemporary Astronomy," a six-week course, will also familiarize students with the newest instruments in astronomy and explore current problems in astronomy and space science. As part of their program students will observe variable stars at the Brooklyn College Observatory. Lectures and seminars will deal with topics including stellar and galactic structure and evolution, cosmology, the radio universe, space-age astronomy, and new techniques in observational astronomy. Astronomy students will also make two field trips during the summer to the Princeton and Yale University Observatories where they will be given special tours of the observing facilities and learn about the research projects currently in progress at these institutions.

History Personified

THE RISE of the United States as a world power and the importance of travel and communication in the development of this nation are two of the themes which are commemorated in the latest list of forty-eight sites approved for U.S. Registered National Historic Landmark status. In addition to sites connected with political and military affairs after 1865 and travel and communication, new landmark sites were named which illustrate architectural and archeological areas, commerce and industry, conservation of natural resources, and Westward expansion.

Dehumidified Skating

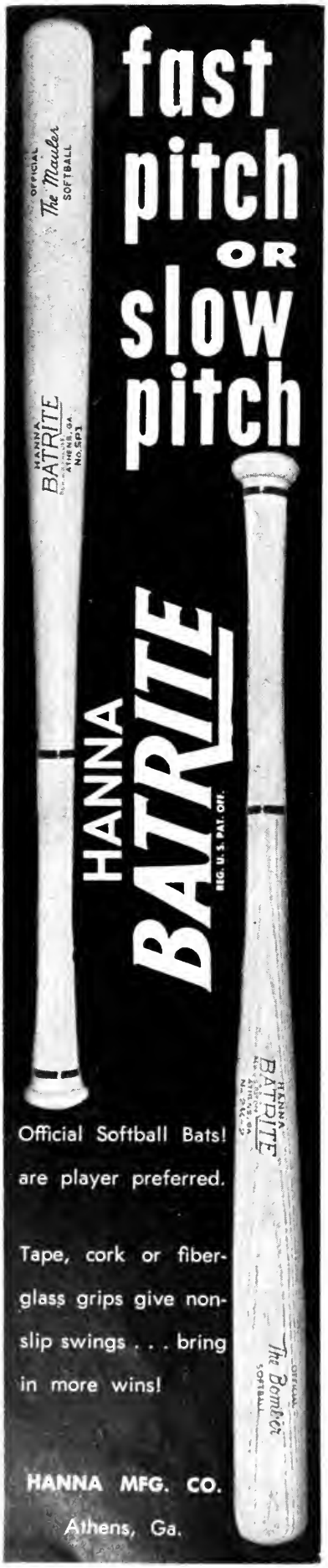
THE INSTALLATION of dehumidification equipment at South Mountain indoor skating arena in Essex County, New Jersey, will make possible a comprehensive summer skating program. The Essex County Park Commission will offer public sessions three evenings a

AIPE-NRA Joint Board Meeting

A JOINT MEETING of the Executive Board of the American Institute of Park Executives and of the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association was held in the Association's New York Headquarters on January 20, 1964. Alfred B. LaGasse, AIPE executive director, presented a report covering the federation and/or unification of organizations serving the park and recreation field which he had prepared after consultation with the executive directors of the NRA and the American Recreation Society. The presentation was well received and a good general discussion followed.

Norman S. Johnson, AIPE president, stated that the AIPE Executive Board had taken the following seven specific actions on the report after it had been presented to them the previous day: (1) adopted the plan in principle, (2) agreed to submit it to the National Recreation Association, (3) to the American Recreation Society, (4) to the National Industrial Association, (5) authorized its executive director to work with any or all of the organizations to accomplish the plan, (6) agreed to seek an early reply date, and (7) tentatively approved submitting it to its membership for approval by September.

James H. Evans, chairman of the NRA Board of Trustees, stated that NRA welcomed the plan, was dedicated to finding a way to bring the organizations together, and its Subcommittee on Organizational Relationships would study the plan immediately and report its recommendations to the Association's Board of Trustees for action as soon as possible.



week as well as a special evening group-instruction hour for families and a public dance period. A figure-skating school will be conducted for the first nine weeks of the summer, with former world champion Hans Gerschwiler heading the list of instructors. A hockey school will start in late August for two weeks. The hockey faculty will include Jack Reilly, head coach of the West Point team, who directed the 1960 U.S. Olympic champions; Norman Wood, head coach of Princeton University's hockey team; and Douglas Harvey, all-star defenseman of the National Hockey League and former coach of the New York Rangers.

Bird Seed

MEMBERS of senior citizens' and children's organizations in Los Angeles recently planted the city's official flower, the bird of paradise, at fourteen recreation centers throughout the city. Hundreds of bird-of-paradise *(Strelitzia Reginae)* seeds were donated to the city's department of recreation and parks by Mrs. Manfred Meyberg. When the plant blooms, orange feathers and blue needle-shaped petals rise from a boatlike stem. A member of the department's horticulture division staff was on hand at each planting ceremony.

Richard E. Bullard, supervisor of horticulture, reports that youngsters and senior citizens received additional seeds in small containers for replanting in their own gardens. Everyone participating in the ceremonies also received a mimeographed paper listing the history, characteristics, and planting tips for the bird-of-paradise. The plant is native of the coastal plains of South Africa and blooms from October through April.

Emphasis on Recreation

SPEECHES, seminars, dormitory devotions, vesper services, drama, banquets, parties, fellowships, and hootenannies were part of the first Recreation Emphasis Week on the campus of Bluefield College, Bluefield, Virginia, February 3-7. Purpose of the week was to aid in the development of a program and a philosophy of Christian recreation on a church-related campus. Bluefield is affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention through the Virginia Baptist General Association.

The leader of the activities for the week was Frank Hart Smith of the Church Recreation Department of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board. Mr. Smith, who was minister of activities at the Seventh and James Baptist Church in Waco, Texas, has a master of arts degree from Baylor University. He is an active member of the National Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Working with him was Mrs. Sarah W. Miller, a housewife and author from Houston, Texas, and Bob Money, director of youth and recreation of the First Baptist Church of Florence, South Carolina.

The Whisky-Brown Air

ATTACKING air pollution by partial controls is a losing battle and many California cities face the prospect of double eye-smarting, whisky-brown air by the 1980's, Stanford University smog expert warned recently at a conference on "Man in California, 1980's." Even with full controls that now seem neither technically nor economically feasible, air pollution would still be a serious problem in California of the 1980's because of the inexorable effects of rising population, declares Dr. Philip A. Leighton, Stanford emeritus professor of chemistry and board chairman of Metronics Associates in Palo Alto.

"In my opinion the only approach, short of population control, is to attack, not the products of combustion, but combustion itself," he said. "We must reduce, by every possible means, the burning of fuels in favor of nonpolluting sources of heat and power. "Such a change will occur eventually in any case as fossil fuels are exhausted. But by present indications this will not be for another century or more, and in California we cannot afford to wait that long.

"The steps to be considered—with all the questions and problems attached thereto—would include building only nuclear power plants from now on: building for electric instead of hydrocarbon heat in homes and industry: reducing the size and number of automobiles used for commuting; revamping our transportation system and habits so

Continued on Page 150

BREAKTHROUGH

J. Austin Smith, inventor of Sentinel coin-operated lockers*, the first ever made available to the recreation field, is now inventor of totally new coin-operated locks on engineering principles which break through old barriers to totally new concepts.

"These new concepts in coin-operated locks set standards by which all other locks will be measured for years to come"

"Note clean fronts of these new-concept lockers with concealed locks and hinges."

Park and recreation professionals demanded better coin-operated locks for automatic checking and for new income to supplement tax revenues

We responded with a lock so new in concept it named itself . . . the Camductor lock.*

But it took over a year and sixty-thousand research dollars to do it. The first job was to break with the 40-year tradition that coin-operated locks had to be an intricate mishmash of multiple parts; so much so that simple function and even security was subordinated to engineering gadgetry, costly to buy and even more costly to own.

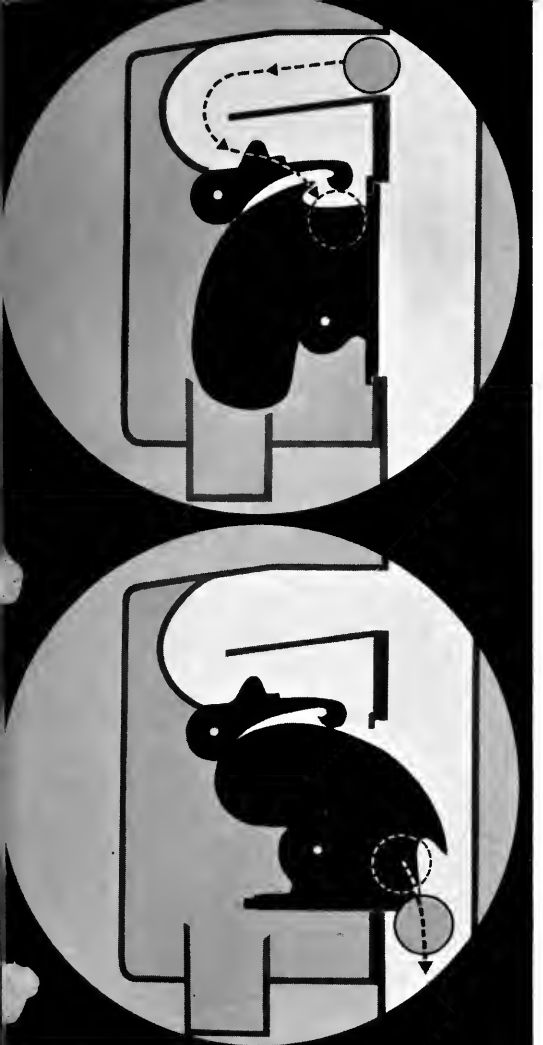
Now you can have lifetime locks so rugged and simple you could put the few parts together yourself. Or put in a new part — which, chances are, you'll never need short of damage or gross neglect.

And better in a dozen other common sense ways . . . but if you are impatient with yesterday's costly standards, turn this page and get ready to break with old methods and concepts.

Sentinel self-service, coin-operated lockers changed the look and lowered the cost of today's bathhouses. They have been the standard for nine years, imitated but never equaled. Now, on demand, we have raised our own high standards.

*Patents pending

HERE'S WHY COIN-OPERATED LOCKERS WILL NEVER BE OR LOOK THE SAME AGAIN.....

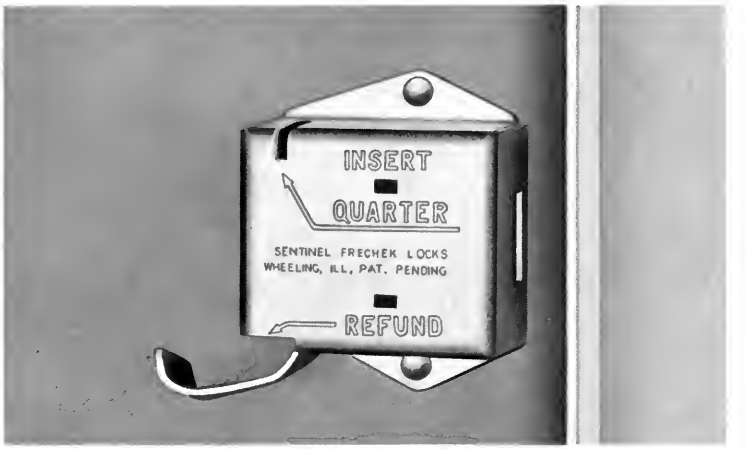


THE INGENIOUS CAMDUCTOR*

The operative coins pass directly into the door-mounted locking cam when in the unlocked position* (top) . . . then, when turned to its locked position (bottom), the cam acts as a conductor to deliver the money into the steel cash box channel*, with a single pry-proof* cash box for each section of multiple lockers.

WHEN KEYS ARE LOST . . .

keyless lock cylinders are easily removed and keyed cylinders installed quickly and *without* removing the locking mechanism* . . . keeps all lockers in service, cuts time and money costs.



A **second** new lock
FOR FREE CHECKING SERVICE
with all the benefits of automatic checking

"Why do you make us buy a high-priced lock that does everything but keep books when all we want is the economy and convenience benefit of automatic checking *without charging* our customers for it?"

That is an old question which has been put to us many times. The second new Sentinel—the *Frechek** coin-operated lock—is the answer, simple, economical and authoritative.

Like the new Sentinel Camductor lock, this new *Frechek* lock is a high-security, door-mounted, coin-operated lock. It offers all the time-saving, payroll saving, and convenience features for fully automatic checking—except it's for *free* service. An operative quarter is required, but only temporarily to act as a key deposit. It is automatically returned to the user when the key is returned and the door is unlocked.

The key is captive in the unlocked position—cannot be removed or locked without the quarter. Compact and simple, it has the big advantage that you can easily install it on any lockers *you already have* without making changes or boring holes—or you can buy it with our new design economy lockers.

**Patents pending*

. . . Bathhouses will never look the same again either . . . here's how you can upgrade yours and
TURN A LOSS OPERATION INTO A PROFITABLE ONE . . .

Twelve years ago most bathhouses cost more than today. This is because they had to be bigger to provide for manually-operated checking space. And operations were always in the red ink (as tax-paid deficits) largely because of payroll costs of manual checking, done for free.

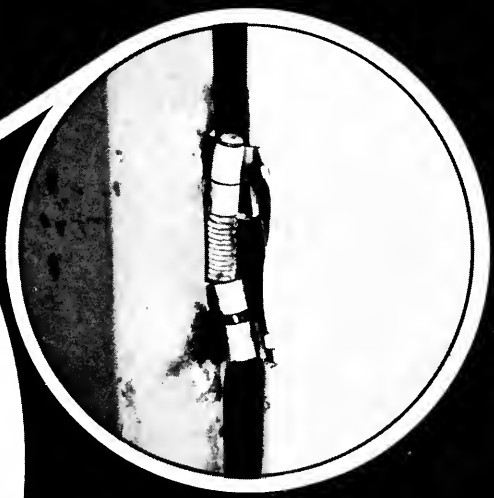
Then, for the first time, automatic checking was made available through Sentinel self-service coin-operated lockers. They have *changed the look* and *lowered the cost* of bathhouses everywhere.

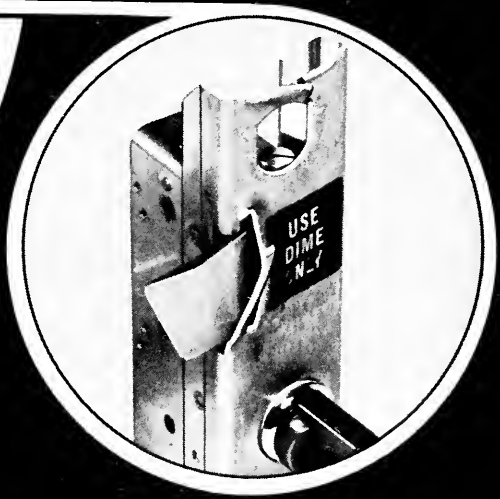
New bathhouses are smaller, streamlined for faster service, serve more people. And the payroll costs are gone—while old bathhouses have been *upgraded* in looks and efficiency.

This, plus the checking fees, willingly paid through the locks for better service and more security, has turned loss operations into *profitable* ones—with substantial new income to supplement tax revenues, one of the best ways to win taxpayer support.

The Sentinel locker standards were the highest ever offered. They were copied but never equaled. Now they offer even higher standards; more dollar benefits.

The proof of all this? Just ask on your letterhead and you'll get it — quickly, authoritatively and profitably.





Yesterday's
INVITATION TO THIEVES

Yesterday's coin-operated locks and hinges were mounted where they could be seen on the outside of the locker, a plain and suggestive invitation to pryout crooks. As a result, for decades substantially every forced entry has been made at either the lock or the hinge, as witness the typical examples in the inserts.

Today's
MAXIMUM SECURITY

Today's new Sentinel Camductor coin-operated locks* and the new, longer and stronger hinges, are protectively mounted out of sight—sensibly like the locks and hinges on the front door of your home. This is the biggest safety advance in this field for forty years. Then there's . . . but see overside.

*Patents pending

OPEN HERE

When P&R People Speak Out, Things Change For The Better

"Would you mount the front door lock of your home in the outside door frame where it's a visible invitation for every passing crook?" complained many of our Parks and Recreation customers.

Certainly not. But the point was made: for coin-operated locks have been mounted that senseless way for forty years—at great cost in pried-out locks and stolen locker contents, including one case where the loss was reported at $100,000 in jewelry samples.

That's why, thanks to the complaining, the new Sentinel *Camductor** lock is protectively mounted out of sight in the locker door . . . like any lock ought to be.

"But the sound of money rattling in door-mounted cash boxes," our customers warned, "is too tempting, the doors will be pried off."

The result is a triple-function locking cam so unique we had to coin a name for it: the Camductor*. It receives the money required to operate the lock and then, when turned to its locked position, acts as a conductor to drop the money into a closed security channel to the double-locked cash box.

Its third function, by simple and foolproof owner adjustment*, is to accept *all* coins up to a quarter and both *multiple* and *variable* coins for nearly all charges up to 75-cents . . . and for charge in *any* amount by use of its special token—truly an automatic fee collector for the new era ahead.

Is such flexibility needed? Many P&R professionals think so. Some already have plans in study for total automation of bathhouses, golf and other activities now requiring cashiers and checkers. Keeping pace, the Sentinel Camductor* lock anticipates this trend and the coming need for an automatic use and entry fee collector in variable and unrestricted amounts.

Locks Changeable for Alternate Periods of Free and Pay Service

Outnumbering all other demands for improvement are those for locks which can be quickly changed to operate only with the key during periods of free admission; but with quick change back for operation only with a coin (or coins) in paid-admission sessions.

The Camductor* lock meets that requirement*, thus giving free-admission patrons the same checking convenience and security for possessions as is given the paid-admission patrons.

Then there were the dual demands for a less cumbersome way to open a locker to which the key has been lost and a quicker way to restore that locker to service with a keyed lock.

The new Camductor* lock is opened with a master key—quickly. Then the keyless locking cylinder is removed and a keyed cylinder inserted—again quickly. For the cylinders are removed and replaced from the front of the door*, *without* the old bother of removing the locking mechanism and without the required mechanical dexterity then to remove the cylinder and replace it.

This is another of the it-can't-be-done-because-it's-never-been-dones that now has been done.

Other Never-before-dones

The Sentinel Camductor lock puts an end to the old and costly practice, common to all makes of c/o locks, of using washers instead of money; for it will *not* operate with ferrous slugs.

Then there's an end to the freewheeling racket, another of the 40-year abuses which permits repetitious free service by jamming with a cardboard or other slug. This is impossible with the new Camductor lock.*

Short of vandalism, no one can take a key without leaving money* (another ancient racket) . . . or lock the lock when the door is open* . . . and it will not operate with wrong-size coins.* And here's a Ripley: outside the cylinder, it's locked with *only two moving parts.**

And, finally, elimination of the old bugaboo of door handles that are not only pry-out invites but deposit catchers for dirt and chemicals that destroy finish and even metal. How? Simple: A gentle pull on the captive key opens any unlocked door! The objectionably "busy fronts" are gone, too.

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☆

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S-1

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ All roads pointed to new hope for progress in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded as the National Association for Retarded Children wound up its four-day annual convention in Washington's Mayflower Hotel. The most important development affecting retarded children is the move towards multi-discipline community clinics for diagnosis and treatment, according to two leading pediatrician-researchers.

Dr. Richard Koch, director of the Child Development Clinic at the Los Angeles Children's Hospital, revealed that in a nine-year clinic study of 143 found to be retarded before the age of one year, twenty-four percent turned out to be not retarded a few years later. Ranging from mild to moderate retarded as babies, they began to show their normal abilities and potential sometime after becoming three years of age. Dr. Koch attributed their miraculous development to four non-miraculous reasons:

- Correction of the children's physical handicaps, including eye, heart, speech, hearing, and skeletal defects, and control of seizures as early as possible.
- Parental understanding and affection combined with care at home.
- Association with normal children in their own family and their neighborhood.
- Participation in retarded children's training programs sponsored by local parents' groups.

✢ Educational TV is being tapped for the first time in a massive demonstration project to increase the skills of thousands of aurally handicapped persons living in the Washington, D.C. area. Under a grant from the Neurological and Sensory Diseases Division of the United States Public Health Service, WETA-TV, the local educational station, will beam lipreading instructions of the hard-of-hearing in thirty half-hour lessons. The course will be broadcast free to the 850 schools within range of the station's transmitter during daylight hours, and in the evenings will be repeated for the adults in the community. Citing the need for this type of instruction, the project proposal stated: "It is an established fact that hard-of-hearing students often experience learning problems and develop emotional disturbances and may have vocational difficulties." There are also three to eight percent of the adult population within viewing range with a hearing loss who can benefit by the instructions.

While it is recognized that lipreading is not a total remedy, it is an ideal supplement to a hearing aid and is a requisite skill for persons with twenty-five percent hearing loss in both ears. There are only a limited number of skilled teachers to reach all those who can profit by such instructions, and this project is intended to meet the needs of those who would not ordinarily be reached, and to supplement the current services through the medium of television.—*From* Performance, *published by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.*

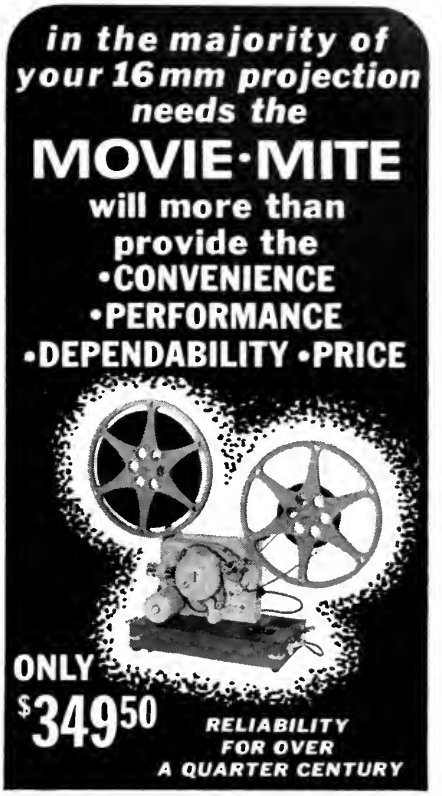
✢ A survey on recreation programs for children in forty pediatric hospitals in the United States and Canada reviews the programs of the forty hospitals who replied to the questionnaire sent to 128 hospitals. The report was compiled by David Chandler of the Child Life Program, Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Robert H. Dombro is director of the hospital's Child Life Program.

The data reveals that most hospitals having recreation programs use playrooms for the major portion of their program. There is usually an attempt to reach bedridden patients on the wards with special attention. Most programs provide a minimal selection of toys, games, and crafts. Common hours for playroom operation are 9:30AM to 11:30AM and 2:00PM to 4:30PM, although several hospitals plan to or do at present provide service in the evening hours and/or weekdays. Staff salaries and supply budgets are for the most part paid by the hospital itself. Salaries vary from $3,000 to $7,800 annually. About half of the fifteen hospitals giving a budget figure for supplies spend amounts varying between nothing and $800 annually, with a number of the remainder using about $1,000, and the rest $2,000 or more. Volunteers play a major part in many recreation programs.

Of the forty hospitals participating in the survey, twenty-three mentioned some attempt to meet the needs of

Continued on Page 143

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*



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PROGRAM

Modern campsite in Taughannock State Park near Ithaca, New York, differs but slightly from the 1923 scene below

A "pitch-um" in Pike National Forest, Colorado, in 1923, shows that basically nothing has changed since then.

Hitch-um and Pitch-um Camping

Vacation trailering is a flourishing year-round family activity

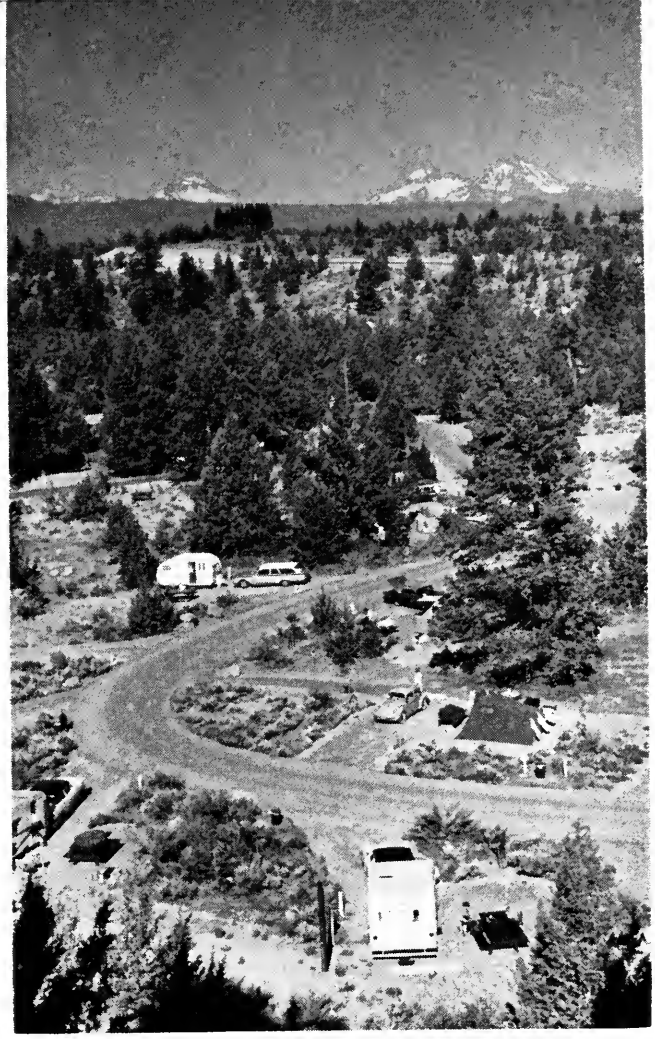
Frank M. Krysiak

TRAVEL TRAILERING offers interesting and exciting opportunities for outdoor family recreation. While it is an activity which lends itself to independent family participation, many families are joining forces to form clubs which allow for greater enjoyment of camping and trailering through group participation. The "trailers" involved in this activity are *not* the house-trailer type, but the mobile travel-trailers easily attached to the rear of any car. They can be moved about very readily and are used primarily for family vacations, as well as weekend trips to public and private camp sites. As a family recreation activity, trailer travel should receive greater support from municipal and county recreation departments in the organizing of such groups on a local, county, or regional basis.

The Hitch-um and Pitch-um Travellers, a club composed of travel-trailer and tent-camping enthusiasts, has been organized under the auspices of the Linden, New Jersey, Recreation Department. Tent campers are a small minority in the club, although both groups are compatible, since most trailer owners were once tent campers. Prospective members were approached by mail through a list of travel-trailer owners supplied by a local trailer dealer. Tent campers were attracted by newspaper publicity and mimeographed fliers. Started over three years ago with twenty-one families, the club now has seventy-nine families with 158 individual adult members. Love of travel and the outdoors is the primary interest that bands this group together. To allow a larger and more diversified membership, the club is not limited to Linden residents, but draws its members from communities in north and central New Jersey and nearby Staten Island, New York, as well.

The club is self-supporting, depending on membership dues for its operation. It has a membership of varied talents which provides most of the program leadership. Among the members are small businessmen, retirees, a policeman, truck drivers, a welder, engineers, teachers, school principals, and other professional persons. Opportunities for exchange of ideas and informa-

MR. KRYSIAK *is superintendent of recreation in Linden, New Jersey.*



The pine-forested lava country of central Oregon offers a wide variety of outdoor activities and attractions. Tent and trailer camping is very popular at Tumalo State Park.

Above, deep in the hills of southern Ohio, this family has set up its mobile travel trailer in Roosevelt State Park.

Below, for the camper who likes to "get away from it all," Michigan's 58,000-acre Porcupine Mountains State Park.

tion on travel and trailer equipment are provided at the monthly meetings when outdoor activities and rallies are not feasible. Travel reports of vacation experiences of members, always illustrated with color slides and movies, provide very interesting meeting programs.

After a long winter, the trailerites look forward to the spring, summer, and fall seasons to enjoy the freedom of the outdoors. Club rallies held at state parks and private campsites attract most of the member families to the six scheduled weekend campouts. In addition to these club rallies, members often join other groups at regional and special rallies. Four members of the club and their families joined the New Jersey Historymobile Caravan in a cross-country trek to the World's Fair at Seattle, Washington, in summer of 1962.

Although some of the activities at the rallies are planned for the group, the families have ample time for informal easy life and an opportunity to visit with their neighbors. A feature of every rally is the group "feed," which may be a chicken barbecue, a potluck supper, a hamburger fry, or even a pancake breakfast. Invariably, the men take over at these mass cookouts, so the affairs are especially popular with the wives. Special activities are planned for children, including informal softball, swimming, horseshoes, miniature golf, and sometimes movies.

During the summer, members go their separate ways on trailer vacations with their families, ranging to all sections of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Recently, one adventuresome family toured Europe by camper bus.

New Jersey boasts many trailer clubs, but the Linden group is the only one sponsored by a recreation department. The club is affiliated with many recreation and conservation organizations. A member serves on the Campers Advisory Committee of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development. One of the main aims of the group is to secure additional and improved campsites in the state.

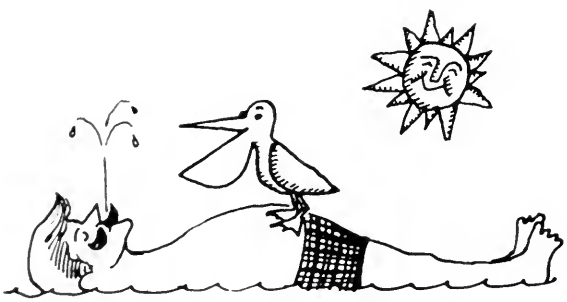
Vacation trailering is becoming increasingly popular, especially with families, because of the ease and economy of travel and because of the increasing interest of people in seeing the country. It is hoped that the development of camping facilities will keep apace with the growth of the trailer and camping enthusiasts. #

DROWNPROOFING

Fred Lanoue

BY EMPLOYING a deceptively simple method of combining arm and leg motions with a precise breathing technique, anyone, irrespective of sex, age, condition, or strength, can stay up for hours and swim miles after a few lessons. Twenty-eight thousand Georgia Tech students using this technique have stayed up an hour and swum a mile wearing clothes. When the Peace Corps came into being, "drownproofing" was immediately selected as the aquatic training program needed, not only because of the specific skills that so quickly produced safety in the water for these dedicated volunteers, but because of the peculiarly valuable attitudes that result from this type of training.

Take any group of college freshmen, the whole class from any college—not athletes, not physical-education majors, just ordinary freshmen. What percent could you get to swim fifty yards underwater? The average guess of a cross-section of the American Association of College Swimming Coaches is that less than five percent of their whole freshman swimming classes—if all freshmen had to take swimming—could



do this. Georgia Tech has been doing this for twenty-eight years with its freshmen engineers in their one quarter of swimming in the required physical-training program, and, when test day arrives, not one percent have tried this previously. At the end of the test period, our score has never dropped below fifty-three percent and for the past ten years, with improved lectures, has averaged sixty-three percent. The Peace Corps men and women—ranging in age from eighteen to sixty-nine—averaged fifty-five percent doing this in salt water, which is harder.

This is achieved with a forty-five minute lecture, a five-minute demonstration, and a ten-minute lecture on hyperventilation and psychological distress patterns, then one try at the test. Then sixty-three percent at Tech and approximately the same percentage at nearby Emory University, where the same course is taught, swim fifty yards underwater. The few girls at Georgia Tech are not required to take physical training. Under the direction of Coach Ed Smyke, Emory University girls, because of this training, are the safest from water hazards of any college girls in the world.

Cramps and injuries are merely annoying and not dangerous to "drownproofers" because when this technique is mastered, it is just as easy to stay up with only one arm as with both arms and both legs. The results obtained with this system on handicapped children are utterly fantastic. Nearly a thousand four- and five-year-old children in the Atlanta area have stayed up an hour, swum one mile, stayed up half an hour, and then swum a mile with ankles tied to the waist, and the same thing with wrists tied behind the back. All are clad and have usually had fifteen hours of instruction.

All drownproofers feel that traditional swimming is usually adequate for pool and dockside swimming. Where hampering clothes, cramps and injuries, choppy waves, and real distances combine to drown people in lakes, rivers, oceans, et cetera—considering that the average person has only had one instructional course in swimming— why waste time learning something you can't trust your life to? Why not learn to survive first and then learn pretty swimming second?

SEVERAL ASPECTS of physics form the basis of drownproofing. The first is that ninety-nine percent of all men will remain on the surface in fresh water without moving if they are chock full of air. About 99.99 percent of all women will do the same. Actually, in a thousand cases of both sexes, all ages, and all walks of life, only a half dozen will sink if taught to float properly. Momentum and inertia forces plus shifting floating angles make this figure seem wrong. Proper instruction proves it correct.

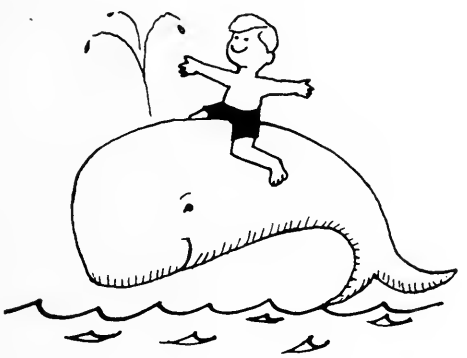
An average head weighs close to fifteen pounds; so, as

MR. LANOUE *is professor of physical education and head swimming coach at the Georgia Institute of Technology. He is author of* Drownproofing—A New Technique in Water Safety *(Prentice-Hall). The above material was presented at the 12th Annual Meeting of the Conference Cooperation in Aquatics.*

Water training that guarantees stay-afloat ability for nonswimmers, after only a few lessons

a man floats vertically (most men float nearer the vertical than the horizontal), about five pounds of meat is in the air, and, with women, about eight pounds protrudes. These figures are general—fat volume, muscle density, air trapped in clothes, and the wet weight of the clothes themselves are all factors. If a man wants to keep his nose and mouth out of water all the time and see where he is going, he must hold up with muscular energy at least five pounds all the time; during the exhale, a lot more; and with clothes, even more. These weights sound too small to be important, but over a period of time they cause most of our drownings.

Drownproofers' answer to this particular problem is simple—why hold any meat out of water except when it is necessary? They believe in dropping down into the water for a rest between breaths where there is a positive force



always pushing them up rather than dragging them down. Simple, no? But when you try it, it's not so simple because skill is involved in breathing close to the water.

Fresh Water Stay Afloat Technique

1. Rest vertically (especially the head), with arms and legs hanging. Make sure the mouth is empty by spurting water between compressed lips with tongue—don't blow it.

2. Get ready by extending arms sidewise and extending one leg in front and the other in back.

3. Press feet and hands down, at the same time exhaling through the nose and opening the eyes, followed immediately by inhaling through the mouth.

4. As you start sinking, give a slight downward push with arms, legs, or both.

5. Let everything rest, dangling arms and legs during the return to the top.

6. Rest until you feel like getting a breath—never until you need a breath. The rest interval will vary with individuals but should never be less than three seconds—should become six after a few minutes, and should average ten after an hour; many people have averaged three breaths a minute when thoroughly indoctrinated. Sinkers can stay up just as easily, but most use a different technique. The average non-swimmer easily stays up an hour clad and without getting tired after five or six tries.

The Drownproofers' Traveling Stroke

Using the same breathing system, and alternating it with a propulsive movement, it is easy for anyone to swim an indefinite distance, certainly a number of miles. Generally, the average person can do this on the second or third lesson, after successfully completing the one-hour stay afloat.

1. Full of air, start to sink.

2. Lay head forward, bring hands to shoulders, get ready to kick.

3-6. First extend arms, then kick, then use slow shallow sweep of arms to the sides and glide up to and along the surface with head horizontal—when you feel like getting a breath.

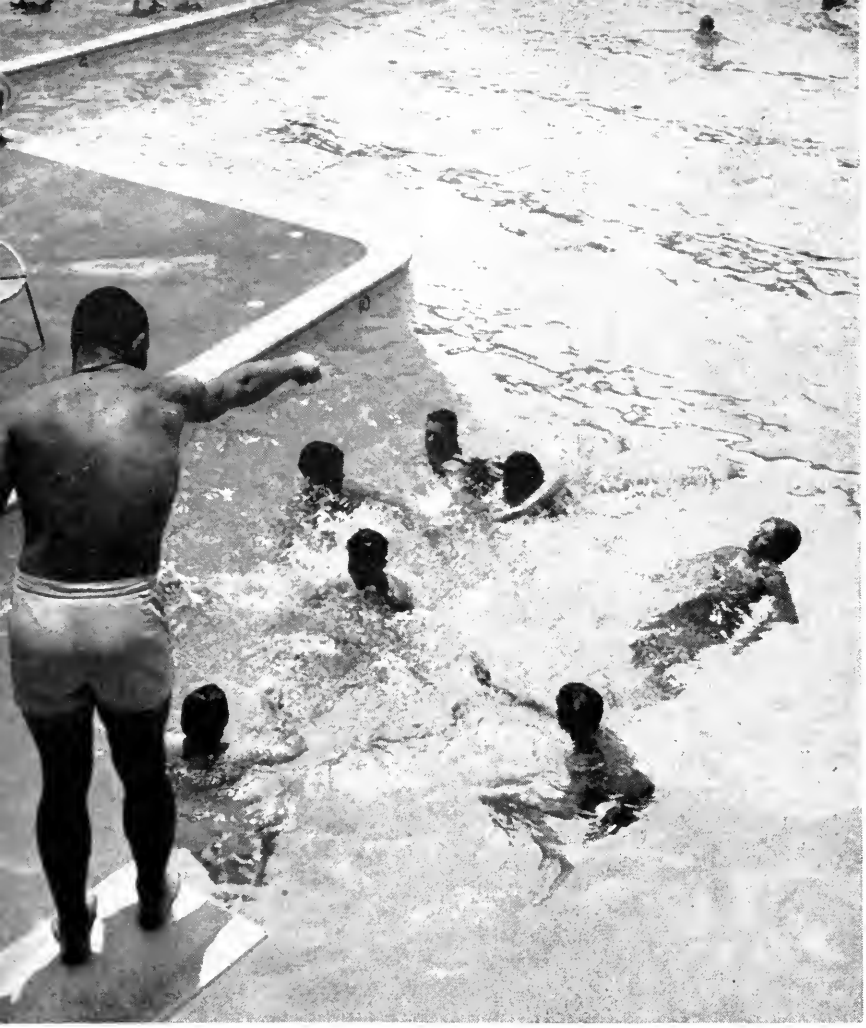
7. Extend hands forward, then bring both knees as far up as possible, rounding the back.

8. With head still down, extend one foot forward without letting the other knee go back.

9. Raise the head and breathe as usual while stroking down.

N.B. When executing these skills under the scrutiny of uniformed lifeguards, be prepared to either be rescued or banned from deep water, because to the uninitiated it appears that you are on the verge of drowning. #

• For other material on water safety and games, see Page 134; also "Ways Along the Waterfront," Recreation, March 1962; "Swimming Pool Safety," May 1961; "Indian Games," March 1961.—Ed.



LIFESAVING WITH A REALISTIC TOUCH

Water games and stunts are excellent teaching aids

Franklin A. Lindeburg and F. Dwain Lewis

AQUATIC GAMES and stunts help the student feel at home in the water and give him confidence in dealing with the expected and unexpected. In addition to standard drills, they provide the plus that makes the difference between a mediocre lifesaver and one who is always in full command of the situation.

Water games are fun, stimulating, and exciting. As the student participates in the game, he forgets his fear or apprehension of unexpected physical contact with a simulated victim and becomes accustomed to the necessity of having to make a break and save himself and the victim. Games in which water wrestling is used will stimulate a desire to learn the skills, will condition the participants, and will relieve boredom and monotony. Soon, the proper mental attitude will be indoctrinated in each lifesaver so he can develop confident reactions to realistic lifesaving situations.

Several rules must be observed when playing all water games. First, should any person involved have any difficulty, two taps or two pinches is the signal to break away and surface. Second, each person in the class, from the smallest to the largest, male or female, is expected to be able to water wrestle and participate in any game with any other person in the class. Third, if a rescuer utilizes the proper techniques, the victim is instructed to act like a victim. However, if the rescuer makes a mistake, the victim is supposed to slip into another hold or into a different position.

After each member of the class has had sufficient practice in the various lifesaving approaches, defenses, breaks, and carries, and after each has practiced with passive, semi-violent, and violent victims, the class is ready for violent, exciting, stimulating water

MR. LINDEBURG *is associate supervisor and* MR. LEWIS, *assistant supervisor, Department of Physical Education, University of California in Riverside. During the summer, Mr. Lindeburg is aquatic supervisor for the city of Riverside and Mr. Lewis is director of the Islander Swim Club in Riverside.*

games. Following are six water games, drills, or stunts which have been especially successful.

The first is a drill called the Happy Hour, primarily a conditioning exercise. It is introduced during the first part of the course and it is recommended that the length of the drill be extended as the class becomes conditioned. Happy Hour consists of a two-minute (to start) treading-water drill with both hands held out of the water at wrist level. At the beginning of the drill, a ten-pound weight is dropped to the bottom of the pool and, as a student's name is called, he must surface dive, recover the weight, and continue the drill with the weight in his hand. When the next student's name is called, the first tosses the weight to the bottom, and the second participant recovers the weight while the remainder of the class continues to tread water with leg kicks only. This drill is an excellent conditioner, and, if done regularly, the time limit can be increased.

WHEN each of the basic water skills has been taught, the station-testing technique is utilized as a review and as a self-testing drill. A class of twenty is divided into two groups of ten. One group is designated as instructors and each member is given a different lifesaving skill which he will use as a test. This group is sent to stations, one through ten, and each member remains at his station and tests each of the second group in turn. Each member of the second group is sent to one of the stations, is tested, and then proceeds to the next station to be tested: from one to two, two to three, ten to one, and so forth. After each test, both the "instructor" and the one tested appraise the test and, if necessary, make corrections. If a problem exists, the class instructor is called to solve it. After each person in Group Two has been tested, the groups are reversed and the process repeated. Ten skills can be quickly reviewed and tested in this manner, and each student in the class has an opportunity to be both pupil and instructor in turn, making rapid progress.

After each of the different lifesaving releases has been taught, the Circle Game is an excellent activity that is competitive, tests releases, and is a good conditioner. The class is arranged in a circle with one member chosen by the instructor to be "It" and placed in the middle. On the command "Start" by the instructor, those in the circle splash water on the person who is "It," and at the same time they look up at the instructor. "It" closes his eyes and prepares to be grasped by another member of the class. The instructor points to one member of the class in the circle. This person then grasps "It" by any hold he so desires. "It," as the lifesaver, performs the appropriate release correctly and places the victim in a cross-chest carry to end that bout. The two then change positions, with the one who was "It" joining those in the circle and the one who grasped becoming "It". The instructor calls, "Start" and the game continues. If possible, have only from five to eight in the circle. If the class is large, have several games going on at once.

The Survival Game is probably one of the most challenging techniques an instructor can employ for conditioning, competition, and stimulating fun. It is a simple game, but extremely competitive; consequently, the instructor should pair the students according to size and sex until each member of the class is proficient in all water wrestling. Two paired students approach each other from opposite sides of the pool and place hands on the other's shoulders. They start on the command "Go," with the primary objective being to conquer or overpower the other person by lifesaving techniques and take the loser to the edge of the pool. The person who overpowers the other and returns with the victim is declared the winner. By using tournament techniques a class champion can be determined.

RELAY RACES are another means for practicing lifesaving skills while competing with others. The class can be divided into teams and many different relay races invented by the imaginative instructor. Examples would be to pair members of a team and have "One" swim "Two" across the pool in a tired-swimmer's carry, "Two" swims "One" back, and so on. Another would be for the first member of each class to make a running shallow dive, swim to the middle of the pool, surface dive and recover an object and bring it back. He then tosses the object back and the second person goes, et cetera. There are literally hundreds of these combinations possible to stimulate the class and provide lifesaving practice.

The last is a stunt which provides a very realistic lifesaving situation and which teaches confidence and poise to the rescuer. It is called a Free Day. Before a particular class starts, the instructor secretly indicates to one, two, or three members of the class that they have "free days." At any time during that class period, the person who has the "free day" can grasp and apply any hold he desires on any other member of the class. The one who is grasped must then release the hold and proceed to the side of the pool. The one with the "free day" has only one opportunity, but the suspense of not knowing who will grasp, when he will grasp, or how many individuals have "free days" will keep the class alert, and ready for any eventuality.

The use of realistic situations in the games and stunts, such as those recommended above will stimulate the learning experience in lifesaving until each student reacts confidently to the unexpected. Classes will be fun, the students will become well conditioned and well adjusted to the water and to water wrestling. After a lifesaving class has satisfactorily participated in this type of program, the instructor can be confident he has developed in his students the necessary physical reactions and the proper mental attitude so each student can satisfactorily cope with all types of lifesaving situations. #

• See also "Drownproofing," Page 132; "The World of the Swimming Pool," Recreation, June 1962; "Developing a Pool Schedule," June 1961; "How to Present a Water Show," June 1959.—Ed.

Every camp leader must know the art of handling problem children

DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS IN CAMP

B. Harold Chetkow

WHAT LEADER, in club activities or at camp, has not run into such problem children as:

- The big wheel who wants to order everyone else around . . .
- The nervous child, with headaches, stomach pains, allergies . . .
- The nut to whom everything you say is just *sooo* funny . . .
- The tyke who acts much too grown up . . .
- The nuisance who is full of wisecracks, practical jokes . . .
- The spoiled child, who cries, throws things, has tantrums . . .
- The exclusive type, with her one or two friends . . .
- The child who demands all your attention, clings to your hand . . .
- The character who never seems to "hear" a word you say.

The list could go on forever, as you well know. Human behavior is a language full of meanings for the alert leader. "Problem" behavior needs a lot of patience and understanding. All children, given half a chance, have great potential for *good*. If they have problems, there must be underlying reasons: in other words, all behavior is motivated and has meaning. When leaders wait for a child to put his unhappy feelings in words or pictures, they have been insensitive or lazy. They must know how to anticipate and handle "problem" children. Leaders must realize that discipline is not a neat set of rules with neat punishments to fit every sort of crime.

What is discipline? The word *discipline* comes from the same word as *disciple* or *follower of the master's teachings.* It contains the idea of something learned from a teacher whose example one personally wants to copy or follow; in fact, the best kind of discipline arises out of the respect and understanding of one human being for another. It is a cooperative and voluntary endeavor, not something imposed from above. True discipleship can make for long-range improvement in the life and creativity of the group as well as induce behavioral change in various individual members of a group.

Rudolph Wittenberg wrote in an issue of RECREATION *(April 1955)* that the development of discipline is a process . . . "something that takes place over a long period of time and that goes through a number of phases. If we look at a youngster at a given moment only and see him resisting or being cooperative, we don't really know whether or not he is developing discipline, because we have to relate his behavior to his total development. We have to understand what *is* good behavior for *him* and in what way the group can help to develop it further." In other words, *discipline is a process of achieving self-control because of personal motivation to do so.* It stems from a dynamic and constantly changing social relationship between persons who subscribe voluntarily to common goals and standards. Self-control is not something magical, it can be taught and learned!

"Good" discipline is the leader's ability to form warm, mutually respectful relations with the other human beings in his group as well as his having some convictions and standing up for them. He has to set an example worth emulating. Boredom and frustration make for destructiveness and lack of attention.

A LEADER must *motivate* people into satisfying group activities. Wild activities soon give way to more satisfying disciplined program activities because "wildness" is really frightening to the child himself. He wants the security of wisely set and kept limits. A leader must be cognizant of the values which are typical and acceptable within the child's home environment. Destructive or constructive are relative terms, not absolutes. A slum child may have no conception of postponed gratification or awaiting one's turn, while the middle-class child may be used to wheedling special privileges from adults. This raises the real issue of how

MR. CHETKOW, *research associate for the Community Service Council of Metropolitan Indianapolis, presented this paper at the 1963 Spring Institute of the Indiana Section, American Camping Association.*

adequately we find out about prospective campers through pre-seasonal interviews. How consciously do we communicate what we know (or what was reported in last season's counselor records) to this year's leaders?

A leader must convince his campers that rules apply to everyone impartially and consistently. It is even better when these rules were agreed upon in advance by everyone involved in a discussion of possible consequences for specific kinds of misbehavior.

DISCIPLINE is enforced by means of the leaders' personality, enthusiasm, skills, and sense of tact. Never embarass or scold a child in front of his friends, but do not overlook gross flaunting of the rules, either. Set limits that are few in number, easily understood, and can be enforced. Be certain of all the facts and extenuating circumstances before making a disciplinary decision. Enforce a *known* consequence. Never warn repeatedly, cajole, plead, bicker, or keep giving another chance. The leader must never descend to the camper's level.

Put the outcome up to the behavior of the "culprit," not fitting it to the crime. Suffering the known consequence thus becomes a matter up to the culprit himself. Deprive the culprit of something important to him. Aim at something which really counts, rather than impose a conventional punishment. If a leader constantly resorts to deprivation or isolation, he has not really helped the child, and wanting to avoid peer relationships may be the exact reason for this misbehavior in the first place. If misbehavior is an attention-getting device, a good leader will not fall for it. Help the child to understand why his behavior brought about an uncomfortable situation. Help him to see how he might live within socially acceptable bounds, or get off the limb he is now out on, without losing too much face.

Bring really serious discipline problems to the supervisor's attention. Taking this matter up with parents or organizational officials is not the counselor's responsibility. A child with really deep-seated problems might have to be sent home. In fact, why was he allowed to register in the first place?

Good discipline insures an enjoyable stay at camp. The child at camp can be helped up one or two rungs along the ladder of citizenship and maturity under true "discipleship." #

50 SUGGESTIONS FOR SAFE TRIPS BY CANOE OR BOAT

Edward J. Slezak

CANOES

1. Tie gear in canoes in lakes and calm rivers
2. Do not secure gear in canoes in "white water" or severe rapids
3. Keep gear bouyant and waterproof
4. Experienced canoeists in front and rear canoes
5. Qualified swimmers in canoes
6. Don't overload canoes
7. Stay with overturned canoes in lakes and smooth rivers
8. Head for shore in "white water" or severe rapids—let current help you to shore
9. Avoid "dead heads"
10. Ample canoe repair kit

BOATS

11. Equipped with anchor
12. Extra oar
13. Qualified oarsman
14. Life jackets on nonswimmers
15. Hug shoreline
16. Leeside of lake in rough weather
17. Point bow into wind
18. Point bow with wind
19. Never row cross wind—causes swamping and upsets
20. Stay with overturned boat

SWIMMING

21. Avoid long swims after long paddles
22. Never swim in swift and tricky currents
23. Know river and lake bottoms
24. Select safe depth
25. Don't dive in strange waters
26. Select calm protected waters
27. Use buddy system
28. Avoid underwater swimming in fast or "white waters"
29. Enter water gradually
30. Swim along shore only — after beaching canoe

PADDLING

31. No clowning while paddling
32. Select proper size paddles
33. Avoid overexertion
34. Have canoe under control at all times.
35. Exchange positions in calm waters or after beaching
36. Adequate protection against sunburn
37. Avoid dangerous currents and unknown waters
38. Shift position to avoid cramps
39. Sufficient knee pads
40. Know paddling strokes and terminology.

MISCELLANEOUS

41. Check for waterfalls on foot in strange waters after beaching canoe
42. Know and avoid poisonous plants
43. First-aid kits on all trips
44. Some knowledge of first aid
45. Emergency phone numbers
46. Select safe and airy camp sites
47. Put out all fires thoroughly
48. Leave camp site clean
49. Practice good sanitation
50. Drink only safe water

MR. SLEZAK *is associate professor of recreation at Oregon State University in Corvallis.*

RESEARCH BRIEFS

OUTDOOR RECREATION STUDIES

Camp Study for Boston Area

Dr. Harlow

A COMPREHENSIVE eighteen-month study of Greater Boston's camps and camping facilities has been undertaken by United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston. This long-range study will evaluate thoroughly all nonprofit camping programs operated by Greater Boston agencies. Some one hundred camps, serving twenty-five thousand children, will be involved. The UCS Camp Study will cover every possible aspect of camps, from topography to the number of dishes in the kitchen. The present condition of these camps and their future needs will be measured against projected camping needs and population trends for the next decade, according to James H. Lowell II. chairman of the camp-study advisory committee.

Dr. Dana E. Harlow, assistant professor in the Department of Recreation Leadership at the University of Massachusetts and a well-known authority in the recreation field, will direct the study. Dr. Harlow was granted an eighteen-month leave of absence by the University and has already begun the study.

The results of the study will be published and used in the long-range planning of United Community Services' Recreation-Group Work Division and Camp Council. It is also expected it will be used as a guide by other large cities throughout the United States. "This study," Mr. Lowell says, "will help to meet an imperative need for long-range planning in the area of nonprofit camping. Camping programs are an essential part of the health and welfare services of the 'New Boston.' UCS is now accelerating its efforts to determine the camping needs of all of the people of the community and to learn how resources can be best utilized to meet these needs."

Commenting on the need for long-range camp planning, Dr. Harlow stated: "Today's mushrooming population in Massachusetts has one acre of land per person. The importance of this is that our population is growing at a fantastic rate. This makes recreation more and more important. It makes camping space a direly needed commodity. At the same time camping space will dwindle away unless we do something about it and do it soon. What can we do? PLAN!

"In addition, the demand for water is rising. Only with the most careful planning will it be possible to achieve an adequate supply of water for recreation and future camping needs.

"To assure present and future generations of Bostonians outdoor recreation opportunities of adequate quality and quantity, more effective management of land and water resources and more careful planning is urgently needed."

An example of the problems to be examined is the one of utilization of camping facilities. "In view of the developing shortage of recreation facilities," Dr. Harlow asks, "does it make sense to close a camp after only an eight-week season?" In outlining the problem of outdoor recreation needs in Greater Boston, Dr. Harlow makes five points:

- The demand is great and is growing. Not only are there more people, but they are seeking the outdoors at a growing rate, and they are likely to do so even more in the coming decades.
- The kind of recreation people want most is relatively simple—a path to walk along, an attractive road to drive along, a shady hillside for a picnic, and a chance to see trees and green grass. This is a heritage we must preserve for the future.
- The dollar that supports these nonprofit camps must stretch. It must bend and it must turn corners, but it must be effective.
- People want these things where they live, and where most people live is in our growing metropolitan areas.
- We are not running out of land. We are falling short of using it effectively. The physical supply of land and water for recreation is bountiful; for reasons of ownership, management or location, access to it is not. We must effectively manage what we have and what we can acquire.

Much Is Needed

AN INCREASE in recreation lands from 9,672 acres to nearly 31,600 acres is necessary to meet future outdoor recreation needs of St. Louis city and county residents, according to a report prepared by G. Leslie Lynch, recreation planner for the National Recreation Association. The report stated that the additional land, which should be acquired while it is still available, would be needed to provide adequate facilities for projected 1980 populations of 1,324,500 in the county and 750,000 in the city. It said a county bond issue could be used to provide seventy-five percent of the funds needed for land acquisition and with twenty-five percent used as matching funds in assisting municipalities to obtain land. The report further said that federal funds could be obtained which might pay up to thirty percent of land costs. It was also noted that the Missouri legislature could raise matching funds through a bond issue.

The plan called for development of three 250-acre sites throughout the county, each of which would include an eighteen-hole golf course. Other recommendations proposed development of the Missouri and Mississippi River bluffs and shoreland, flood plains on major creeks, west county wooded areas and land around Creve Coeur and Spanish lakes and the Meramec River. The report was authorized by the County Council.

User-Resource Relationship

With expanding public demand for outdoor recreation and mounting costs of developing and operating recreation areas, it becomes increasingly important that such areas be designed to serve most effectively the recreation interests of the people. A study of *Outdoor Recreation Preferences* by Dr. Leslie M. Reid, assistant professor of park and recreation administration at Michigan State University in East Lansing, records and appraises the results of nationwide study and affords a useful guide to all who are responsible for the administration of recreation areas. The recorded findings are based on data obtained by a questionnaire survey of 10,982 visitor groups at twenty-four selected areas, including national and state parks and forests, federal reservoirs, and a metropolitan county forest area. Information is reported in four categories: socio-economic data, travel characteristics of visiting groups, activity participation and facilities employed, and opinions of satisfaction and dissatisfaction associated with the visit.

The report of the study, carried on in conjunction with the research program of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, sheds much light on the users of these areas. Among the factors covered are their ages, sex, occupations, education, income, and their opinion of the areas visited. The data on type of visit, preferred activities, and length of stay afford useful information on user-resource relationships. Studies such as this have obvious weaknesses, but Dr. Reid's report provides a valuable addition to the literature dealing with the subject. The 300-page multilithed report is available for $6.50.—*George D. Butler.*

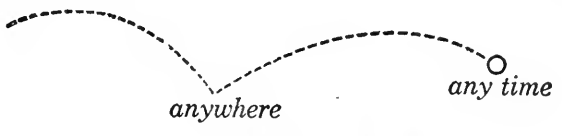
* * * *

The County Executive

The National Association of Counties has released results of one of the first national profile studies yet made of that rapidly emerging public servant, the county executive. Counties surveyed covered all population groups from Rockbridge County, Virginia (24,000) to Los Angeles County, California (6,453,000). The study, based on questionnaires from fifty such officials throughout the nation, reveals that, on the whole, the county executive is a college graduate (three of those responding to the NACO questionnaire held Phi Beta Kappa keys); and the largest single group, ten, majored in public administration. Engineering and business administration graduates were next in line among fields of study. Six county managers majored in each of these fields.

In salary, the county manager (he is sometimes called the county executive, county administrator, or chief executive officer) ranges from $10,000 to $35,000, and the report notes a direct correlation between the population of the county and the size of the salary. Because of the relative newness of the position in most counties, the "average" county executive has had less than ten years experience in his job—nearly thirty of the fifty who responded were in this bracket. The county executive's direct staff number from one person in seven counties, to a high of fifteen reported in one of the responding counties. The largest single group, eleven, reported a staff of three. All but three had some kind of appointive powers. Fourteen were limited to the appointment of their immediate staffs, but ten had power to appoint all department heads.

As for the counties themselves, those under a county-executive form of government were spending $1,000,000,000 annually to provide an almost infinite range of services. Of forty-six services selected at random for purposes of the questionnaire, thirty-eight were performed by five or more counties of the fifty included in the survey. It is interesting to note that among this cross-section of fifty counties, they were spending less than one half the national average (four cents of the budget dollar versus ten and a half cents nationally) on "general government" but nearly twice as much as other counties on "health and welfare" services.



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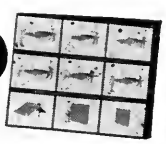

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

CALIFORNIA. The Old Ships are home. Berthed at a refurnished pier which in days long gone once docked ferryboats every twenty minutes for the run to Sausalito, the Old Ships form the nucleus of the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument. It's at the foot of Hyde Street and now consists of four ships, the schooners *Wapama* and *Thayer;* a hay-scow, the *Alma;* and the world's last "walking-beam" ferryboat, the *Eureka.* It also has a gas-lighted, four-acre, lawned square with a cable car turnaround. In another two years it will house a priceless collection of old railroad engines and equipment in the brick Haslett Warehouse, which borders the square and has stood since before "The Fire." The entire project so far has cost about $2,000,000. It is financed from impounded tidelands oil revenues which were returned by court order to California from the federal government.

However, long before the tidelands funds were available to finance the project, the San Francisco Maritime Museum Association conceived the idea of retrieving, from mudflats, drydocks, and foreign ports, those San Francisco ships which were still available and which indicated a period in the state's maritime history. Working diligently since 1958, hand in hand with the State Park Commission, the association has pushed the program along. The museum located the ships for the State Division of Beaches and Parks, and, during the restoration, has acted as consultant in technical matters and, by effective birddogging, located authentic equipment for the vessels.

Though the ships are home, the project is not complete. The Haslett Warehouse will be stabilized and strengthened, so that thirty-eight pieces of historic Western rolling stock may be housed for public exhibition.

COLORADO. The Department of the Interior has acquired 8,370 acres of state-owned Colorado land located within Dinosaur National Monument and 690 acres adjoining the monument in exchange for approximately 9,906 acres of public-domain lands that were under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and located in parcels throughout the state. Also involved in the exchange are 780 acres adjoining the monument to which the federal government has received the surface rights and the state retains the mineral rights, and 840 acres within the monument to which only the mineral rights have been transferred to the federal government. This exchange includes 2,480 acres of unsurveyed land. Located in northeastern Utah and northwestern Colorado, Dinosaur National Monument contains what is considered to be the most remarkable dinosaur fossil deposit in the world and exceptional scenery in an atmosphere of wilderness.

FLORIDA. A park right in the Everglades, nature's subtropical wonderland, is being built by the *Metropolitan Dade County* Parks and Recreation Department. The square-mile regional park, just northwest of Miami, is being developed for outdoor family camping, fishing, boating, and picnicking. Its ecology is primitive, composed of vast sawgrass savannahs and rich in natural wildlife resources found in the Everglades. Included are many species of native and migratory waterfowl, wading birds, fresh-water fish, alligators, otters, and interesting forms of plant growth.

The first phase of development, costing $175,000, will include filling and landscaping ten acres of land and should be completed early this summer. This will create a paved loop access road which will have nineteen campsites along its perimeter. Several stocked lagoons also will be formed. This will be Dade County's first big new park project in twenty-three years.

MICHIGAN. The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, representing five counties in the Detroit area, will construct a swimming pool at Metropolitan Beach along Lake St. Clair near Mount Clemens. Kenneth L. Hallenbeck, authority director, stated that this item has appeared on every edition of the master plan for the 550-acre park since it was first prepared in 1945. Tentative completion date is mid-June.

Located directly in front of the bathhouse, the pool site will take advantage of existing facilities at the over six thousand-locker bathhouse and thus a minimum number of alterations will be needed to adapt the facilities to the needs of both lake and pool swimmers. The pool is six-sided in design for general swimmers, plus a diving-L for diving enthusiasts. The general swimmer area will be 165 feet (50 meters) in length and 95 feet in width. Water depth will vary from three to five feet at the deepest section. Although this area is designed to meet the demands of general swimmers, it will contain eight marked lanes and, therefore, will be adaptable for Olympic-type competition or recreation meets. The diving-L is 76 feet in length and 50 feet wide, with water depth at twelve feet in the deepest section. Included are two 3-meter and two 1-meter diving boards.

Construction of the pool will be of prestressed concrete, the water being heated, if necessary, to maintain uniform temperature. A glass screen eight feet high will encircle the area, and spectator seating will be located outside the glass screen on three sides of the pool. Underwater and area lighting will be provided by mercury vapor lights so that the water will retain the same aspect of color both day and

Continued on Page 149

GEORGE DID IT!

Forty-Seven Years on NRA Staff

GEORGE NESBITT, director of the Correspondence and Consultation Department of the National Recreation Association, retired at the end of February. *He* says *he* thinks he should begin to take it easier. We suspect that he wants more time to play with his five-and-a-half grandchildren, and to experiment with that enlarger for his films. (After vacation, he came back with an eight-by-twelve-inch glossy print of a most exotic flower spray. We all admired and tried to figure out what flower it was, while George listened to our botanical guesses with a straight face. Finally he gave his typical chuckle and confessed that he had photographed the underside of a Queen Anne's Lace umbrel found in his son's backyard.)

George joined the staff of NRA on February 1, 1917. He was graduated from Ohio State University where he specialized in chemistry and received his degree in chemical engineering. His hobbies "way back when" were hiking and photography.

At NRA, George has had his turn in almost every phase of its services: as a finance worker, as a district representative, and, for many years, as head of the Correspondence and Consultation Department. His signature is probably better known than that of any other person on the staff—his department's outgoing mail in 1963 was around fourteen thousand pieces of what George calls "service units": letters and material sent out to answer the questions, problems, and requests from all over the United States and other countries throughout the world.

Many professionals and many students have received valuable comprehensive statements about some phase of recreation that George has pulled together from various sources and made into what he calls "info bulletins." Hundreds of others have received long, detailed and encouraging letters on topics or questions that have puzzled them and to which George has found or suggested the answers. Visitors to NRA headquarters have received friendly, unhurried consulations and help in using the NRA library. *(See "This Is Your NRA," RECREATION, February 1964.)*

MANY, many years ago, when Jimmy Rogers operated NRA's Training School, he delivered this judgment: "George A. Nesbitt is the best all-around student we have. It was a great joy and help to have George Nesbitt at the school. He has poise, reserve, is a splendid listener, splendid on details, follow through, reliable, quiet, constructive worker, does his job well without much fuss. One of the most valuable men we have."

Over the years this judgment has become even more true. It has not only been a privilege to work with him—it has been fun. Now we know the why of that old saw "Let George do it." It's because there just isn't anyone like George and his Irish wit.

The rest of us here at NRA will stew

Continued on Page 150

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RECREATION DIGEST

TIME TO ENJOY

A Campfire Girl leader reminds us of children's joy in discovering the simple wonders of nature for themselves

Elizabeth E. Murray

A LITTLE GIRL stood entranced by the pattern and the music of raindrops that spattered across the top of a mud puddle. Now and then her right boot stole forward, to make a splash and water rings of its own. She stood in quiet observation for a few moments, then lifted her face to feel the rain fall on it, shutting her eyes and sticking out her tongue to catch a drop or two and taste them. In a moment she was skipping across the wet grass, squishing her boots in little spots of mud.

The sun came out: the clouds broke apart to uncover a rich blue sky. Another little girl discovered the same puddle, only it was not the same at all. It was a magic mirror with reflections of the bright colors above it. If she leaned over, she could see herself framed by the clouds and sky. Squatting down, she found she could ruffle the whole picture if she blew on the water: it was like a big wind on a lake. She tried to make friends with the big green frog who had also come to this puddle. Finally the two of them bounded off together, the frog one hop ahead of the little girl.

Here were two little girls, perhaps eight or nine years old, discovering moments of joy and inspiration in a puddle of water. They did not care how wide or how deep it was, why a puddle should be in this particular place, what caused the reflections or why it rained. Maybe they would later question some adult who could explain these wonders, but, in the moments I had observed them, they were simply enjoying what was there for them to find.

Have you looked in a puddle recently? Does it look the same as it did when you were nine? Or have you, like most of us, lost the ability to enjoy without being critical of imperfections, feeling self-conscious or inhibited in using your imagination?

Little girls are curious and imaginative; adult leaders and counselors can help them use these qualities. Outdoor

experiences that seem too simple to be important can enrich the life of each individual and lead to happy group activities.

Organized outdoor projects such as hikes, overnights, cookouts, and nature crafts are important group activities and have great value. But do not forget to take time for the everyday things around us which offer riches in seeking beauty and inspiration. We must be sensitive to the child's scale of values and willing to understand and share their world. We can help them create loveliness, or we can shatter joy with facts and labels which tend to show our own need to feel important and superior in knowledge.

One group of girls started on an exploration hike to see what they could find in the woods. They stopped to examine a fallen log and spent an hour in fascinated study of the mosses and plants growing on it. After watching a lovely sunset in quiet appreciation, they left the rest of the woods to be explored another day. Their leader was wise enough to readjust plans and to allow, when their interest was aroused, an unhurried hour of learning and pleasure.

Have you ever played house outdoors with the girls, making acorn cups and leaf dishes or grass dolls? Or made a house under the sumac or lilacs or in the tall grass? Or found a good climbing tree or logs to sit on for storytelling? Have you played singing games or folk-danced on the grass, or made sand castles on the beach or dirt towns in the backyard? Sand and dirt "feel good" between the fingers and toes. The role of the adult in these activities is often to start the creative play and stimulate the imaginations of youngsters, then sometimes to share in their play, or sometimes to withdraw quietly but to be near if needed.

You will find satisfaction and inspiration for yourself and the children if you open this door to the everyday world and take time to enjoy it. Whether you are a leader of a group in town, a guardian in group camping, or a day- or resident-camp counselor, you have this opportunity. #

MISS MURRAY *is a district director and director of Camp Cheewin for younger girls in the Camp Fire Girls St. Paul Council, Minnesota.* *This material is digested with permission from May-June 1963 issue of* The Camp Fire Girl *by permission of Camp Fire Girls, Inc.*

Rx for the Ill and Handicapped

Continued from Page 129

parents of children in a pediatric ward. These include education and recreation programs. A small number of hospitals did mention group discussions held for parents of children with certain chronic diseases. Twenty-three hospitals also described some program effort in their pediatric outpatient departments. Most of these programs consist mainly of a play area provided with toys and games.

✢ A park for the visually handicapped is being developed near Sandy, Oregon. The Oral Hull Foundation for the Blind is responsible for the development of Oral Hull Park, twenty-two acres along the Sandy River. The area will provide community center facilities, overnight camping, bowling, skating, horseback riding, and other activities planned around specific needs of visually handicapped persons. It is expected that blind people from several states will make use of the park for group and individual activities.—*Reported in* Tidings, *newsletter of Michigan Interagency Council for Recreation.*

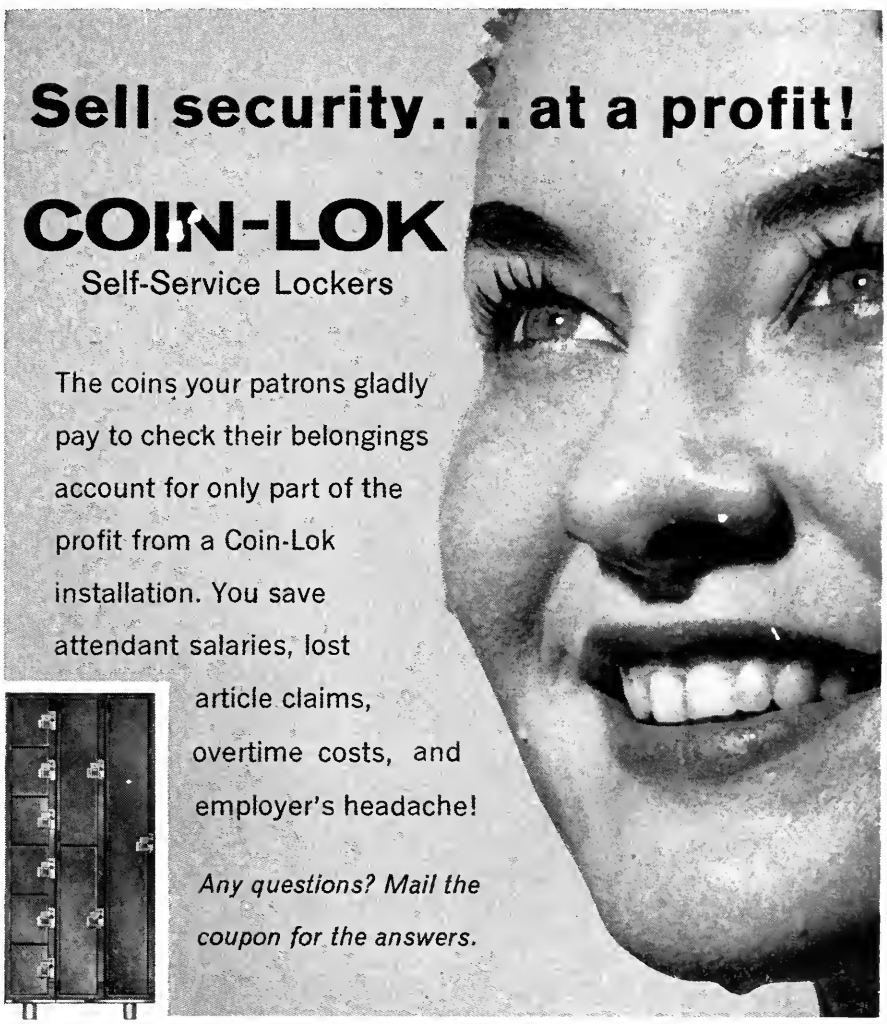
✢ The annual Indiana training workshop for personnel working with the ill and handicapped is sponsored jointly by the Indiana Department of Mental Health and the Indiana Parks and Recreation Association. This year the workshop will be held at the Logansport State Hospital, April 7-8. Dr. Morton Thompson, director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, will conduct the workshop.

The program will include discussions on leadership, organization, motivation and participation, and sessions involving the participants in activity skills. The final session includes a demonstration program conducted by the participants for the hospital patients. The workshop will be primarily concerned with institutionalized geriatric patients.

✢ A booklet on childhood mental illness, written by Harry Milt, director of public information of the National Association of Mental Health, and entitled *Severe Mental Illness in Children*, covers the different forms of childhood schizophrenia, their symptoms, the theories on causes, the methods and facilities for care and treatment and for special education. Based on a review of current psychiatric literature, this thirty-two-page pamphlet is the first comprehensive statement on severe mental illness in children. It deals not only with the problems of mentally ill children but also the problems of their parents. Discussed in detail are physical and psychological methods of treatment and a description of the services in day-care centers, residential treatment centers, special schools and classes for mentally ill children, psychiatric clinics, and private psychotherapy.

The pamphlet is intended for educated laymen and for professional people including physicians, teachers, social workers, psychologists, and nurses. It is available from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 10016 at $.25 per copy.

✢ The new Tackapausha Trailside Museum in Massapequa, Nassau County, New York, has revised its plans to meet the needs of the handicapped. Architectural designs for the new building include concrete ramps with handrails; wider doors; special toilet facilities; space access to ramps, walks, and tops of stairs wide enough to allow wheelchairs to turn. All building details will be constructed in conformity to the American Standards Association's "Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Useable by the Physically Handicapped."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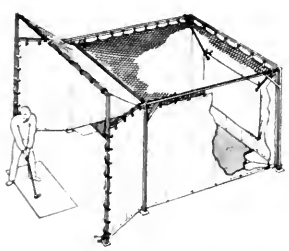
• ANYWHERE AND EVERYWHERE. A new portable lectern with built-in sound system needing no wires and no plug-in was originally designed for rugged military use with the United States Chaplains' Corps. This lectern can go anywhere outdoors or in—track meets, commencement exercises, play days, auditoriums, gymnasiums. It also can plug into AC or DC current if available. Easily portable (weighs only thirty-nine pounds), the lectern has collapsible legs which withdraw into a suitcase-shaped container. The unidirectional microphone eliminates side noise and folds into the top of the lectern when not in use. A big ten-inch speaker reproduces true fidelity sound while the electronics system is made to precise engineering standards. The sound mechanism of the *Utronic Lect-tern* shuts off automatically when the case folds up, thereby avoiding unnecessary battery drain. Full information on this new *Lect-tern* can be obtained from Thomas Finn, Utronics, Inc., 12 Franklin Avenue. Clinton. New York.

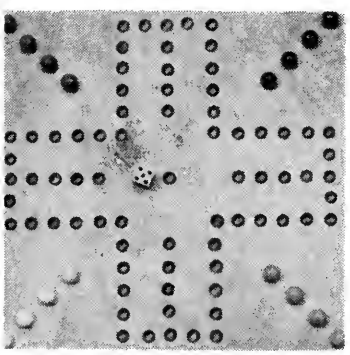


• TEE OFF. A portable golf driving and practice cage, made of strong steel tubing, two-ply heavy-duty canvas duck and netting, is easy to assemble and ideal for use by recreation centers and areas, driving ranges, gymnasiums, schools, institutions, shopping centers, and armed-forces installations. The attachment of the cage in a floating position safeguards against ricocheting of the ball from the steel framing. The bottom of the cage is made secure for recovering of all golf balls. The size of the unit is 12′-by-11′-by-9′ high with provisions for the cage to be extended to 17′ in length by 11′-by-9′. The cage has an adjustable front opening flared to fifteen feet wide. Accessories for the practice golf cage include a 9′-by-11′ green jute matted rug for use inside the cage to keep the golf balls from falling out after dropping from the target. For further information and prices on purchase or rental of this unit write to Howard Ehmke Manufacturing Company, Belfield Avenue and Wister Street, Philadelphia.

• BIG LIFT. A new *Tower-Lift* attachment designed for use with the Napco Crab Tractor can be carried to the job-site in the loader bucket and, within fifteen minutes, the Crab Tractor can be changed from loader to Tower Lift operation, offering day-long multiple production, ranging from all types of digging with the mounted back-hoe, as well as backfill work with the loader bucket, after which the Napco Crab *Tower-Lift* can go easily into action hoisting material to floor levels on the construction site. As a result, no time is lost waiting for equipment to come from other job sites, thus production hours can be increased thirty percent. With twenty-five hundred-pound capacity, Napco Crab *Tower-Lift* is capable of handling construction material to an elevation of 22¼ feet. Other special features of the Napco Crab *Tower-Lift* include four speed ranges, four wheel drive, and four wheel steering. For further information write to Napco Industries, P. O. Box 570, Minneapolis 40.

• ON THE BEAM. New floodlight has a rectangular beam with a sharp cutoff on all four sides to control the light specifically on the target area. The center of intensity can be adjusted to obtain uniform intensity on the target. The 2000- to 5000-watt lamps enable targets to be lighted up to five hundred feet away or more. Because of the high power, fewer floodlights are required, which means saving in installation and maintenance costs. Floodlights can be placed in locations farther back or out of the way of target vision.

The horizontal or vertical setting of the rectangular beam and the sharp cutoffs prevent light spillage on adjoining buildings when used on playing fields, golf courses and driving ranges, parking lots, monuments, swimming pools, et cetera. For further information on Infranor INA-11 floodlights, write to Infranor of North America, Inc., 742 Worthington Ridge, Berlin, Connecticut.



• WHAT'S IN A GAME? A new table game called *Back up Three* has a long history. In 1957, when Warren and Mary Lea Bailey of World Wide Games were at the Juniper Springs Camping Area in Ocala National Forest, Florida, they heard of a game called *Aggravation*. Later they heard about the same game from many other sources and found it was also called *Frustration*, *Rawhide*, *Skipjack*, *Don't Get Mad*, *Doghouse*, and so forth. They also found mimeographed instructions for the same game, under the name *Round the World*, issued by the National Recreation Association many years ago. Finally they have marketed their own version. However, they would be happy to get further background information or variations in rules. For a catalogue of ancient and modern games from many lands as well as more on *Back up Three*, write to World Wide Games, Radnor Road, Delaware, Ohio 43015.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Indian lore. Authentic Indian crafts, supplies, costumes, prints, et cetera are offered by firm who operates from a museum in upstate New York. For a comprehensive catalogue and price list, write to Plume Trading Company, Dept. 293E, Box 585, Monroe, New York.

Bamboo and rice. Experiment with handmade San-Sui papers and watercolors in cakes which dissolve at the touch of brush, producing brilliant semi-opaque colors, each cake in a porcelain dish two and a half inches in diameter. Import house also offers instruction book for Japanese brush painting, oil colors, brushes, sketchbooks, precision tools for wood blocking, and bamboo skewers for mobiles. For catalogue of Far East art supplies, write to H. A. Kimura, 138 Howard Street, San Francisco.

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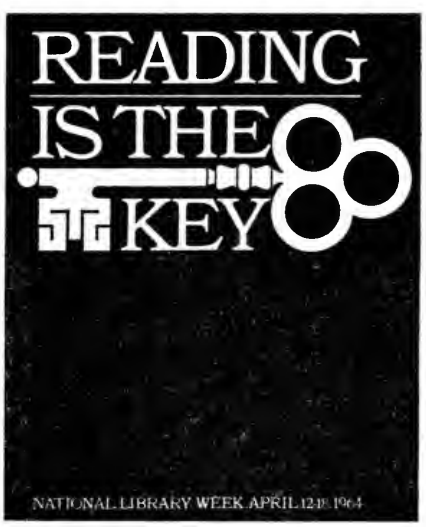

Silken touch. A silk-screen printing kit contains everything necessary to print hundreds of posters and display cards. Included is a printing manual along with a textbook that describes in nontechnical language how to produce multicolor screen process jobs. For catalogue of screen process colors, equipment, and supplies write to Naz-Dar Company, 35 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn 17, New York; 756 Gladys Avenue, Los Angeles 21; or 468 Gilbert Avenue, Toronto 10, Ontario, Canada.

Craft food. New offerings from long-established creative craft manufacturer and supplier include Sakuragami craft, a low cost, rice-paper collage medium; ceramic molds for creating plastic jewels; et cetera. For your copy of helpful reference and buying guide, write to Immerman & Sons, Inc., 1924 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15.

Candlepower. Striking novelty candles from honeycomb sheet beeswax can be decorated for fun and profit. A good fund-raising project. For complete project information on sheetwax or mold candle making, write to Gager's Handicraft, 1024 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis 2.

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Popcorn and sports go together—and you can raise money, too. The investment is small, the machine can be student-operated, the profits are high. Exclusive **CORN-ditioner** keeps popcorn hot, crisp, tasty. It comes in floor or counter models, and you can pay for it as it earns for you. Write for brochure and details of delayed-payment plan to Cretars and Company, 63 Popcorn Building, Nashville, Tennessee.

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Climb aboard! A new line of playground climbers—an eleven-foot rocket, a nine-and-a-half-foot giraffe, a nine-foot River Queen, features all-welded steel construction, is galvanized and finished in gay colors. For further information, write to Everwear Safway Company, 6228 West State Street, Milwaukee 13 (ask for Bulletin 1311N).

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A fountain of ideas. Newly revised catalogue provides indexed photographs, dimensional line drawings, and specification for fountains, faucets, accessories, and parts. For copy write to Haws Drinking Faucet Company, Fourth and Page Streets, Berkeley, California 94710.

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GAMES AND SPORTS

En garde! Fencing is an all-weather sport that needs little space and no elaborate equipment. It is suitable for a wide range of age groups, for both sexes. Check on touché horns, which, when pinned or clipped to the waist, "beep" when touched by a foil. Today's safe fencing foils are non-shatterable, have flexible fiberglass blades, flexible plastic hilts, and blade tips shielded by soft-rubber perforated cups. No further need for faceguards, padded uniforms, and gauntlets. Write to Austin and Son, 701 Bedford Avenue, Bellmore 2, New York.

Enchantful. A rhythm game called Lummi Sticks can be played anywhere by two or more persons performing various patterns of stick actions to the beat of a chant. Complete teaching kit includes twenty-four sticks, enough for twelve players; 33-1/3rpm. instruction record and twelve illustrated instruction sheets. Ask for further details and prices from Activity Records, Box 392, Freeport, New York.

Where's the catch? Baseball and tennis players of all ages can now reach top form in half the time, thanks to a newly developed automatic pitching machine. Consistently accurate, the low-cost, portable device propels baseballs or tennis balls at any desired height or speed giving batters twice the practice. For details, prices, and brochure write to Pitch and Serve Company, 14000 South Western Avenue, Gardena, California.

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Head Counselor—Long-established private Maine girls' camp. Unusual opportunity for highly experienced, mature woman. Professional training and private camp experience prerequisites. Minimum age, thirty. Excellent salary and working conditions. Opportunity for long-term association. Replies confidential. Write Box 164, RECREATION Magazine.

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PEOPLE IN THE RECREATION NEWS

Mrs. Theresa S. Brungardt, state director of recreation for Vermont for over twenty years, retired the end of February. She was given this important pioneering responsibility as the result of the Vermont Governor's First State Conference on Recreation in 1943, and held this post under the State Council of Safety for several years prior to the creation of the present Vermont State Board of Recreation in March 1937.

Her efforts have greatly raised the level of public recreation in the state, and her influence, far from being confined to Vermont, is nationwide in scope because of her professional activity in the national recreation movement. She has served as national recreation chairman of the Congress of Parents and Teachers and her participation and counsel have been invaluable in seminars on rural recreation and in such national meetings as the White House Conference on Aging.

Hailing from New Jersey as "Tess Schmidt," this charming lady, while still in her teens, joined the staff of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, now the National Recreation Association, during the hectic period of World War I. Her service of thirteen years with the Association, including her excellent recreation promotion work in Greenville, South Carolina, laid the groundwork for a rewarding recreation career of which she has reason to be very proud. She is succeeded in her Vermont post by **Howard Jeffrey,** former executive director of the American Recreation Society.

• • •

P. B. Nelson was recently promoted from flying officer to flight lieutenant at the Royal Canadian Air Force station at Goose Bay, Labrador, where he is employed as station recreation officer. F/L Nelson hails from Medicine Hat, Alberta and is a 1957 graduate of the University of Alberta. He joined the RCAF the same year.

• • •

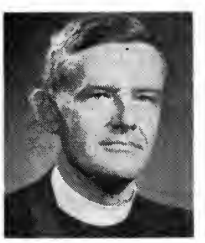
Oak Park, Illinois, knows when to hold on to a good thing! While Oak Park recreation director **Lilly Ruth Hanson** has announced her retirement after twenty-five years of service to the community, the Oak Park Recreation Board has persuaded her to remain with the department as director emeritus and continue her promotion of cultural arts and special activities. Miss Hanson and

Miss Hanson

Mr. Toalson

Oak Park have won nationwide notice for the village's cultural arts program *(see Miss Hanson's article, "On Stage, Teenagers,"* RECREATION, *November 1961).* Miss Hanson will be succeeded by **Robert F. Toalson** who has been assistant director for the past four years.

• • •



The Right Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., was consecrated as Suffragan Bishop of Washington on January 25. A member of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees, Bishop Moore is former dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Indianapolis. His new duties will deal with the diocesan urban problems, race relations, and the clergy. Bishop Moore's first parish, where he worked for eight years, was in the slums of Jersey City, New Jersey.

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NRA Appointments

THREE new members of the National Recreation Association staff include an Air Force base recreation director, a university professor, and a municipal recreation director. They are:

Gerald W. (Jerry) Pelton, NRA's new Pacific Northwest District representative. He replaces Charles Odegaard, now Washington state park director. Mr. Pelton came to NRA from the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he has been base recreation director. He has also served as director of recreation for the Alaska Air Command. *(See his article "Recreation . . . Arctic Style," RECREATION, October 1960.)*

After a hitch in the Navy, Mr. Pelton got his AB from the University of Washington and then was superintendent of parks and recreation in Kirkland, Washington for four years.

Dr. Betty van der Smissen, associate professor in the department of physical education for women at the State University of Iowa, will become director of research for the NRA, effective June 1. In assuming this position, Dr. van der Smissen will be on official leave from the university for the summers of 1964 and 1965 and the intervening academic year, 1964-1965. Dr. van der Smissen's primary focus of responsibility during this period will be to work toward the establishment of a National Institute for Recreation Research, the creation of a research publication, and the further development of the association's research service program and library.

Donald V. Joyce, superintendent of recreation in Tenafly, New Jersey, is the new director of the NRA Correspondence and Consultation Service and the NRA International Recreation Service. He replaces George Nesbitt *(see page 141)*. Mr. Joyce has a BS in recreation education from the State University of New York Teachers College in Cortland and an MS in recreation administration from the University of Illinois. He is currently working for his EdD at Columbia University. Previously, he has been recreation supervisor in Pelham, New York, and assistant director of the Vermont State Department of Recreation. He holds a New York State permanent teaching license in recreation education.

IN MEMORIAM

• DANIEL CHASE of Jackson Heights, New York, died in February at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Chase had devoted his life to promoting sportsmanship and recreation. He had recently retired as president of the Sportsman Brotherhood and as executive director of the Park Association of New York City. A star athlete at the University of Maine, Mr. Chase later became director of athletics at Hamilton College and Connecticut State College, and New York State supervisor of physical education. He organized the Catholic High School Athletic Association in New York State and was manager of the New York City Baseball Federation, a sandlot league for youngsters. Typical of his many speeches was his declaration:

"We need more sports, not less. But sports for developing sportsmanship, for developing friendship, understanding, and goodwill; not sports just for gate receipts, nor sports mainly for public entertainment."

• GUIDO TARQUINIO, former director of recreation in Barre, Vermont, died suddenly in January at the age of forty-five. He became assistant director in Barre in 1937 and was director from 1945 until he resigned in 1956. He was an active member of the Vermont Recreation Society and for a number of years its treasurer. He loved young people, he loved teaching, but recreation was his great interest and love. His influence on the lives of many young people was far reaching.

State and Local Developments

Continued from Page 140

night. Two other buildings are included in the overall plan: a pool control room located in front of the existing bathhouse with a first-aid station, office space, public address and music system; and the equipment building to house the filtration plant and other items for proper operation of the pool.

NEW MEXICO. Gov. Jack M. Campbell recently dedicated the new $150,000, 7,500-foot-long double chairlift—one of the nation's longest—at Sandia Peak Ski Area in Cibola National Forest near *Albuquerque.* The chairlift, which will operate on a year-round basis, for tourists in the summer and skiers in the winter, was opened during the New Mexico State Fair to give visitors a chance to view the panorama of more than ten thousand square miles visible from the top of the mountain.

The Sandia mountains form the eastern city limits of Albuquerque, the lower terminal of the 166-chair lift is located at the base of the ski area, just twenty-five minutes driving time from Albuquerque's "motel row." Riding to the top, spectators glide silently through green pine forests and Aspen groves to "Sandia Summit House," five thousand feet above the city. The Summit House restaurant and ski shop opened December 1.

NORTH CAROLINA. National and state parks and forests situated from seacoast to mountains in North Carolina drew more visitors in 1963 than during any other year in their history. Combined visitor count for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, four North Carolina national forests, twelve state parks, and the Cape Hatteras National Seashore in 1963 was 19,271,905, according to attendance figures from the State Parks Division, National Park Service, and Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This represented a gain of 1,587,981 over the total visitations to these attractions in 1962.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore on the Outer Banks islands of Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke was host to 873,281 visitors in 1963, an increase of 34.5 percent over 1962. National Park Service reports show that over 244,000 of the 1963 visitors camped in the national seashore. Visitation to Hatteras increased sharply after the bridge across Oregon Inlet was opened on November 20, 1963, indicating an upswing in attendance is in prospect for the current year.

The Blue Ridge Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which meet near Cherokee, were again the most popular of all areas administered by the National Park Service throughout the fifty states. They had a combined total attendance of 12,492,672 in 1963. Parkway attendance for the year was 7,233,872, a gain of 11.17 percent over 1962. Smokies Park attendance was 5,258,800, or 48,800 more than in 1962.

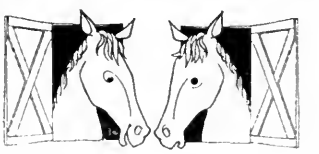
North Carolina's twelve state parks attracted 1,817,152 visitors in 1963, as compared with 1,628,769 in 1962. Fort Macon State Park, on the central coast near Morehead City and Beaufort, counted 537,328, and there were 346,940 visitors to Mount Mitchell State Park atop the highest mountain in Eastern America.

Preliminary 1963 attendance figures for the North Carolina national forests—Pisgah and Nantahala in the mountains, Uwharrie in the Piedmont, and Croatan on the coastal plain—show an overall increase of ten percent over 1962. Total visits during the past year were 4,088,800, with Pisgah National Forest accounting for over three million.

In addition, substantial attendance gains were reported for state historic sites and for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site on Roanoke Island, and Wright Brothers National Memorial near Kitty Hawk. Fort Raleigh, where the first English settlements in the New World were attempted in 1585 and 1587, was visited by 136,712 travelers in 1963—23.6 percent more than during the previous year. Wright Memorial, marking the birthplace of aviation, drew 249,732 visitors in 1963, a gain of 11.7 percent over 1962.

As North Carolina celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the Carolina Charter in 1963, state historic sites from mountains to coast were expanded and visitation increased. Town Creek Indian Mound, on the site of an ancient Indian ceremonial center in the southern Piedmont drew 46,450 visitors in 1963, a gain of 3,306 over the previous year. Brunswick Town State Historic Site on the southeastern coast was visited by 26,000, a gain of a thousand over 1962. Other historical attractions also recorded increased attendance in 1963, as did scenic and recreation attractions in various localities throughout the state.

FORCEFUL COMMUNICATION



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George Did It!

Continued from Page 141

and fret trying to keep up with what he did so easily. His successor will find the files and reports in applepie order.

All of which makes us doubly sure that retirement for George will be merely an opening wider of doors that have never been closed—time to do *more* of the things he has always done: gardening, photography, traveling, playing with grandchildren, talking with his friends, helping with his church, going to concerts with his lovely wife Lelah, and, most of all, making this old world better for his being in it. We shall miss him like crazy—but we wish him well. For Lelah and George, we say with the Irish:

May the hill rise up to meet you
May the wind be ever behind you
And may God hold you in the palm
of His hand. #

A timely and significant book relating recreation to the growth of leisure in the U.S.

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RECREATION IN AMERICAN LIFE

by Reynold Carlson, Theodore Deppe, and Janet MacLean, Indiana University. The importance of qualified leadership is stressed as a way of combating the problems of increased recreational needs in the nation. Clothbound. Text price, $7.50; with professional discount, $6.75.

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Belmont, California

Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 122

as to return our cities from the automobile to the people; and, above all, replacing the internal combustion engine by a nonpolluting power source such as the fuel cell.

"The air account is overdrawn when one man uses 300 horsepower just to drive to work," says Dr. Leighton. "It is interesting to contemplate that reducing the size and power of automobiles sufficient to cut their emissions in half might accomplish as much as will the present exhaust control program over the next ten to fifteen years—and at a saving rather than at cost."

Jottings on the Cuff

• An outstanding exhibit of black-light murals at the Hayden Planetarium in New York City depicts the astronomical wonders within our solar system. The murals, spectacular in this illusion of massiveness and depth, glow in the darkened halls, dramatically illustrating such phenomena as eclipses, the surface of the moon, and our neighboring planets.

• A glass display case at Griffith Park Zoo in Los Angeles holds "Everett" jewel boxes made from infertile bird eggs of various sizes from ostrich to guinea hen eggs. These beautiful works of art are for sale and at much lower prices than they have brought elsewhere.

• Some concrete pipe salesmen will give sections of pipe to recreation departments in communities that purchase pipes from their concerns. Concrete pipe sections are excellent playground equipment. They should be placed at angles on a sand base and are much more effective if decorated.

• If a brontosaurus shows up in Auburn, Maine, it will be the doing of parks and recreation director Harry E. Reynolds who has written to the Sinclair Oil Company asking if it would reserve for Auburn one or more of the fabricated prehistoric animals from its New York World's Fair exhibit.

• Six New Hampshire communities are now using old armories as recreation centers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Quiet Crisis, Stewart L. Udall. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 10017. Pp. 191. $5.00.

"Is a society a success if it creates conditions that impair its finest minds and make a wasteland of its finest landscapes?" asks Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in his foreword. "What does material abundance avail if we create an environment in which man's highest and most specifically human attributes cannot be fulfilled?"

Mr. Udall traces the history of our nation's relationship between man and land and tells the story of the quiet conservation crisis of the 1960's. It is a strong plea to the American people to accept and be awake to the responsibilities of their stewardship of our shrinking open spaces. He asks us to make America "a green and pleasant—and productive—land," and a land where every man may continue to enjoy "the spiritual exhilaration of the wilderness."

An introduction contributed by President John F. Kennedy voices his personal concern for the conservation of America's natural resources. He especially pointed out the chapter "Conservation and the Future," and said, "The crisis may be quiet, but it is urgent. We must do in our day what Theodore Roosevelt did sixty years ago and Franklin Roosevelt thirty years ago; we must expand the concept of conservation to meet the imperious problems of the new age." As Secretary Udall points out, "It is significant that two of President John F. Kennedy's pieces of pioneering legislation have involved our cities: an act providing financial aid to urban areas for the acquisition of open space and a proposal to assist cities in solving their mass transit problems."

An illuminating chapter on "Cities in Trouble" discusses urban park and open-space programs. Secretary Udall applauds the daring foresight of the National Capital Commission of Canada and French designer Jacques Greber in developing Ottawa as "a metropolitan area that would be regarded as a model by [Frederick Law] Olmstead himself. About 300,000 people live next door to more than 100,000 acres of superb parkland and green space that provide a permanent corridor of natural beauty for the capital city of Canada."

In keeping with its subject matter, this book is beautifully bound and illustrated with striking photographs in color and in black and white. Nature and outdoor education groups should be familiar with it. It will be a valuable addition to any library—and definitely belongs on the shelves of the naturalist, the philosopher, the educator, the park man, the recreationist, and all planners for the future.—*D. D.*

Treasure of Memory-Making Campfires, Allan A. Macfarlan. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10017. Pp. 288, illustrated. $9.95.

The publishers have dealt most kindly with this book, given it a most attractive gay cover, two-column pages to fit the nine-by-twelve-inch size of the book, many illustrations, and strongly legible print. The result is a splendid resource for any camp or summer program where groups meet in the evening around a campfire, where some sort of program is needed.

If there is any one question most often asked, it is "What can we do at campfire?" Well, here are *all* the answers: spectacular ways to *start* the fire, methods of seating the group, campfire games, challenges, stories, stunts, skits, magic, costumes, dances, and drama. Use it widely as a general program aid, not just for campfire programs. There are activities here of all types. Expensive? Not for what you get. Don't miss this one!

Nature Recreation: Group Guidance for the Out-of-Doors. William ("Cap'n Bill") Gould Vinal. Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 10014. Pp. 310, illustrated. Paper, $1.75.

Back in 1940, "Cap'n Bill" Vinal's book *Nature Recreation* was first published. It has probably had more effect upon nature and camp leaders and programs than any other one book. It is a joyful occasion to report that it has been revised and is now available in a plastic-coated inexpensive volume.

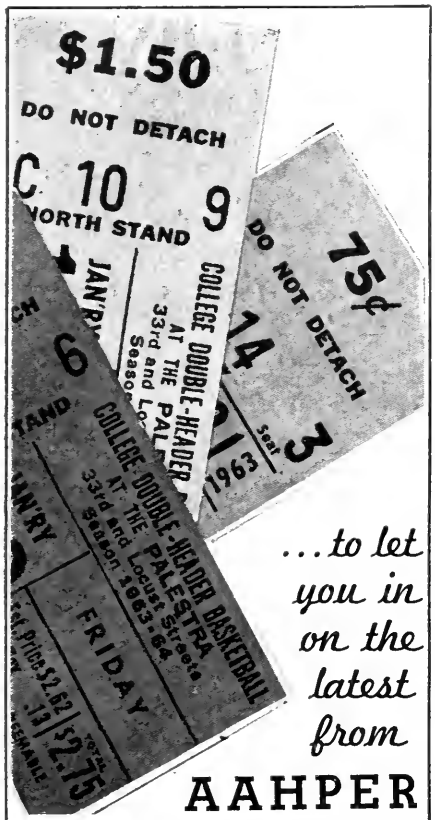
Here is a book to be savored, to be picked up and read, then left handy for the next free moment. It is provocative because Cap'n Bill first and foremost is a *teacher*. He asks questions and shows how to find the answers. He points out, but leaves the obvious deduction to the leader. Above all, he is *concerned* that children should have early, accurate, and pleasant outdoor experiences: that natural areas and resources be enjoyed but protected; that wildlife be understood and respected. Here is the philosophy of a real nature educator.

A. M. C. White Mountain Guide. Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, Boston. Pp. 508, illustrated by pocket, page, and sectional maps. $5.00.

With the permanent interest in trail tramping and mountain climbing, plus the impetus given them by the President's interest in fitness, this seventeenth edition of this valuable guide will be very helpful to individuals and groups who wish to combine outdoor adventure with physical fitness. It is very possible that many novices will find their first projects in this book. It is very possible that more experienced hikers and climbers will try to become eligible for the Four Thousand Footer Club. To climb, on foot, to the forty-six summits on the official list is no mean achievement, and one that will never be forgotten. For those who for one reason or another have left physical exertion behind, this guide makes excellent reading and will provide vicarious enjoyment.

Programs in Outdoor Education, William H. Freeberg and Loren E. Taylor. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 458, illustrated. $5.75.

The authors give outdoor education a wide and practical interpretation. In suggested activities for kindergartners, for example, they list such simple things as watching squirrels gather food, feeling the texture of bark, playing in the first snowfall, taking a walk to see other people's flowers, lawns, and trees. These are specific details so often taken for granted or not seen as possibilities. They provide enlightening information that points the way for a teacher or leader who has not figured out for himself how he can advance a child's interest in the outdoors through such simple means. The authors are concerned about what youngsters learn, what teachers and leaders can teach. They are aware that specializations of interest may blind teachers and leaders as to the endless and rich supply of resource material that exists for their use just outside the classroom door. Art, or



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136 pp. $2.00

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music, or science, or English, or any other school subject can be combined with and woven into outdoor education programs that cut across an isolated subject with renewed vitality and meaning.

The book develops all sorts of programs that combine and coordinate all the school curricula with outdoor activity. It will open the eyes of many teachers and leaders in such various fields as science, cultural arts, health education, physical education, the language arts, et cetera.

Much has been said and written about the theory, the philosophy, the values, the objectives, scope and trends in outdoor education. What has been needed has been a practical application of theory to program content. This is it. —*V. M.*

Ranger's Trail and Camp Book, The, F. William Oswald (Deganawidah). F. W. Oswald, Publisher, New Highway, Commach, New York. Pp. 148, illustrated, $4.00.

This book will appeal primarily to those who have experienced living in the wilderness areas alone or in a small group. It is not designed for the automobile or trailer camper, although the sections on plant and animal life, edible wild plants, et cetera, will interest anyone. (Plants, trees, and animals are given a good deal of space, but not much mention is made of birds.) Mr. Oswald's "cardinal rules" of safety are valuable, and his observations about clothing, tools, et cetera, are helpful.

We wish he had made *conservation* more important. Edible wild plants should not be picked unless it becomes necessary. Trees should not be tapped for sap unless necessary. Most of all, areas where anyone may "drop twelve to fifteen (or more) young balsam or fir or Canada hemlock trees which are upwards of eight or ten feet in height" just to make a sweet-smelling bed ("which is very inflammable") are not often available to campers and we wonder if such activities are allowed in state and national parks. We wonder even more if campers should be encouraged to use our natural resources when it is not necessary to do so. In pioneer days there was the problem of actual survival. Today, with excellent and lightweight equipment and supplies available, it is not necessary to "live off the land" in order to enjoy it. A specialist, like the author, may know how to live in the woods without injury to the ecology of the area, but the average hiker or camper should be taught what to take into the woods and how to use it, rather than exploit our wild areas, the loss of which cannot be replaced.

Social Group Work: A Helping Process, Gisela Konopka. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 306. $7.95.

In a simple and clear-cut manner, Gisela Konopka tells us how social group work evolved, what it is, how it functions, and how it is practiced today. She describes the group work method as:

- A method of social work which helps individuals to enhance their social functioning through purposeful group experiences and to cope more effectively with their personal, group, or community problems.
- A professional effort which requires knowledge and judgment—it cannot be used mechanically.
- A generic method which can be used in different settings—its beneficiaries are both the sick and the healthy. The agencies in which it is practiced span the wide arc of health, education and welfare organizations.

The author discusses in some detail the application of the group work method in public and private recreation and leisure-time agencies, in child welfare services, in family services, in services to the aging, in medical and psychiatric services, in correctional services, and in schools of social work. The chapter on the "Principles of Social Group Work in Practice" is especially recommended as it demonstrates through the use of actual group records how the basic principles of group work are applied.

The book is recommended for the library of every professional group worker as an up-to-date authoritative source on the subject. It should be must reading and study for the non-professional who works with people in any setting.—*John Collier, Director, Park and Recreation Department, Anaheim, California.*

IN BRIEF

CLOSE-UP OF A HONEYBEE, *Virgil E. Foster. William R. Scott, 8 West 13th Street, New York 10011. Pp. 64, illustrated. $3.00.* This profusely illustrated volume for young readers tells how bees live and work, how they gather their food and store it, raise their young, and work together. The author has spent many years in work with children and young people as a local church director of religious education. He is now editor of the *International Journal of Religious Education* published by the National Council of Churches, New York City. The photographer has taken pictures on land, under water, and in the air, and is an experienced skin diver and pilot.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Art of Etching, The, E. S. Lumsden. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 376. Paper, $2.50.

Best of Origami, The, Samuel Randlett. E. D. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 185. $5.95.

Big Book of Things to Do and Make, Helen Jill Fletcher. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 64. $1.95.

Children Are Artists, Daniel M. Mendelowitz, Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif. Pp. 140. $4.95.

Classroom Papercraft Projects and Patterns, Margaret Goblirsch and Katherine M. Daly. Fearon Publ., 828 Valencia St., San Francisco 10. Pp. 56. Paper, $1.50.

Creative Artcrafts for Churches, Opal Hull Lehnus. Warner Press, P.O. Box 2499, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.95.

Design Textbook, John R. Lindbeck, Ph.D. McKnight & McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 163. 4.80.

Edward Lear's Nonsense to Color, Edward Lear. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Unpaged, $2.50.

Fabric Printing, Lotti Lauterburg. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 112. $6.00.

Folk Arts of Mexico, Gerd Dorner. A.S. Barnes, 8 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 67. $4.95.

How to Draw Butterflies, Bees and Beetles, Arthur Zaidenberg. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 64. $3.00.

How to Preserve Animal and Other Specimens in Clear Plastic, Cleo E. Harden. Naturegraph Co., 8339 W. Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

Kuniyoshi, B. W. Robinson. British Information Serv., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 10020. Pp. 71. $5.15.

Mexican Jewelry, Mary L. Davis and Greta Pack. Univ. of Texas Press, Austin. Pp. 262. $6.50.

Mosaics: Principles and Practice (rev. ed.), Joseph L. Young. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 128. $6.50.

Pointing and Refinishing. Science and Mechanics Publ., 505 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 160. Paper, $.75.

Pennsylvania Dutch Hex Signs. Photo Arts Press, Box 1274, Lancaster, Pa. Unpaged. Paper, $.75.

Plywood Working for Everybody. John G. Shea. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 212. $7.95.

Practice of Tempera Painting, The, Daniel V. Thompson, Jr. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 141. Paper, $1.50.

Spontaneous and Deliberate Ways of Learning, Robert C. Burkhart. International Textbook, Scranton 15, Pa . Pp. 260. $8.00.

Three Regions of Primitive Art, Hallam L. Movius, Jr., S. Kooijman, and George Kubler. Univ. Publ., 239 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 75. $3.50.

Watercolor Landscape, Rex Brandt. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 160. $10.00.

Watercolor Technique, Rex Brandt. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 102. $7.95.

Wax Sculpturing, Mickey Klar Marks. Dial Junior Books, 461 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 61. $2.95.

CAMPING, NATURE, OUTDOORS

Adventures in the Wilderness, Rutherford Platt. American Heritage, 551 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 153. $3.95.

Basic Canoeing. American National Red Cross, 17th & D Sts., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 63.

Birds, The, Roger Tory Peterson and Editors of Life. Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 192. $3.95.

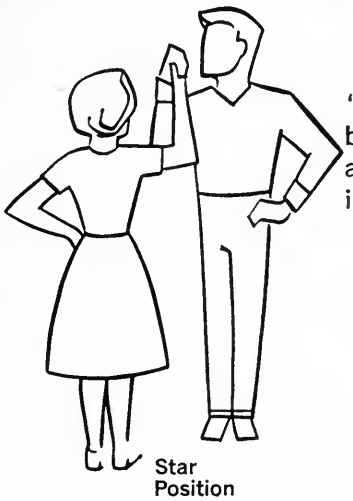
Bird Watching, Housing and Feeding, Walter E. Schutz. Bruce Publ., 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 168. $3.75.

Big Goose and the Little White Duck, The, Meindert DeJong. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 169. $3.50.

Because of a Tree, Lorus J. Milne and Margery Milne. Atheneum Publ., 162 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 152. $3.95.

Bear That Wasn't, The, Frank Tashline. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Unpaged. Paper, $.75.*

Beetles, Wilfred S. Bronson. Harcourt, Brace & World, 757 3rd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 160. $3.25.*



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Camping Through Europe by Car: with Maximum Fun at Minimum Cost, Ann Grifalconi and Ruth Jacobsen. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 256. Paper, $2.95.

Camping Guideposts, Lloyd D. Mattson. Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 10. Pp. 93. Paper, $2.50.

Camping for Emotionally Disturbed Boys. Amer. Camping Assoc., Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind. Pp. 31. Paper, $.75.

Camping for Christian Youth, Floyd and Pauline Todd. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 198. $3.95.

Camping (rev. ed.). Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.25.

Canoeing, Percy W. Blandford. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 104. $1.50.

Close-Up of a Honeybee, Virgil E. Foster. Wm. R. Scott, 8 W. 13th St., New York 10011. Pp. 64. $3.00.

Conservation, G. William Harrison. Julian Messner, 80 E. 11th St., New York 1003. Pp. 191. $3.95.

Doe Day: The Antlerless Deer Controversy in New Jersey, Paul Tillett. Rutgers Univ. Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, N.J. Pp. 126. $5.00.

Everyday Insects, Gertrude E. Allen. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 16, Pp. 47. $2.50.*

Four Cheers for Camping! Seymour Fleishman. Albert Whitman, 560 W. Lake St., Chicago 6. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Garden to Order, Ken Kraft. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 324. $4.95.

Guide to Campsites. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N.J. Pp. 383. $3.95.

How to build Decks for Outdoor Living. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.95.

How to Make Gardening Fun, George and Nora Jorgenson. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 87. $3.00.

Insects and Plants: The Amazing Partnership, Elizabeth K. Cooper, Harcourt, Brace & World, 750 3rd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 153. $3.00.

Little Bird Tweet, Dick Bruna. Follett Publ., 1010 Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 32. $1.00.*

Look at a Flower, Anne Ophelia T. Dowden. Thomas Y. Crowell, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 120. $4.50.

Mammals, The, Richard Corrington. Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 192. $3.95.

Man Against Microbes (3rd ed.), Frederick Eberson. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 419. $5.50.

Mobile Home Gardening Guide, Duane G. Newcomb. Trail-R-Club of America, Box 1376. Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 154. Paper, $2.95.

Nature Recreation, William Gould Vinol. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 310. Paper, $1.75.

Nelson's Encyclopedia of Camping, E. C. Janes. Thos. Nelson. 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 682. $7.50.

New Field Book of American Wild Flowers, The, Harold William Rickett. G. P. Putman's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016. Pp. 414. $4.95.

100 Desert Wildflowers in Natural Color, Natt N. Dodge. Southwestern Monuments Assoc., P.O. Box 1562, Globe, Ariz. Unpaged. Paper, $1.50.

1001 Answers to Your Florida Garden Questions, Herbert S. Wolfe, John V. Watkins and Thomas B. Mack. Univ. of Florida Press, 15 N.W. 15th St., Gainesville, Fla. Pp. 235. $5.50.

Plants, The, Frits W. Went. Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 194. $3.95.

Ranger's Trail and Camp Book, The, Deganawidah (Fred W. Oswald). F. W. Oswald, Narrowsburg, N.Y. Pp. 145. $4.00.

Sheep Ahoy, Lee Kingman. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 64. $2.75.

Study of Bird Song, A, Edward A. Armstrong. Oxford Univ. Press. 417 5th Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 335. $10.50.

This Is a Flower, Ross E. Hutchins. Dodd, Mead, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 152. $3.50.

Trail Horses and Trail Riding, Anne and Perry Westbrook. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 117. $4.95.

Treasury of Memory Making Campfires, Allan A. Macfarlan. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 288. $9.95.

Tree-Sort Guide, Pocket Tree Identifier, Joseph E. Forester, Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave., New York 10016. Kit. $4.95.

Using Plants for Healing, Nelson Coon. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 10016. Pp. 272. $4.95.

What Kind of Feet Does a Bear Have? Judith Rossner. Bobbs-Merrill, 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Wholly Cats, Faith McNulty and Elisabeth Keiffer. Bobbs-Merrill, 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis. Pp. 208. Paper, $1.95.

Wilds of Alaska Big Game Hunting, Leora S. Coffey. Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st St., New York 10001. Pp. 172. $3.50.

Wonderful World of Nature, The, Mary Phillips, Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 212. $7.50.

Wonderful World of Plants and Flowers, The, Howard W. Swift. Home Library Press, 43 W. 61st St., New York. Pp. 56. $2.95.

Wonders of Wildlife, The, F. A. Roedelberger. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 232. $8.50.

*For younger readers.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

BULLETIN OF ART THERAPY.* January 1964
Painting Classes for the Cerebral Palsied.
Rehabilitation Through Art, Jennie McConnell Cannon.

HEALTH AND SAFEY,** Winter 1963
Hiking on Mountain Trails.
Realistic First Aid.
Aquatics in the Scouting Program.

NEA JOURNAL, January 1964
Project Talent, John C. Flanagan.
Big Brothers to Troubled Children, Claire M. Bloomberg and Carolyn H. Troupe.
Modern Poetry, M. L. Rosenthal.

PARENTS' Magazine, January 1964
What Makes Kids Run Wild, Catherine Chilman, Ph.D.
How to Handle a Creative Child, Rhoda W. Bacmeister.
Fun and Games for Parties, Eloise Julius.
Straight-Shooting Teens (rifle club), Dennis Cipnic.
Hazards of Teen-Age Smoking, Senator Maurine B. Neuberger.

REHABILITATION LITERATURE, January 1964
A Report of progress in the Elimination of Architectural Barriers, Thomas A. Stein, Ph.D.

SAFETY EDUCATION, February 1964
The Year's Oddest Accidents, Tom Dodds.
Fun 'n Games in the Classroom.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, January 1964
Angel Week, Marilyn Fangboner.
Promote a Fishing Club! Erwin F. Karner.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, February 3, 1964
Let's Not Spoil Their Sport (skiing for youngsters), Andrea Mead Lawrence.

WOMAN'S DAY, February 1964
The Gentle Art of Rowing (Oakland, California).
You Can Fight City Hall.
Aspen, Colorado, Frances McFadden.
Manners of the Heart, Joseph Wechsberg.
Five Handsome Desks (workshop projects).
No-Exercise Exercise, Judith Chase Churchill.
Does Fern Seed Make You Invisible? Jean Hersey.

YWCA Magazine, February 1964
Creative Arts Program for Children, Barbara J. Keefer.
Experiment in Human Relations (cross-culture camp session), Harriet Harris.

*Published quarterly by Baker-Webster Company, 634 A Street, Washington, D.C. 20003. Annual subscription, $5.00; individual copies, $1.25.
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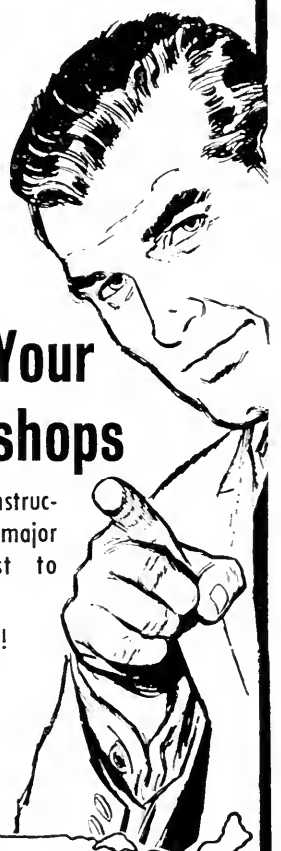

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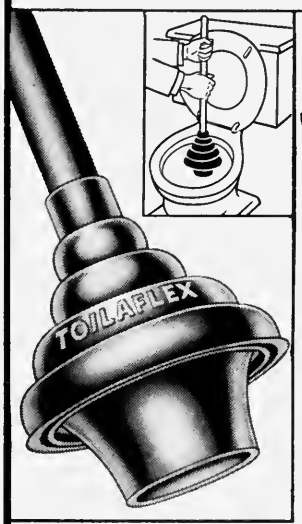

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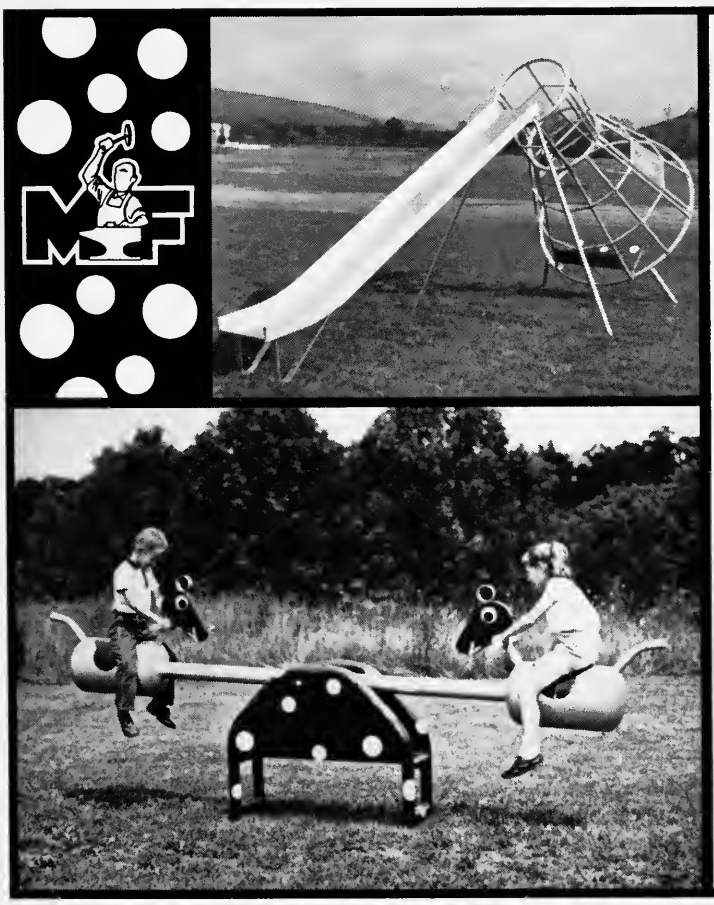

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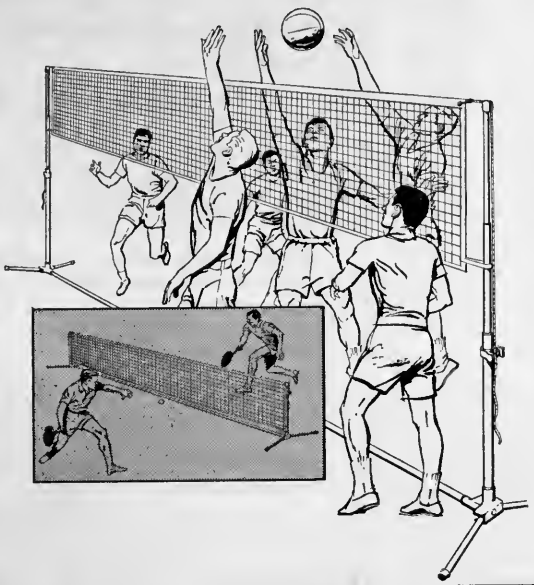

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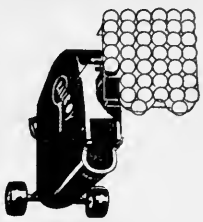

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RECREATION

APRIL 1964 VOL. LVII NO .4 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

Space-age children still delight in playing cowboys and Indians. This log structure in the tot play area on the playground in George E. Weekes, Jr. Memorial Park in Haywood, California, appeals to their pioneer play acting. Turfing was under development when this was taken.

Next Month

May is Senior Citizens Month and the May issue of RECREATION will carry an emphasis on recreation for this age group. An editorial by Margaret Mead, the noted anthropologist, on "Aging Differently in the Space Age," is an exciting treatment of the subject, pointing out facts too often overlooked in our planning for this age group for the present and the future. Other articles dealing with senior citizens include discussion of the training of volunteer leaders for this group, creative programs, plans for Senior Citizen Sunday, and new table games. A series on "Modern Buildings in Recreation" kicks off with pictures and descriptions of the new patient recreation center in the Menninger Clinic in Topeka; while "Fun and Fitness" is the first in a series on promoting physical fitness in the recreation program. "Building for Church Recreation" tells of new church recreation centers in the South.

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ABOVE: Indoor Hockey at the YMCA in Raleigh, North Carolina; a very successful and popular sport.

AT RIGHT: Boys at summer camp in Maine prefer Indoor Hockey to other sports when weather prevents outdoor play. Indoor Hockey has proved attractive to and very effective for all ages from 8 to 18.

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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Dorothy Donaldson

LEST WE FORGET

"READING is one of the true pleasures of life. In our age of mass culture, when so much that we encounter is abridged, adapted, adulterated, shredded and boiled down, and commercialism's loudspeakers are incessantly braying, it is mind-easing and mind-inspiring to sit down privately with a congenial book."

I came upon this quotation the other day in one of those excellent monthly letters from the Royal Bank of Canada, this one on "Adventuring into Old Books." It fitted into contemplation of National Library Week, April 12-18, and made me want to remind everyone, especially recreation leaders who are helping others to enrich their recreation experiences, that *reading for pleasure* is one of the most delightful, rewarding, quiet recreations there is. Sometimes, in the welter of today's activities—engagements, responsibilities, other competition for our attention, and participation—we forget this.

Unfortunately, there are businessmen, and recreators themselves, who say that life is so busy there is no time for reading. This, of course, is sheer nonsense! There is always time for the things we truly enjoy, and if there isn't, we can make it—even if we have to arrange a date with ourselves and turn down an occasional invitation. If worse comes to worse, fifteen or twenty minutes before one settles down for the night, no matter what the time, will not be seriously missed from sleep and will be productive of that mental food which refreshes the spirit and maintains the intellectual side of life.

The bank's letter goes on, "Our approach to books can be influenced by this undoubted truth: books are the sole means of communication with great minds of the past, and the only means most of us have to commune with the first-rate minds of our own day. In our books are recorded all the thoughts, feelings, passions, visions, and dreams that have stirred the human mind." *Do we have time for these?*

Remind your groups of this and share with them this avenue to richer living. Send them adventuring in the local library (one of the local agencies with which you should be cooperating), call upon the help of the library to strengthen program, and do your part, as a community agency, in observing *National Library Week, April 12-18.*

"A LITTLE GREEN SPACE"

STRETCHING its wheelbase, spreading its track, strapping its concrete bands across the land, the encroaching automobile inches humanity back and back—sheering off a landmark for a thruway, gobbling up a park for a parking garage, turning field and forest into filling station and shopping center. But pockets of resistance are beginning to develop. The latest turned up in that cradle of American resistance—Boston.

The proposal had seemed innocent enough: simply to build some passes under or over Memorial Drive on the Cambridge side of the Charles River so that traffic could move along at the same quick clip as on the well-underpassed Storrow Drive on the Boston side....

In a chain reaction, neighborhood groups, civic associations, and PTA's began exploring—among them a Citizens' Advisory Committee for Cambridge, including Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey, Radcliffe President Mary I. Bunting, MIT Chairman James R. Killian, Jr. Public relations wizard Edward L. Bernays [a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees] became so fired with the cause that he set up an Emergency Committee for the Preservation of Memorial Drive. Said Mr. Bernays: "This is a broad action to serve the public interest. The feeling of personal bereavement is terrific."

Some four hundred aroused citizens turned up at Boston's State House one morning in March to protest the project before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. Lawyer James Barr Ames of the Citizens' Advisory Committee summed up the situation: "The real story is people rising up to preserve a little green space against the depredation of the automobile. Some state agencies are under so much pressure to develop highways that they find it difficult to remember the parks. We hope this will stiffen them into resisting the automobile, and preserving the amenities."—*Time*, February 14, 1964.

WHAT BETTER USE FOR GRASS?

Not long ago, a letter appeared in the *Seattle Times*, from which the following quotes were excepted:

"As taxpayers we are asked to buy more land for parks. As a voter, I always vote for parks and schools.

"Several years ago we bought a home mainly because of the fine nearby park our boy would have to play in. After we were settled, we felt we were especially fortunate as we had not only the park, but a public-grade-school playground on another side and a large parochial-school playground on a third.

"Now our son is in his early teens and young citizens his age love to play

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football, baseball, and basketball. Park employes won't permit them to play in the park as they might hurt the grass. They are told the grade-school playground is for little children and the parochial-school grounds are not public playgrounds. Our street is cluttered with automobiles, both parked and moving. Besides, it is difficult to tackle a boy jumping across a curb.

"We read of deplorable physical condition of American youths . . . of hideous teenage problems . . . riots staged by young people. While all this goes on, we, as taxpayers, pay the gardeners to cut the park grass and kick the kids off.

"Personally, I see no need for six hundred-acre parks in our city or county. But I certainly can see the need for six hundred one-acre or two-acre playgrounds scattered throughout our city. It is constant use of muscles that builds bodies, not the weekend trip to the playground. It is the nearby convenient playground that means something to the kids, not the faroff state or county park."

THE PUBLIC WANTS TO KNOW

The following excellent statement from the July-August 1958 issue of Park Practice *Grist*, the bulletin issued by the National Conference of State Parks is still pertinent:

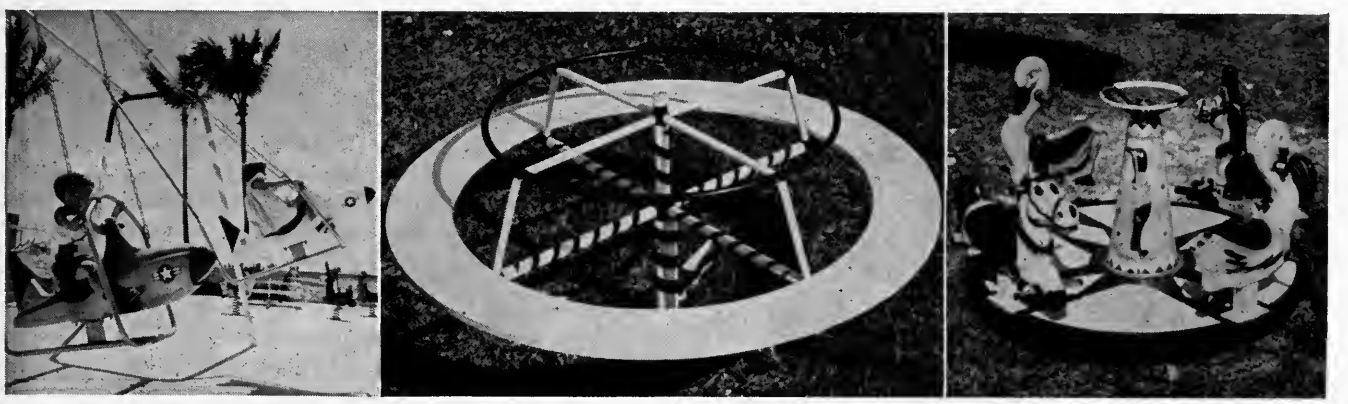
"Not everybody goes to a park for the same reason. Indeed, there may be nearly as many personal reasons for visiting a park as there are visitors. But there is one thing of which we may all be quite certain: the people who visit parks—for whatever reason—need a great many services, not the least of which is accurate, factual information.

"After a visitor passes through the entrance gate, he's likely to seek authoritative answers to the thousand and one questions which he and his brothers put to park people every day. Although information is frequently dispensed at visitor centers, museums, or other places of visitor concentration, *all* park employes should be prepared to supply reasonable information in a courteous and straightforward manner.

"Everyone who reads these lines has had, at one time or another when seeking information at a depot, store, filling station, or other public place, an unfortunate 'encounter' with a careless or openly discourteous individual. And from that brief encounter, your entire opinion of the establishment was formed. . . .

"What has this got to do with you? Just this—if a visitor's car stops along the road where you may be working, remember he's not an annoyance—*he's the very reason for your having a job!* You need him more than he needs you, so take good care of him. Give him all the right answers, if you have them. If you don't know, be man enough to tell him so, and direct him to where he can get them. Don't try to bluff him. . . .

"Remember, you could be the only contact a visitor will have with your organization. You are its representative for the moment. A lot can depend upon your behavior—so make the most of it and reap the rewards of good public relations."



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LETTERS

Future Plans

The following excerpts from letters received from two veteran recreation leaders who recently "retired" from "active" service prove they are not on the "inactive" list!

Sirs:

"The time has come," the walrus said, for my retirement from the [Vermont] State Recreation Service. Little did I think that when I began my services as a volunteer that I would be "under the Golden Dome" for twenty years.

These have been exciting years. It has been a privilege to have been a pioneer in state recreation service.

Recreation has assumed new and great proportions these days and the opportunities and obligations are almost innumerable. What challenges lie ahead for all recreators!

I am not retiring as a recreator but beginning a new chapter as a planning consultant, continuing with a number of national assignments.

THERESA S. BRUNGARDT, *State of Vermont Board of Recretation, Montpelier.*

* * *

I shall be teaching part time at the local university; be a professional consultant in parks, recreation, swim pools, community centers, school-city relationships, and bond issue promotion; and, if time permits, I shall write books and magazine stories. In my spare time (?), I want to play golf, fish, hunt, photograph, play bridge, read!

TOM LANTZ, *Town House 302, 117 North Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma, Washington 98403.*

Summing Up

When George Nesbitt retired recently after forty-seven years of service with the National Recreation Association he compiled the following eye-popping "statistics" for his own amusement and the edification of his fellow workers:

Making due allowance for weekends, holidays, vacation time, and sick leave, I pared down the grand total of days to a real hard-core figure representing the number of days worked. This conservative figure showed that I had served the NRA 11,628 full days. . . . Then, recalling warmly that the Association had always been generous with what we now call fringe benefits, I added up the amount of vacation time and holidays off that I had had through the years. Believe it or not, this came to fifty-nine months plus a few days. In other words, I had gaily accepted approximately five full years of vacation and holiday time with pay!

Not quite satisfied I looked a little further. What about my commutation expenditures, in time and money? I had been a bachelor in the city the first six and a half years, but, for more than forty years now, I have been a commuter. For this period, my best estimate was that I had contributed a total of $11,150 to the railroads for transporting me over the forty-mile round trip between home and office. Of course, it took *time* to get back and forth, too—time that averaged around two and a half hours a day and rolled up a total of 27,777 hours. That is equivalent to 1,157 days of twenty-four hours each, or thirty-eight and a half months, or three years, two months, and fifteen days of solid time on the trains! Another impressive figure was the distance travelled. This totaled 444,320 miles. Now that's enough to take me all the way to the moon and eighty-five percent of the way back!

Then I went into the last stage of statistical experimentation. . . . My colleague, Don V. Joyce. who is taking over my work, is a fine man and a young one. I thought, with statistics, I might even be able to help him with some of his long-range personal planning. You see, if Don stays on as long as I have stayed on, it is clear that his own retirement date will be on or about Friday, April 1, 2011. Although it was good to get that settled, I was concerned with still one more factor; namely, what about the fine young man who will succeed Don on that beautiful spring day in 2011? Let's call him Sam. Now, if Sam turns out to be as much younger than Don, as Don is younger than I, then a very important date for Sam will be Thursday, April 1, 1971. That day, still seven years ahead of us. will be the date of his birth!

GEORGE A. NESBITT, *20 Burnside Avenue, Upper Montclair, New Jersey 07043.*

Wonderful Field

Sirs:

I have just finished reading the article by Keith Briscoe concerning the requirements for a college union director today [February]. For the past year. I have hoped that the National Recreation Association would publish an article on the college union movement, and. without a doubt. Mr. Briscoe's article was all I had looked for in every way. He has covered a great deal of subject matter in his article and I think it should interest many people who read RECREATION Magazine to find out more about this wonderful field of work.

JOHN H. YEEN, *Director, LaSalle College Union, Philadelphia.*

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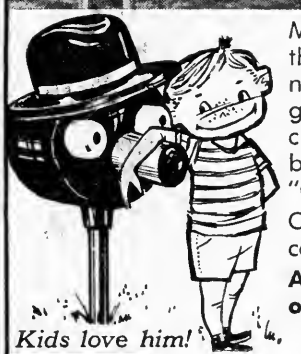

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PEOPLE IN THE RECREATION NEWS

C. C. (Pappy) Nixon retired in February as director of parks and recreation in Newport News, Virginia, after nearly twenty-three years of service to the city. When Pappy started out to build a recreation department in Newport News, he had a budget of $6,000 for his first seven months and no recreation buildings. This year his department will oversee the spending of $248,006 and the operation of nine football fields, eight parks, five recreation buildings, two swimming pools, two piers, four launching ramps, eighteen summer playgrounds, five winter playgrounds, and forty-two baseball diamonds including ten lighted fields. Pappy will be succeeded by **Harry D. Knight,** and succeeding Mr. Knight as superintendent of recreation is **William F. Roady.**

• • •

Earl B. Wells has been appointed director of the Children's Zoo for the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Park Board. In the newly created position, Mr. Wells will be in charge of the entire operation of the new park facility, care of the animals and exhibits, promotion, and the business management of the zoo. Previously, he had been with the Potter Park Zoo in Lansing, Michigan, and the Seneca Park Zoo in Rochester, New York.

• • •

New York State Senator Jerome L. Wilson received the first annual John F. Kennedy Memorial Award for his contribution to the progress and development of the recreation movement in New York City. The award was given Senator Wilson by the New York City Recreational Employees Local 299 for his efforts in organizing citizen park and recreation councils throughout New York City. In a year's time the councils have helped secure a city-wide program of playground surfacing and other improvements. They have worked to increase salaries of recreation employes of the park department and to secure better working conditions. The award, a bronze bust of the late president embossed on a plaque, was presented by Arthur E. Todd, director of field services for the National Recreation Association.

• • •

Dr. Reuben B. (Jack) Frost, director of the Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, has been named secretary of the Intercollegiate Athletic Section of the National Physical Education Association. Dr. Frost, one of the most prominent physical educators in the country, holds many high offices in physical education associations. He is currently vice-president and chairman of the Division of Men's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. He served as project director for the Peace Corps training program conducted at Springfield College last summer.

On Farrell Field the children play. In South Orange, New Jersey, Joseph Farrell (right), superintendent of recreation, has been honored for his forty years of service to the community by having a playground renamed in his honor. Seen with Mr. Farrell at the dedication ceremony is Louis Kernan, president of the Board of Recreation Commissioners for South Orange.

IN MEMORIAM

• STEPHEN J. BALL, chairman of the Sayre Borough, Pennsylvania, Recreation Commission since 1958, died recently at the age of forty. He had also been chairman of the youth activities committee for the local Elks, a Boy Scout leader, and a councilman. He organized the Sayre Senior Citizens Club in 1958 with nine members present at its first meeting. The club now has 140 members.

• HELEN CENTER, supervisor of San Francisco's municipal swimming program, died in March as the result of an automobile accident. Mrs. Center, who joined the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department in 1922, spearheaded the city's "learn-to-swim" program, planning and supervising its swimming pools.

• LUCIUS POND ORDWAY of Palm Beach, Florida, died recently after a short illness. He was a staunch supporter of recreation both locally and nationally. A contributor to the National Recreation Association, he was known locally as a strong booster of baseball and was active in many community fund-raising activities.

• W. J. DERWIN, sports editor of the Waterbury, Connecticut, *Republican*, died in February at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Derwin had served with the Waterbury City Park Department for forty years and had been supervisor of recreation there for nineteen years. He was also a former president of the Connecticut Recreation Society.

• RALPH V. HILL, long-time member of the Euclid, Ohio, Recreation Commission, died in February at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. Hill, who served as a member of the Euclid City Council for sixteen years prior to 1959, was known locally as "Mr. Recreation." He was honored by Euclid in 1955 for his long service with the recreation commission. Mr. Hill had been active in athletics since he played halfback for East Tech's city championship football team in 1915. During the 1930's Mr. Hill helped organize the Junior American League Baseball League in Euclid and formed an Ice Hockey League which was active during the 1920's.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▶ NEW BATTLE FOR SPACE. The first major battle to save Madison Square in New York City was fought in 1851, over a proposal to erect a Crystal Palace in the park as a monument to progress. Leading citizens rose up in arms and opposed the plan vigorously before the Board of Aldermen. One spokesman for the group, Chief Justice Jones, spoke strenuously of the need for parks in a great metropolis as "the lungs of the city" and said that, because there were so few parks, they were "doubly dear."

"Every citizen has an interest in them," the judge argued, "and is aggrieved and injured by any act or operation which tends to deprive him of the use and benefit of them, or to restrict and diminish his enjoyment thereof..." The irate citizens carried the day and Madison Square survived to become probably the most noteworthy neighborhood park in New York City's history.

Now a new battle looms, 113 years later, as the city's Department of Traffic is considering a plan to tear up Madison Square, again in the name of progress, this time in order to construct an underground garage. Citizens are actively marshalling their forces to oppose the scheme. The Park Association has already adopted a resolution opposing the plan. A special "Committee to Save Madison Square" has been formed by leading citizens of the area. Other civic groups are joining the fray.

The key issues are two: (1) it is conceded that an underground garage will destroy the old trees and historic quality of the park, and that the thin layer of topsoil over any new garage cannot ever sustain root systems for large trees in the future; (2) the benefits hoped to be gained from a parking facility in the area are extremely dubious, as many experts feel that a garage will increase traffic problems and that the garage plan is not based on any sound long-range program for the area.

Few people could have foreseen the irony of a much publicized event on October 5, 1936, when the president of the Fifth Avenue Association, with an honor guard dressed in Colonial costume, planted an eighteen-foot oak tree from the Virginia plantation of James Madison in Madison Square to commemorate the centennial of the laying out of Madison Avenue. In a complete about-face the Fifth Avenue Association itself is now leading the effort to tear up the park.

▶ OUR JUNE 1964 issue will carry an article written especially for RECREATION by Stuart Constable, vice-president of operations for the New York World's Fair, and a well-known landscape architect and one-time NYC park designer, on "Parks and Recreation at the World's Fair." It will welcome park and recreation people to the fair, and will point out the things which will be of particular interest to them. Don't miss it!

A MESSAGE
from
STAN MUSIAL

President Johnson's new consultant on physical fitness, Stan Musial, the former St. Louis Cardinal star, began his new duties in March with the following announcement:

THE [President's] Council [on Youth Fitness] will devote much of its time and effort in the year ahead to strengthening its working relationships with governors, chief state school officers, and state supervisors of health, physical education, and recreation. I hope to get to know many of you better, and I am confident we can—by working together—establish physical activity programs and healthful recreation as an essential part of both education and community life . . . The council's chief objective will remain the same: a vigorous activity program for every boy and girl . . . in the land.

Stan Musial

▶ NEW YORK'S new center of attraction, the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, is officially the performing arts wing of the New York World's Fair, in its beautiful new buildings on Broadway. Completed to date are Philharmonic Hall and the new New York State Theater. The center's World's Fair Festival began March 15, in Philharmonic Hall, with a special dramatic reading of Shakespearean scenes, by Dame Edith Evans, Sir John Gielgud, and Margaret Leighton, and will last through the fall of 1965. Tickets are now on sale through an advance-sales box office. Address for list of events and tickets: Advance Sale Box Office, Lincoln Center Plaza, Broadway at 65th Street, New York 10023.

▶ A PREVIEW press tour of the just completed New York State Theater—the second building of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts—was held on March 19, and reveals another beautiful cultural facility of which the whole country may well be proud. Designed by Philip Johnson Associates, it is planned primarily for the presentation of the dance, operetta, and musical comedy. Situated on the Center Plaza, it gives an impression of space and graciousness. Its spacious promenade, two hundred-by-six hundred feet, and walled on one side with windows opening onto a balcony, is for between-acts strolling and visiting, as well as for receptions and other state functions. On the inside, the theater's softly lighted auditorium, in the shape of a horseshoe, glows like a jewel and, with five balconies encircling it, is slightly reminiscent of the famous "Diamond Horseshoe" of the old Metropolitan Opera House in New York. *(Watch for further details about the theater's structure and unusual features in future issues of* RECREATION.) It will be introduced to the public with a gala opening April 23, during the World's Fair Festival, and on April 24, the New York City Ballet will begin its Spring season there. This theater will also play its part in observing the four hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, with a three-week engagement of England's Royal Shakespeare Company, May 18 - June 7.

▶ A NEW COMMUNITY CENTER for New Orleans, its first in ten years, was assured when voters of the city passed a bond issue in a March election. The total amount to go to the New Orleans Recreation Department is $373,000. This includes $125,000 for a community youth center, $176,000 for renovation and major repairs, and $71,400 for equipment. The new center will replace the old Delgado center which was condemned and torn down last year.

GIFTS

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS continue to make major contributions to the recreation scene, both in facilities and cultural programs. Among recent donations:

* Eight hundred acres on the south shore of Sebec Lake given to the state of Maine to be used as a state park. Donor was Francis C. Peaks, a nonagenarian of Dover-Foxcroft.

* A contribution of $493,000 to the Somerset County, New Jersey, Park Commission by tobacco heiress Doris Duke to improve those portions of the Raritan River and the Raritan Water Power Canal that border Duke Island Park. The park was developed on five

hundred acres of the Duke Estate presented to the county by Miss Duke in 1959.

* A million-dollar grant by the William Hale Harkness Foundation to help establish and operate a new ballet company under choreographer George Skibine. The company is expected to begin rehearsals in Watch Hill, Rhode Island, about June 1.

* A million-dollar trust fund left to the Poetry Society of America by the late Contessa Giovanni di Castagnola, the former Alice Fay of Chicago.

* A $100,000 theater to be part of the new recreation center in Waterloo, Iowa. Given by Mrs. Faye Dorothy Martin Anderson, it will be named the Hope C. Martin Memorial Theater in memory of her father, a prominent Waterloo businessman. Mrs. Anderson has already given Waterloo the Hope C. Martin Memorial Park.

* A seventeen-acre tract in Greenwich, Connecticut, given to the Byram River Gorge Committee by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel. Acquisition of the property represents the first step in the committee's program to insure preservation of a two-and-a-half mile section of the gorge.

* A 130-acre tract of marsh and wildlife habitat near Guilford, Connecticut, acquired by the National Audubon Society through donations of land and with funds contributed by Madeline Moses of Weston, Connecticut.

• For more on gifts for recreation, see "It's a Gift," Recreation, January 1964; "Public Gifts" by Joseph Curtis, February 1963; and "People in the News," February 1964, Page 52.—Ed.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ AVAILABLE FREE from NRA: A new booklet, *Military-Community Cooperation through Recreation*, prepared by the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Services, under the chairmanship of Ralph C. Wilson, recreation director in Arlington County, Virginia.

▸ PROGRAMS AND APPLICATION FORMS for the National Recreation Association's Ninth Annual National Institute in Recreation Administration are now available. Theme for 1964: Community Organization for Recreation. The institute will be held in Miami Beach, Florida, October 3-4, preceding the 46th National Recreation Congress.

▸ RECONSIDERATION of the site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (formerly the National Cultural Center) in Washington, D.C., as suggested by the Fine Arts Commission, is receiving support from the American Society of Landscape Architects, one of the thirteen organizations represented on the Joint Committee on the National Capital.

In a letter to Representative Michael J. Kirwan of Ohio, the society's executive director, Lynn M. F. Harriss, pointed out that his group had publicly voiced opposition to the site chosen for the cultural center over two years ago when plans for the $67,000,000 structure were first unveiled. "A building of such magnitude and splendor," wrote Mr. Harriss, "should have the benefit of a thorough study by the National Capital Planning Commission, the agency created to do the site planning for the District.

"In the present design," Mr. Harriss' letter said, "the building uses almost all of the site, hardly a way to demonstrate our cultural standard in the art of land planning. The two vital considerations yet unsolved are: (1) where will a center for the performing arts function best, and (2) where will a center for the performing arts be shown off best aesthetically?"

COMING EVENTS

Governor's Conference on Recreation, *April 14, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis.* Write: Indiana Recreation Council, 1330 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis 7.

19th Annual Conference of Girls' Clubs of America, *April 19-22, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.* Write: Girls' Clubs of America, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York City.

Annual Convention National Congress of Parents and Teachers, *May 24-27, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.* Write: Parents Teachers Association, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago 60611.

National Golf Day, *May 30.* Sponsored by the Professional Golfers' Association of America, Dunedin, Florida.

National Marbles Tournament, *June 14-19, Ringer Stadium, Wildwood by Sea, New Jersey.* Sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars. Consult your local chapter.

Fourth Leighton-Barta National Tennis School for Teachers, *Two sessions: June 15-19 and June 21-25, State University College, Cortland, New York.* Write Judy Barta, 27 Milburn Street, Bronxville, New York.

102nd Annual Meeting, National Education Association, *June 28-July 3, Seattle, Washington.* Write: NEA, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

23rd Annual National Industrial Recreation Association Conference and Buying Show, *May 16-19, Pick-Carter Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.* For further information, write NIRA, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 60601.

Eastern Cooperative Recreation School, *August 22-30, New York University Camp, Holmes, New York.* Vacation workshop for recreation and lay leaders. For further information, write Frank Spriggs, ECRS Business Manager, 27 Harrison Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

National Convention, American Association of Retired Persons, *June 14-18, Rochester, New York.* For further information, write AARP Executive Offices, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

▸ THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Association of College Unions, the international organization of more than five hundred campus centers, is being celebrated throughout 1964. It was founded at Ohio State University in December 1914 during a meeting of representatives from seven unions and remains today as one of the oldest intercollege educational organizations. The theme of this golden anniversary year is: The Last Fifty Years—and the Next. This theme will be emphasized during the annual conference, April 19-22, at the Indiana Memorial Union at Indiana University. *(For an article on staffing college unions see "Man of Many Talents" by Keith G. Briscoe,* RECREATION, *February 1964.)*

▸ THE FIRST ISSUE *(March 1964, Vol. 1, No. 1)* of the *Volunteer's Digest* has been published by the Volunteer Community Activities Clearinghouse, Inc., a nonprofit association formed to provide information on community activities of volunteer organizations throughout the country. To be published quarterly, the new publication costs $5.00 annually. Offices are at 5507 33rd Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20015.

▸ AN UNBEATABLE RECORD of *no* drownings out of more than 5,467,000 bathers using seven Los Angeles municipal beaches in 1963 has been reported by the City Recreation and Parks Department Beach Lifeguard Division. Myron F. Cox, chief beach lifeguard, also reports that the number of 1963 bathers is an increase of more than two million over the 1962 figure. Out of the nearly five and a half million bathers in 1963, only 1,079 required rescuing.

▸ A CAMPING CRAZE of increasing magnitude is sweeping across the United States these days, reports *The New York Times* of March 22 in a special Sunday section on family camping. The *Times* declares that ". . . the experts are having more trouble trying to fathom the reason behind it than they would in pitching a tent in a high wind. More than eleven million Americans have heeded the clarion call of the great outdoors to date and their numbers are multiplying yearly . . .

"One of the factors is that leisure time is on the increase and with more time on their hands, more people are heeding the popular cry of 'let's go camping.' It is very much in the vogue these days to camp outdoors on weekend and on vacation."

TOMORROW'S GUARDIANS

Are we educating our children to safeguard their natural heritage?

George B. Hartzog, Jr.

TO PERPETUATE our American way of life, we need in this country, among other things, a variety of public parks and recreation areas ranging in kind and location from remote wilderness to highly developed playgrounds near densely populated areas — and "little parks" within walking distance of children's homes. Parks—no matter how small or how large, no matter whether they are national, state, or local—are essential to our American way of life. They are part and parcel of all those public institutions that, in combination, contribute to a higher level of cultural achievement and the sustenance of a higher standard of living.

The more complex our society becomes, the more imperative it is that all of man's land uses be blended into a harmonious entity. In our planning, there must be more thinking and action in terms of a land complex that embraces all lands public and private, all political jurisdictions and all agencies—each contributing to the common good. There will have to be a balancing of all needs and uses—not on an acreage basis but in terms of benefit to the individual, the community and the nation.

Wealth of any kind must be safeguarded. *Tomorrow's guardians* of our natural resources—of our historic heritage —of our scientific treasures *are our children.* Are we educating our young people to take over this trust—by instilling in them at an early age a love and appreciation of nature, by providing them with meaningful, real-life experience?

I am reminded of Edward Everett Hale who said: "The greatest help, after all, is to take children back to the garden that the Lord God planted. A boy must learn to sleep under the open sky and to tramp ten miles through the rain if he wants to be strong. He must learn what sort of men it was who made America."

The National Park Service helps to make these experiences possible. The national parks owe much of their unique charm to the unusual opportunities they afford for observing animals amid the intimacies of wild settings in which even the observers feel themselves a part. The thrill of being in the same meadow with an elk—no fence or bar between—reaches everyone, young or old.

There is a wide range of opportunities for our children in the national parks. Give them the experience of hearing the screaming gulls and the tremendous roar of the surf. Let them see and hear the scurry and scratch of a chipmunk along the bark or the call of a jay or the flash of its blue in the high mountain or the deep gorge. Let them warm themselves by a campfire.

Go with your son along a wilderness trail, where man is only a visitor and nature is supreme.

Teach him to listen to the quiet of the deep forest, to identify the warning splash of the beaver. Teach him the Indians' love of beauty and color, and their knowledge and love of the out-of-doors with wildlife.

Climb with him to a hilltop where he can feel both small in the universe and great within his soul. For your own reward, watch him as he reaches the highest point and breathes deeply—intoxicated by the heights he has scaled under his own power—king of all he surveys but still conscious of you, his dad, securely by his side.

The priceless ingredient in every growing boy's life is that personal interest that a father takes in his son, in putting to proper perspective the values so essential to the preservation of our way of life. #

MR. HARTZOG *is director of the National Park Service.* *This material is taken from a speech at the National Meeting of the YMCA, Indian Guides National Longhouse, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, February 15, 1964.*

Macmillan Books for Study and Reference

RECREATION AND THE SCHOOLS

by **Richard G. Kraus,** Teachers College, Columbia University

Thoroughly detailed, this book is concerned with the increased importance of leisure time in the United States and the Western world. The author specifically addresses himself to the problem of whether the local public schools adequately sponsor or co-sponsor community recreation programs. After analyzing a large number of such programs, he has found many to be effective in providing leisure activities while others are only half successful. This book, the first to examine thoroughly and critically the history and current rationale for leisure education, is divided into three major sections that cover the problems of leisure and recreation in modern society, the process of leisure education, and the role of the public schools in providing or assisting in recreation sponsorship. Although the responsibility of schools for community recreation is a hotly controversial issue, Dr. Kraus has managed to treat it in an unbiased manner. Both sides of this issue and the facts supporting them are substantially revealed. Aimed at a problem that has existed for over fifty years, this book gives a nationwide survey of practices, needs, and guides in a manner that is extremely helpful to all professionals concerned with problems of leisure either in recreation or education. *1964, 320 pages, $5.00*

FOLK DANCING: A Guide for Schools, Colleges, and Recreation Groups

by **Richard G. Kraus**

This complete handbook contains detailed, accurate, and easy-to-follow descriptions of 110 popular and widely used folk dances from the United States and 30 foreign countries.

"For the experienced teacher or dancer this would be a good reference book to own. For the inexperienced it would be invaluable."—*The Plain Dealer* *1962, 234 pages, $4.95*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

by **John Heisley Jenny,** Wilmington (Delaware) Public Schools

The outcome of many years' practical teaching experience, this text presents a complete treatment of first-year requirements for students professionally interested in physical, health, and recreation education in relation to the needs of an overall educational program. Discussion of the history and development of physical education, health education, and recreation in the United States precedes presentation of professional requirements and opportunities. *1961, 336 pages, $5.50*

RECREATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

by **Janet Pomeroy,** Director of Recreation Center for the Handicapped, Inc., San Francisco, California

An increasing awareness of the needs of the physically handicapped has fostered the development of greater health, education, and welfare services for them. It is the purpose of this book to show the vital need for adding recreation to this list of services and to consider the ways in which recreation programs for the handicapped can be organized. The information provided is intended to serve students enrolled in recreation courses, public recreation and park departments, private or public health and welfare agencies, and community organizations supporting programs for the handicapped. Special emphasis on community organized recreation activities helps to make this work unique in its field. This book provides an extensive review of program activities, such as music, drama, arts and crafts, games, and sports, plus illustrations of their uses in recreation programs for the handicapped. It discusses many proved methods for adapting recreation activities for persons with serious physical disabilities. Particular emphasis is placed upon the desirability of integrating recreation programs for the handicapped and the non-handicapped whenever possible. *1964, 400 pages, $7.95*

LEADERSHIP IN RECREATIONAL SERVICE

by **Jay S. Shivers,** University of Connecticut

Professor Jay S. Shivers has written this provocative study to provide both students and in-service personnel with an overview of leadership processes and techniques in relation to recreational service. It is his intention to identify and examine the phenomenon of leadership without reference to immediate situations or ideological context. Consequently, *Leadership in Recreational Service* establishes new guide lines for the determination of what leadership is, how it is created, and how it can be improved. *1963, 522 pages, $6.95*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF PARK AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

by **George Hjelte** and **Jay S. Shivers**

From fiscal policy to administration, this book moves step by step through every aspect of administrative technique and practice of park and recreational services. Its approach uses logic and sound data to supply concepts that will be of use to administrators on the job every day. *1963, 367 pages, $7.50*

MACMILLAN

60 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011

This air-conditioned oceanfront auditorium is one of Miami Beach's community centers operated by the recreation department. Activities include a servicemen's center, vaudeville, and many special events.

Sing-a-longs know no season in Miami Beach. This group of senior citizens has gathered under the mid-winter sun for the ever-popular community sings that are held daily every afternoon and evening.

TWO TO ONE IN MIAMI BEACH

The host city for the 46th National Recreation Congress, October 4-8, provides recreation for twice as many vacationers as local residents

Jack Woody

THE recreation department in a resort city must supply programs and facilities to meet the needs of local residents and vacationers whose sojourns may last a few days or a few months. At the peak of the winter season in February, Miami Beach is host to visitors who outnumber its 65,000 full-time residents two to one. The entertainment of these vacationers is a vital part of the municipality's economy and the importance of the recreation department's function is well recognized. During the last fiscal year attendance at recreation department activities exceeded two and a half million. The department handled these functions with approximately fifty full-time employes and fifty part-time workers.

Within the department's operation are four community centers, three major recreation centers, eight playgrounds, a public fishing pier, a servicemen's center, and two swimming pools. There also are three "friendship corners" maintained primarily as social gathering spots for senior citizens, a chess and checker club, and numerous other specialized facilities.

Much of Miami Beach's municipal recreation is directed toward elderly persons, as many are semi-permanent residents partially or fully retired. Friendship-corner activities are devoted entirely to them, as are many of the community center programs.

Miami Beach is fortunate in that, despite the city's having only eight square miles of land area, early long-term planning reserved reasonably adequate parks and playgrounds. Flamingo Park, the largest, contains thirty-three acres, sixteen tennis courts, a swimming pool, a youth activities building, volleyball, basketball and shuffleboard courts, a softball diamond, and broad walkways excellently landscaped by the parks department. North Shore Park has a ten-acre area, tennis center, com-

Continued on Page 205

MR. WOODY *is director of recreation in Miami Beach, Florida.*

The runaway favorite among the summer's activities were string and paper tricks, an absorbing pastime. Many Anchorage children now can do the most intricate of the tricks.

Even old Alaskan residents find Eskimo dancing a special treat! The children learned reels, jogs, Japanese folk dances, and each playground had a special dance all its own.

Goose Lake was not only available for daytime activities but for the overnight campout for junior leaders with fifteen hours of service. Even the recreation leaders asked for a repeat.

Tramps never had it this good! These little "hobos" toast marshmallows during a cookout at Elderberry Park. And nobody was scolded for looking dirty, messy, and mussed.

The winner. Recreation assistant Chris Cutler pins a ribbon on a dimpled participant. City-wide contests were part of Project Marathon.

A Summer of Surprises

Playground program in Anchorage, Alaska, offers ten exciting weeks of summer fun

Louise Sims Wulf

SURPRISE was the order of the day on the playgrounds in Anchorage, Alaska, last summer. A special part of the playground program was the surprise which served as a pick-up during each day. Bubble-blowing, whistling, biggest-feet and pocket-contents contests were surprise activities, as well as eating relays, people obstacle races, shoe scrambles, standing broad grins, number guesses, riddles, stunts—such as "High Step" and "I See a Ghost"—balloon races, relays and decorating contests, magic games, tug-o-war, noise games, parties, clothespin drops, treasure and scavenger and penny hikes.

The Anchorage Parks and Recreation Department sponsors a summer recreation program for children aged six to twelve, on the supervised playgrounds located in six heavily populated areas of the city. These had a total attendance in 1963 of 53,927 children as compared to a total of 42,000 children served in 1962.

Staff consisted of six playground leaders; six playground assistants; a traveling music, drama, and story specialist; and a supervisor. The grounds were open from 10AM to noon and 1PM to 4:30PM each weekday, June 10 through August 16.

The theme for the summer of 1963 was "Operation Vacation." The weekly themes were: (1) "Project Elephant in Orbit," (2) "Project Rock Soup," (3) "Project Big Fish," (4) "Project Guys and Dolls," (5) "Project Pretty Picture," (6) "Project Play-Day," (7) "Project Rock-Hound," (8) "Project Marathon," (9) "Project Curtain Call," and (10) "Project Hoe-Down," with activities adapted to each. Such sports as four square, softball, kickball, baseball, tetherball, basketball, flag and touch football, tumbling games and stunts, Ping-pong, swimming, tennis and track events were included. Low-organized games—circle games, tag games, guessing games, "magic" games, relays and stunts, ball games, and music and drama games—were easily related to the theme.

Board and table games, jacks, hopscotch, jump rope, and apparatus play, shuffleboard, horseshoes, croquet, were all routine activities. Tricks done by manipulating strings held on your hands proved to be a summerlong favorite activity, and many children in the Anchorage area can now make the difficult "Jacob's Ladder," as well as the easier tricks such as "Crow's Feet."

THE FIRST WEEK of the program, "Project Elephant in Orbit," featured an outer-space circus. Making space costumes and preparing acts for this soon aroused playground spirit and helped the children get acquainted with each other and their leaders. Crafts included finger painting (space pictures), space peepshows, large paper-sack masks which could be part of a costume for the circus, and Father's Day cards. Many of the costumes were quite original and ingenious. This week was one of heavy attendance and the space circus allowed each child to participate. Ball throws, animal acts, best-costume contests, penny tosses, and refreshments from other planets got the summer off to a good start.

An extra feature of "Operation Vacation" was participation in the Alaska Festival of Music. Playground children attended classes in Japanese folk dancing and saw puppet shows which gave many of them ideas for their own puppet shows held on the playgrounds. Through the festival the children also got to see a special performance by two Eskimo dancers, a treat even for old Alaskan residents!

The drama program was concentrated on in half-hour sessions once a week and was also incorporated into other phases of the program, with charades, pantomimes, acting-out stories, songs, stunts, skits, and puppetry. Also, beginnings were made for one-act play competitions.

Storytelling proved an excellent method of relating the theme to playground activities and of stirring up imaginations. Fairy tales, both the old traditional stories and those with a slightly different approach, were highly enjoyed by children of all ages. They provided a basis for art activities and puppet shows, as well.

Musical activities included singing, marching, and rhythm bands. The

MRS. WULF *is playground supervisor for the Parks and Recreation Department in Anchorage, Alaska.*

rhythm instruments were popular on all grounds and allowed children, who otherwise had no opportunity to play an instrument, to participate with a group of beginners on their own level. Singing was an everyday, all-the-time, any-place activity. The children had quite a repertoire of nonsense songs, rounds, action songs, folksongs, and ballads by the end of the summer. New tunes were presented each week and the singing was conducted not only by the specialist in a once-a-week session but also informally by playground leaders, and often spontaneously started by the children themselves.

Dancing twice-a-week was devoted to both instruction and requests. Folk and square dances, reels, jigs, and modern dances were taught. Each playground had its own special dance which was taught to only that one ground. Their dances were performed on television and at the dance festival.

A VALUABLE and very successful program was conducted this summer for junior leaders. These ten-to-twelve-year-old helpers won points by performing tasks necessary to a smoothly running playground. The JL's mixed paints, helped with dancing, checked out games and equipment, et cetera. They formed clubs, elected officers, held their own meetings and decided, themselves, as to their duties and responsibilities. When helping, they wore special badges which allowed the children and the leaders to immediately tell who was on duty.

Every week the JL's from each playground held a special event—field trips to the bakery, fire station, airport, which vastly added to their prestige. Junior leaders also visited other playgrounds, to observe what other grounds were doing and add to their know-how.

As a reward for services rendered to the playgrounds, those junior leaders who had given fifteen hours of service were taken on an overnight campout to Goose Lake. They were divided into two groups, the girls going one night and the boys the next. Campfire skits, singing, swimming, ballgames, hiking, and eating were treats. The weather was good so the children slept out on the beach, many of them for the first time, and they were amazed at the brightness of the stars. As a result, there were many requests for other campouts. (Even from the weary playground leaders who weren't accustomed to listening to ghost stories all night!)

ANOTHER of the very successful events of the summer was held during "Project Rock Soup." The crafts for the week were hobos made of cardboard rolls, collages made from materials found on the playground, and hobo games, yoyos made from buttons, bolero games made from milk cartons and parachutes. Walking sticks were also cut and decorated.

A hobo cookout was the first all-city event and all the children came in hobo costume. Many, many hot dogs and roasted marshmallows were consumed. The hobos climbed trees, sang, rolled down the grassy hills of Elderberry Park, and swapped items they made on their playgrounds with children from other grounds. The children loved this chance to get dirty without being scolded for it!

The fish derby was held during the week of "Project Big Fish." Fishermen say that the biggest fish bite when it rains and this must have been the case this summer! In spite of the bad weather, the children enjoyed splashing after cork fish in the wading pool. Two-foot-long poles, paperclip hooks, and three feet of string made up the fishermen's gear. Each child angled after three sizes of cork fish floating on the pool. Points were given and the winners received ribbons. The children fished with one arm behind them. In crafts during this week fish poles were made and decorated, string painting done, and papermaché masks made over large balloons.

"Project Guys 'n Dolls" was a smash hit! The little girls dressed up like mommies, took their baby dolls, and attended tea parties. The fellows came as pirates and held treasure hunts, played "Walk the Plank," went on hikes. On one playground, the pirates raided the young ladies' party and took their jewelry to hold for "ransom" (food). At one tea party, the girls danced to and acted out "The Nutcracker Suite," and on *all* grounds the girls enjoyed the chance to play dress-up without any scoffing remarks from the boys. All in all, it was a fun-filled, exciting day for both groups because each could play pretend in its own private world. The girls made their dress-up hats and decorated them with feathers, braid, beads, and glitter. The boys made pirate hats, patches, knives, and other pirate gear. A more ambitious craft project for the girls was the making of tincan clowns. The boys tried their woodcarving skills on wooden blocks and many did very well.

DURING "Project Pretty Picture," the children on all the playgrounds tried out many different art mediums, ranging from simple blow and string pictures to more difficult collage, frottage, and charcoal media. Paint and crayon was used in every conceivable way. Soon the grounds were covered with pictures, the walls, floors, tables, and leaders with paint, glue, and crayon!

Real live "artists" judged the entries in the art show which was held on Thursday, and the first-place winners in each of the five main categories were placed on display in the Z. J. Loussac Library. Older children went on special charcoal-sketching hikes. During the judging, "Modern Artist Parties" were held on the grounds. The children dressed as artists and painted on the walls (covered with newsprint) to their hearts' content. They also played games which involved sketching, and "Shapes-in-Space" mobiles were made.

"Project Play Day" came next and was celebrated in great style with an all-city playday held at one of the centrally located grounds. Events were conducted in round-robin fashion; each group was conducted by leaders to different parts of the playground where they participated in the events that were set up there. Tugs-o-war, throws, dashes, relays, and races were included, and children competed on the basis of age and sex. Everyone ate lunch together before the events began, which allowed the children to make friends among the other playground groups. After all the groups had completed all the events, everyone gathered together and the winners were announced.

That week we made puppets, and how the children enjoyed them! Each playground used the materials on hand, whether spools, milk cartons, wooden spoons, socks, paper sacks, light bulbs,

old balls, or just a finger and a piece of cloth! Puppet stages were constructed and fairy tales, stories, and songs acted out. Even the shy ones loved speaking to a group—as long as they had a puppet to speak through. Gimp braiding rounded out the week and remained a popular pastime the remainder of the summer. Other crafts included piggy banks made from plastic bottles, pipecleaner animals, and splatter painting. Ribbons were given in many categories for both events. The judging was done by citizens interested in the playgrounds.

THE CITY-WIDE tournaments were held during "Project Marathon," and city champions were chosen in chess, checkers, hopscotch, four square, tetherball, Ping-pong, jacks, pick-up-sticks, and Chinese checkers. All of the winners were announced in a final gathering and ribbons were awarded. For some grounds, this was a time for hikes, hunts, and cookouts. The children made starched string balls, invitations to the parent's pageant, American piñatas from paper sacks, and soap carvings this week.

The ninth week of the summer was the culmination of the drama and music programs. The special event for "Project Curtain Call" was "The Big Rock Candy Mountain," a variety of plays, pantomimes, and dramatizations presented by each playground. The week was spent making costumes and props and rehearsing acts. The program was exciting and thrilling for the children, and a pleasant surprise for their parents.

The dance festival included exhibition dances, the presentation of junior leader certificates, a dancing program for all the children, refreshments, and request dances. Each playground had made a mural depicting its playground, and these were hung around the gym so that the children could tell where they were to sit. Crafts included stained-glass windows, pencil holders, the murals, and paper-cup people.

Other arts and crafts used throughout the summer were paper squirrels, caterpillars, airplanes, pinwheels, bookmarks, dream houses, crayon resists, water coloring, paper flowers, toothpick pins, egg-carton creatures, paperplate masks and letter holders, situpons, and Chinese paper folding. Most of the materials used for crafts were gained through a scavenger hunt held on each playground at the beginning of the season.

Swimming lessons were conducted through the cooperation of the SPA, the YMCA, and the city of Anchorage. Golf lessons were given twice a week at Forrest Park Golf Course. A series of tennis lessons was conducted at the Tenth and "E" courts for children and young adults. Goose Lake was open for swimming and picnicking from June 1 to August 25. The teen center was open afternoons and evenings, and sponsored a basketball clinic, dances, and parties.

"Operation Vacation" provided an unforgettable summer of experience to the recreation staff and hours of fun, excitement, and surprise for the children of Anchorage. #

• The string tricks which proved so popular in Anchorage are described in all their endless variety in two recent books, **String Figures and How To Make Them** by Caroline F. Jayne (Dover, 1962) and **Pastimes with String and Paper** by William R. Ransom (Christopher, 1963).—Ed.

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MAKING HISTORY ON THE PLAYGROUNDS

Don N. Anderson

HISTORY was made on the playgrounds of Janesville, Wisconsin, last year. This is the story of a pageant of local history, a short history of the City of Janesville, Wisconsin, the big summer project at Janesville's playgrounds. Hundreds of children and many adults had a wonderful time taking part in it. And a large group of boys and girls became junior historians—members of the Janesville Playgrounds Chapter of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

There was regular playground fun, of course—games and races, craftwork of all kinds, and lots of other organized activities for boys and girls. But history was the theme of a special activity—one for the children who wanted to do more than just play. There were really two history programs. First was a music-dance festival, "Those Who Settled Wisconsin." More than two hundred boys and girls sang and danced, telling a musical story of the people from other lands who came to live in Wisconsin. No, the Indians weren't forgotten. Burbank Playgrounds presented an Indian rain dance.

A large audience—over four hundred grown-ups and children—came to see the festival at Marshall Junior High School. After the program there was a dance for the boys and girls in the parking lot outside the school.

Janesville's recreation director, Pat W. Dawson, is an active member of the Rock County Historical Society. He thinks there is real fun in learning about Janesville's history—why a city grew there, who the early settlers were, who started businesses and industries. "Janesville is rich in historical heritage," he says, "and its own people so little know its story!"

When you do something you really enjoy, you start thinking that others would like to do it, too. Mr. Dawson found pleasure in learning about Janesville's past. Maybe the boys and girls who come to the playgrounds would like history digging as much as he did. They could have a whole summer of fun with history. "Playgrounds are something more than just 'fun centers'," he says. "They have an educational responsibility to perform."

Mr. Dawson didn't mean that fun had to go. He had been thinking about this for many years—fun and learning can be better than only playing games. Play acting is exciting. Children like to get dressed up in costumes and make believe they are heroes from the past. A history pageant ought to be special fun because nearly everyone could be in it. Why not tell the story of Janesville?

MR. ANDERSON *is editor of* Badger History, *publication of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. This material appeared in the November 1963 issue.*

A century has passed. At the Lincoln-Tallman Museum the children heard all about the Underground Railroad and Lincoln's visit. Most communities can boast of similar "homesteads" and landmarks.

A big summer project in which they discover new facts about their community is thoroughly enjoyed by children and adults-at-large

Each year Mr. Dawson hoped he would have enough time and help to work out all the problems. A pageant takes a lot of planning and hard work to get ready—especially when sixteen different playgrounds are going to take part in it. Finally came 1963, and it seemed to be the right year. In March, Mr. Dawson asked his assistant, Elaine Portlance, to start doing research. In the next months, Mrs. Portlance dug up all the Janesville history she could find. She looked everywhere—old books, newspapers, pamphlets, pictures, maps, and other records. Each of these told her part of the story. She learned about Black Hawk and how General Atkinson's army pursued this proud leader and his people through Rock County. She learned the stories of the first settlers—John Inman, William Holmes, the St. Johns, and Henry Janes for whom the city was named. There were hundreds of questions to be asked and hundreds of answers to be found. "We discovered many local 'facts of history' were in error," says Mr. Dawson.

Mrs. Portlance finished her big job of research. Then came another problem: writing the pageant. What parts of Janesville's history should be used? How much of the story can we tell? How will we tell it? It took many meetings, arguments, interviews, and discussions to answer all these questions.

Mr. Dawson writes, "We decided we would limit the offering to the years through the First World War." As there are sixteen playgrounds, they decided that each would be responsible for a skit about one important person from Janesville's past. The characters were to be men and women who founded the city and made it grow. Some were settlers. Others started newspapers, industries, and businesses. All were important leaders—people who make a city become different from any other.

Nancy Brussat, the recreation department's drama specialist, had the job of writing the pageant. First she wrote the skits as she thought they should be—a sort of skeleton pageant. Then all the information Mrs. Portlance had found had to be read again. Next, Mrs. Portlance and Mrs. Brussat sifted and sorted the facts they wanted, and all the skits were written again. Finally, after days and days of hard work, they handed Mr. Dawson the whole manuscipt. He was pleased with it and happy that this part of the job was done.

Boys and girls at the playgrounds had research to do also, and it was a special kind of fun. As they were going to be actors in the pageant, they did what regular movie and stage actors often do to "get into character." Groups of children went with their playground directors to see the places where important history really took place. They went to the site where the St. John cabin was—the home of Janes-

I Love You Truly, Truly, Dear. Carrie Jacobs Bond lived here when she wrote her famous song that has become a wedding tradition. Many an ordinary house can tell an interesting story or two.

ville's first pioneer family. At Black Hawk Grove they saw where Black Hawk and his people camped while they waited for their scouts to report on the army that was following them. They saw the Hayes building that stands where the city's founder, Henry Janes, built a cabin by the Rock River. And they heard about the ferry that Janes operated just a few feet away. They visited the Tallman House and learned about Lincoln's visit and the Underground Railroad.

At each site the children heard the story of what once happened there. Some closed their eyes and used their imaginations as they listened—pretending they were seeing the place at an important time in the long ago past. That is

All over Janesville folks dug into attics and old trunks for picture albums or old clothes and at the playgrounds the boys and girls set to work making costumes and scenery.

one of the ways real actors learn to feel just like the characters they are going to portray.

Rehearsal time came, and while some of the boys and girls learned their parts, others helped with costumes and scenery. Each playground director was in charge of all these preparations for the skit his group would present.

THE PAGEANT Mr. Dawson wanted was entirely a children's program, with boys and girls acting the parts of adults. Everything was supposed to be authentic—only boys and girls don't look like adults. Even with good makeup they still look like children. So Mr. Dawson decided on a good solution. At the side of the stage there would be a large gold frame—the kind we see around old pictures. For each skit an adult would be made up to look like the character being portrayed. The adult would sit with his head behind the frame and look like a portrait.

Many pictures were needed, too, so that costumes and scenery could be copied carefully and made to look authentic. The Rock County Historical Society helped with pictures it had at the Tallman House. People everywhere in Janesville helped also and dug into attics and old trunks for picture albums or old clothes.

At the playgrounds the directors put boys and girls to work on making costumes and scenery, and the directors worked on them too. So did many parents and older sisters and brothers. Everyone did a good job.

Like any big show, the history pageant needed advertising. Stories were printed almost every day in the Janesville *Daily Gazette* as time for the show came closer. Soon, in store windows all over town, large, attractive posters appeared. "WHO WAS HENRY JANES?" was printed at the top of one. Below the headline was a large sketch of this pioneer. At the bottom the poster read: Come to the Lincoln-Tallman Museum on Sunday, August 4th at 2PM. There were posters like this for each of the fifteen characters in the pageant (one playground had no skit).

At first, Mr. Dawson had planned to present the pageant only once. But as soon as members of the Rock County Historical Society had heard about this wonderful program, they asked to have it performed at the Tallman House. It came at just the right time, for each summer the county society has a big Sunday program—open house, a fashion show, an ice-cream social, and sometimes a concert. Everyone agreed. This year there would be a special performance of the playground history pageant. It would be the main feature of the annual celebration.

Sunday, August 4, was the big day at the Lincoln-Tallman Museum. A large crowd came. The weather was beautiful and the people were gay. On the great lawn next to the museum everyone listened to a lively concert by the Rock County Summer Rural Band. Then came the pageant—fifteen wonderful performances by boys and girls, telling the story of Janesville's past.

At one side of the stage Mrs. Portlance sat on a replica of a large rock—the grave marker of Samuel St. John. At her feet sat Timmy Vollmar, listening as she told the stories being acted out. And across the stage were adults, taking their places one by one in the large picture frame as every new act came on.

JANESVILLE'S playground pageant was a success in every way. Mr. Dawson's dream had come true. The playground pageant told the history of Janesville from 1831 to 1919. In the prologue Mr. Dawson wrote, "This is a history of a city for almost its first one hundred years. It is a story which shows that strong individuals can mold a pattern for others to follow. Here is a city which first wanted to be only a small farm town. It prospered and became a farm-produce center. Strong persons made it become a transporation center." There were other changes along the way. "Then came a drive to make it a manufacturing city. All these forces have been at work through the years . . . As you leave, ask yourself, 'What kind of city do I want Janesville to become?' "

Will there be more history pageants in the playground program at Janesville? Was this one a big enough success? Pat Dawson is already making plans. "The natural thing to do now," he says, "is to have the same thing for 1919 to 1940—and then a third one for 1940 to 1964."

Janesville's pageant of local history began long ago in Mr. Dawson's mind. It became a real project in 1963. When officials of the State Historical Society learned about it, they thought Mr. Dawson should be honored for his excellent work. So last September, at the Annual Institute for Local History, Pat W. Dawson was given a Local History Award of Merit. I think Janesville is lucky to have him. Don't you? #

WITH A HOP, SKIP, AND JUMP

A new game or two will zip up your program if the children like it!

ROPE SKIPPING

The following information for rope-skipping class instructors was prepared by Richard A. Tapply, New Hampshire field representative of the National Recreation Association.

THE PROPER ROPE is a No. 7 sash cord. To decide on proper length of rope, hold arms straight out to the sides with elbows close to sides. Rope, held in hands, should just touch floor behind heels. Good footwear for skipping is a pair of high sneakers with as low a heel as possible. Good laces should hold them firmly to the feet.

Boys and girls as young as six years, first-graders, can participate in rope-skipping classes. All youth of this age are not ready to start skipping, but the majority are. They can continue to skip at any age as the desire exists. One of my best skippers was a high-school senior.

Jumping is done with the weight equally distributed on the toes and ball of the foot. The shock of the jump is taken up by the ankles and knees which act as shock absorbers. Effort should be made to jump off the floor only high enough to allow the rope to go between the bottoms of the feet and the floor. Anything more than this is unnecessary and becomes increasingly exhausting. Similarly, the excessive swinging of the arms to propel the rope becomes exhausting. Therefore, it is well to propel the rope with the wrists and forefingers and a slight movement of the forearm. Most beginning skippers make a big jump when the rope passes beneath their feet, then a second little jump before the next big jump. This means that each time the rope is twirled they are jumping twice. This small jump should be eliminated so there is only one jump for each turn of the rope.

All youth registering for rope skipping should have the usual doctor's physical examination. Marathon skipping should be discouraged, nor should a skipper be allowed to compete for the greatest number of consecutive jumps. Maximum length of *speed skipping* trials should be ten seconds.

All skipping routines are based on ten fundamental steps or jumps:

1. Feet-Together Jump
2. Alternate-Foot Jump
3. Side-by-Side Jump
4. Crossed-Feet and Turn Jump
5. Crossed-Arms Jump
6. Continued Crossed-Arms Jump
7. Backward-Twirl Jump
8. Slow-Step Jump
9. Deep-Knee Bend Jump
10. Double-Twirl Jump

By combining these ten fundamental jumps; by using properties, such as boxes, hoops, balls, et cetera, by varying tempo, thousands of individuals, duet, and group numbers and routines can be originated. An explanation of each of the fundamental jumps follows:

Feet-Together Jump. Body should be upright with feet and knees together, knees bent slightly, elbows close to the sides, rope is propelled by the wrists and the fingers. For beginning skippers it may be necessary to propel the rope by use of the arms. This should be gradually corrected until there is only a slight movement of the forearm. Rope goes under the feet each time they leave the floor.

Alternate-Foot Jump. This step is the best for speed skipping and is done the same as the feet-together jump except, instead of leaving the floor with both feet, the jump is made with alternate feet—left, right, left, right.

Side-by-Side-Jump. Do a few feet-together jumps; then, while maintaining the same jumping position, the rope is swung to the left side, then to the right (not underneath the feet), then underneath the feet on the third count—left, right, underneath the feet; repeat.

Crossed-Feet and Turn. Cross the right foot in front of the left so the normal position of the feet is reversed, legs crossing at the shins, start skipping in this position, gradually turning the body until a complete turn is made.

Crossed-Arms Jump. Start skipping with the feet-together jump. After two jumps cross arms in front of body, stretching arms down and out, propelling rope with the crossed arms position, underneath the feet. Keep the rope twirling but bring arms back to normal position for two more jumps, then cross on the third jump. The count is: jump, jump, cross and jump, jump, jump, cross and jump.

Continued Crossed-Arms Jump. Start with feet-together jump. When ready, cross arms as in the previous jump and propel rope underneath the feet ten times with arms remaining in the crossed position. ➤

Backward-Twirl Jump. Jump in feet-together position but propel the rope backward.

Slow-Step Jump. When skipping rope it is often necessary to use a rest jump. A so-called slow step serves this purpose. While doing two slow hops on the left foot, the right is swung like a pendulum, back, then forward, then back into place. At this point, the weight is shifted to the right foot for two hops while the left foot swings back and forward. The rope goes underneath alternate feet on the first of each of the two hops. This should be done slowly, gracefully, and in a relaxed position.

Deep-Knee Bend Jump. This is the feet-together jump done in a deep-knee bend position. Buttocks should be on heels while jumping on the toes, body upright. It will be necessary to shorten the rope for this.

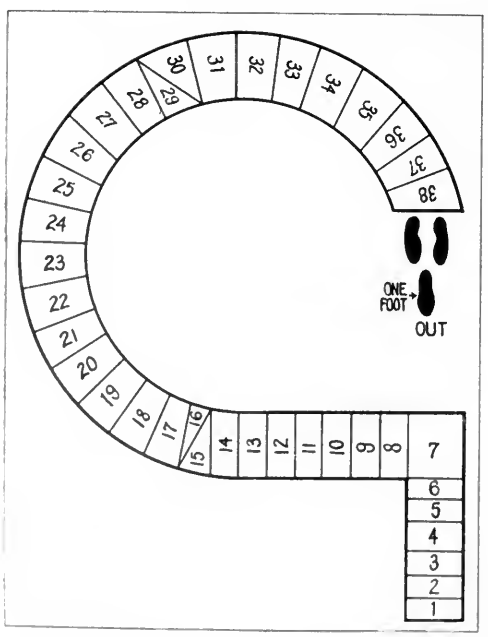
Double-Twirl Jump. The most spectacular fundamental is the double-twirl jump. Each time the skipper jumps the rope is twirled underneath the feet twice. To do this the jump must be high while the rope is twirled very rapidly.

THE SICKLE GAME

AN ORIGINAL lead-off game and exercise has been devised by John A. Dawson, a leader at the Waverly Recreation Center in Baltimore. This is for children of Grades One through Twelve, and can be played by two to fifty players. Equipment needed: chalk, one wooden block marked like dice, small blank cardboard cards, and pencil.

Directions

A sickle divided into thirty-eight large spaces about one yard square is drawn on any convenient flat surface *(see diagram.)* Each block starting with Block One on the diagram and continuing through to Block Thirty-Eight is written in to specify a particular action. There shall be four



Block #		Script for Each Block
1		Hop completely around sickle. Come back and rest here.
2		Go ahead three blocks.
3		X
4		Stunt 1
5		Y
6		Take another turn.
7		Go to nearest X.
8		Go to nearest Y.
9		Start again.
10		X
11		Lose one turn.
12		Y
13		Stunt 2
14		Go ahead two blocks.
15		Go back two blocks.
16		Stand on one foot.
17		Stunt 3
18		Do ten jumping jacks.
19		Stunt 4
20		X
21		Spread feet. Place arms out at sides then alternate touching your right hand to your left foot and then your left hand to your right foot. Do this ten times.
22		*
23		Go back two blocks.
24		Stunt 5
25		You are a good player. Go ahead four blocks.
26		Y
27		Go back to Stunt 5.
28		*
29		Stay on one foot from here to the end.
30		Stunt 6
31		Go to nearest Y.
32		Touch your toes ten times.
33		Jump backwards from here to the end.
34		Separate feet, place hands on hips, and twist the upper part of the body first to the right and then to the left. Do this ten times.
35		Do ten squats.
36		Stunt 7
37		X
38		Jump over this block and land with one foot in each clown foot. If you miss, go back two blocks.

separate stacks of cards marked on one side X, Y, *, and Stunt respectively, and whenever a player lands on a block marked with one of these four marks, he shall immediately draw a card from the corresponding pile and perform whenever action is requested.

The game is begun by one person rolling the single die, which is made of wood and is approximately two inches square, and hopping on one foot the exact number of blocks indicated by the number showing upward on the die. Upon

son completes all thirty-eight blocks and jumps out being declared the winner of that game.

Teaching Suggestions

1. If anyone touches a line with his foot while hopping, a default will be declared and the person shall lose his turn.

2. With fifteen or less players, the game may be varied by sending back to the beginning anyone who is caught by another player. This does not mean passed by but actually caught in one particular block by another who occupies that very same block.

Stunts

Stunt 1. Jump in the air, click heels and land with feet apart. If you miss, go back three blocks.

Stunt 2. Cross legs, fold your arms on your chest, sit down keeping your legs and arms crossed and arise again. If you miss, go back two blocks.

Stunt 3. Jump, touch heels of shoes behind your back with your hands. If you miss, go back one block.

Stunt 4. Stand on one foot and grasp the other foot in your hand. Do a one-legged deep-knee bend and then stand up. If you miss, go back one block.

Stunt 5. Kneel and without using your feet and only using the sway of your arms, jump to your feet. If you miss, go back one block.

Stunt 6. Stand on one leg with eyes closed until someone counts to twenty. Do not move from this position. If you miss, go back one block.

Stunt 7. Stand on one foot, place the other foot straight forward. Do a one-legged deep-knee bend and stand up. If you miss, go back three squares.

X. These cards indicate a move to a particular stunt— move to Stunt 3.

Y. These cards indicate a move to blocks forward or backward up to five; e.g., move three blocks ahead.

* These cards indicate moves forward only.

WHAT'S YOUR ZOO-Q?

A zoo is a fascinating place to visit. It's full of assorted animals and children. Keeping track of the children is almost as much of a problem as getting to see all the different animals, as the playground leaders soon discover. Each spring the Alameda, California, Recreation and Park Department takes a hundred and fifty youngsters from its playgrounds on a trip to the Fleishhacker Zoo in San Francisco.

Controlling the children and maintaining interest all day is a real problem after the newness wears off. Boys and girls will scatter to all parts of the zoo to explore by themselves. The Alameda department has solved both problems by developing a "Zoo Scorecard."

This scorecard lists fifty-four of the major animals in the zoo, with a space next to each animal to check off the animal seen. A five-by-seven-inch index card is used. The animal names are typed on a ditto and run off on both sides of the card. On the reverse side is a score column for "Animals Seen" and "Animals Not Seen."

And who are you? Long-necked animals and rubber-necking children find each other's antics mutually fascinating.

The Zoo Scorecard enables the playground leader to keep the group together and also serves as an educational and recreation aid. Educationally, the child retains a permanent record of the many different animals he sees, as well as those that he doesn't happen to see and can look forward to seeing next time. The problem of keeping the youngsters interested is solved because all the children want to be sure to see all there is to see and stay with the playground leader. —Stanley Silver, *Recreation Supervisor, Alameda, California.*

OLD GAMES REVISED

The old-time broomstick game called Caddy was updated by the Baltimore City Bureau of Recreation at playgrounds throughout the city in March, 1963. When leader Milton Wolf demonstrated the game during inservice training, most of the leaders under forty had never heard of Caddy. The rules require each player to stand fifteen feet from a three-foot circle. The winner is the one who swats his cat (a six-inch length of one-inch diameter dowel tapered conically at both ends) into the circle with the fewest strokes (golfwise) using a bat, a stick about two feet long. Plastic caddy games were issued to the bureau's centers. After an article on the revival of the game appeared in *The Evening Sun* "Mr. Peeps" column, men who had played the game sent in different variations of the game, and an article containing these variations appeared in Mr. Peeps column.

Another game called Shinny was also revised. A shinny ball, unlike the ordinary marble or "hoodle," is much larger. The ball is about an inch and a half in diameter and is usually thrown rather than shot out of the hand with the thumb. The object of the game is to get your shinny in a hole, then hit the other player's ball. Once the game was introduced it became a self-directed activity and the children continued to play the game through the summer and fall months.—Virginia S. Baker, *Supervisor, Children's Activities, Bureau of Recreation, Baltimore, Maryland.*

READY, WILLING . . . and ABLE

How to train part-time and temporary personnel and junior leaders

Part-time and temporary personnel, junior leaders, and volunteers can be invaluable aides on playgrounds if properly trained through workshops, inservice sessions, or even extension courses. Here are some of the training methods employed in various parts of the United States and Canada.

JUNIOR LEADERSHIP PAYS OFF

Joseph C. Carter

JUNIOR LEADERS are boys and girls who are willing to give their time, energy and skill to causes they believe are a vital and growing force in our society. The partnership of professional workers and junior leaders provides an unbeatable team in getting things done. Organized recreation truly can be said to have been built upon the foundation of volunteers who believed that all people need recreation experiences. They saw certain needs among their fellowmen and in their free time they tried to provide the services that would meet these needs. Soon they were aware of the necessity for full time to be devoted to the task—thus professional recreation services were born. Today, although many professional leaders, devote full time to recreation programs, there is still a great and growing need for the junior recreation leader.

Since the junior leader is often also a participant, he is usually more finely attuned to the desires of the participants than is the professional leader. Because of this, the junior leader can interpret the participants' needs to the professional and, on the other hand, interpret the program most effectively to the public. Junior leaders bring a real recreation spirit to the program. To them junior-leader services are a creative experience; here is something they choose to do in their leisure time for the satisfaction derived.

The junior recreation leader may serve in four major functions of the recreation program.

- Identify the needs and interests of the young participants.
- Interpret the recreation program to the community.
- Provide leadership to groups.
- Assist through special skills in either program activities or administration.

The objectives of a junior leadership are:

- To develop a broad understanding of the principles and philosophy of the recreation program.
- To enable junior leaders to develop the proper attitude and approach to his assigned responsibility.
- To enable junior leaders to acquire certain additional knowledge and skills which may be of value in planning, promoting, and coordinating the recreation program.
- To aid junior leaders to acquire the knowledge of organizing and promoting, and the techniques of effectively conducting a diversified program for all age groups.

Junior leaders may be used as:

Receptionists: Welcoming participants as they enter and helping them to find the services they need.

Office Workers: Few recreation agencies have adequate staff to maintain efficient offices. Junior leaders, therefore, may act as telephone receptionists; type reports, records, stencils, and other materials.

Equipment and Supplies Assistants: Keeping equipment in working order, dispensing and controlling basket equipment at swimming pool, keeping inventory of supplies and equipment.

Recreation Leaders: Junior leaders with appropriate education and experience may be given full responsibility for leadership of a group. They may act as an assistant leader if their background is more limited, act as an official at special events, assist participants with special recreation interests.

The Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Parks and Recreation Department has found junior recreation leaders aged fifteen to eighteen to be eager and able, and has set up a training institute for junior volunteers. The ten-hour course includes theoretical and practical material. A copy as well as a sample of the application form for junior leader recreation service is available from the Ft. Lauderdale department on request.—MR. CARTER *is supervisor of recreation in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.*

PLAYGROUND LEADERS WORKSHOP

Alfred Elliott

ENTHUSIASM is the keynote of the annual Playground Leaders Workshop sponsored by the Mississippi Recreation Association to train the playground leaders of its member cities. One can feel the rising interest and see the avid attention of the leaders as they learn circle games, the knack of storytelling, and the technique of making craft projects suitable for the playgrounds. This workshop has been sponsored annually since 1954, with the group meeting in state parks, on college campuses, or in some centrally located city.

Plans for the workshop are formulated by a committee of recreation superintendents appointed by the MRA president. This committee selects the site, sets the dates, and plans the program. The workshop is usually held the first Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday in June. This has proved to be the best time as the colleges have completed their terms, and the Mississippi playgrounds usually open the second week in June.

The workshop opens on Sunday night with a dinner meeting. Two speakers are invited, one giving an inspirational talk, and the other a factual talk concerning the purpose of the workshop. On Monday, meetings are held throughout the day, with a social planned for Monday night. Additional meetings are held on Tuesday until noon. With the course starting on Sunday night and ending on Tuesday noon, playground leaders from anywhere in the state can drive to the workshop during daylight hours.

Various sessions are assigned to different cities by the playground workshop committee, and the superintendent of recreation in that city becomes responsible for the session. Topics covered vary each year, but the following are typical: program planning; active games; competition and tournaments; storytelling and simple dramatics; promoting your playground; bulletin boards; rhythms, songs, singing games; safety, first-aid, and liability; crafts; mechanics of the playground; quiet games; and special events. In the majority of the sessions those in attendance take an active part by playing the games, making the craft projects, decorating the bulletin board, and so on. The final session on Tuesday offers a summary of the course and an opportunity for the trainees to ask questions and to make suggestions for the next workshop.

The 1963 Playground Leaders Workshop was held in Greenwood, with over a hundred playground leaders from fourteen cities in attendance. The 1964 workshop will be held in Jackson on June 6-8 with Mrs. Jimmye Ryerson, supervisor of programs and activities in Jackson, as chairman. MR. ELLIOTT *is superintendent of parks and recreation in Greenwood, Mississippi.*

THEORY AND PRACTICE

Rene Belisle

EARLIER this year the University of Montreal conducted the annual training course for young people wishing summer employment as playground monitors (leaders) in Montreal parks or elsewhere. The courses are organized by the university's extension department with the cooperation of the Montreal Parks Department and are in charge of Rene Belisle, superintendent of recreation in the parks and lecturer in the physical-education department of the university's School of Hygiene. The two-hour classes are held two nights a week from mid-January until the end of March and cover theory and practice.

Candidates, who must be at least seventeen years of age by July first, and have completed Grade Ten or the equivalent, are required to pay the university $20 fee for the course. Candidates who follow the complete course and pass the final examinations are furnished with a certificate.

The object of the course is to "prepare monitors to take charge of the organization of playgrounds (municipal or private) during the summer." Stressing the needs of the children who are most inclined to use the playgrounds, those aged five to about sixteen, the course initiates prospective monitors into the techniques and problems of organized play and the fundamentals to support the techniques.

This year's course was divided into three sections. The first covered theory and administration and included an introduction to the course, playgrounds in general, playgrounds in Montreal, and organized play on the playground. The second section explored recreation's psychological bases and covered an introduction to the theory of organized recreation, biological aspects of athletics and sports, and the child and play. The third section was devoted to practical and theoretical application which included group games, special events and realizing themes, team games, singing choruses, sports (with a separate session on volleyball), dramatics, athletics, folklore in general, and comportment of the monitor. This assures Montreal of a reservoir of trained personnel.

WANTED: New Ideas for City Playgrounds

Design competition provokes controversy, criticism, and commendation

ABOUT A YEAR AGO, the Park Association of New York City, Inc., a nonprofit group, sponsored a student competition for new playground designs and ideas. Object: A new approach to city playgrounds which would combine the practical needs of durability and maintenance with color, variety, imagination, and child appeal. Said the association, "Good playgrounds are horizons for city children. They can provide castles in the air, mountains to conquer, oceans to cross, big construction jobs, battle scenes, jungles, deserts—almost anything a child can dream. Imagination and layout can help fill the hearts of city kids everywhere."

Any student duly enrolled in any art, architecture, or design school anywhere in the world was eligible to enter the contest. No prizes were offered, just certificates of commendation. All entries had to be in by January 20, 1964, and became the property of the Association. Entries could be submitted in any of the following categories:

- A play area for children under six years old, accompanied by mothers.
- A mixed play area for under-six-year-old accompanied children and over-six unaccompanied children.
- A neighborhood play area for children over six, with occasional adults within the play area.
- A playground located within a park area.
- Any other situation.

The projected playground was to be located in an urban area and be surrounded by buildings (except when located in a park area). The recommended size was an area forty by one hundred feet, but any other sized area could be selected, smaller or larger.

In addition to the standard requirements of any urban playground: to be safe, to require a minimum of maintenance, and to be designed for constant intensive use, the following qualities were considered:

- Equipment and design which does not tire or bore, but has interest with extended use, provoking continued thought and response.
- Area and equipment design stimulating to the young user's mind.
- An area and equipment pleasing in its content when seen by non-using adults.

The special exhibition opened in the Architectural League of New York on February 16. The judges of the contest were such eminent people as Victor D'Amico, director of education, Museum of Modern Art, New York City; Elinor C. Guggenheimer, commissioner, New York City Planning Commission; Karl Linn, professor of landscape architecture, University of Pennsylvania; John H. Niemeyer, president, Bank Street College of Education, New York City; William Reid, chairman, New York City Housing Authority; Charles H. Starke, director of recreation, Department of Parks, New York City; and Robert L. Zion, landscape architect, New York City.

The comments of the judges on their selections for commendation from the more than two hundred entries, sent in from students in this country, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium and Poland, indicated that they did not expect or look for plans suitable for immediate use:

"In judging the entries in this playground design competition we have applied a number of standards, including suitability to city use, maintenance, economy, safety, integrity and quality of design, and that elusive spark—freshness of idea. In making our selections we have kept in mind the fact that the entries have been prepared by students rather than professionals, and under limited time schedules. Few, if any, of the entries we have selected for the exhibition are suitable for actual execution in their present form. We have, however, picked out those entries which have contained one or more elements which seem to us to have particular value in developing new playground design. Those who view the exhibition should keep in mind that we have many reservations about particular entries, but that we do believe that each entry we have selected can contribute something to the stimulation of useful new thinking on a subject that has been too long neglected in our schools and in the professional world at large."

Certificates of commendation were awarded to student entries from the Universities of Illinois, Penn State, Louisiana State, Florida, Kansas State, UCLA, North Carolina, Southern Illinois, Pennsylvania, Pratt Institute, University of Manitoba, and National Hoger Instituut, Antwerp, Belgium. Other entries of interest came from students in the University of Illinois, University of Florida, Pratt Institute, Louisiana State, Penn State, Art Institute of Chicago, University of Manitoba, and from Barcelona, Spain, and the Academy of Fine Art, Warsaw, Poland.

At a preview of this exhibit, New

Continued on Page 205

1964 Genuine · Autographed

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER

BASEBALL BATS

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

125 GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash with natural finish. Authentic autographed models of the twenty-four sluggers listed below comprise the No. 125 line. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $4.90**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Norm Cash	Nelson Fox	Roger Maris	Jackie Robinson
Bob Allison	Orlando Cepeda	Jim Gentile	Ed Mathews	Bill White
Ernie Banks	Roberto Clemente	Al Kaline	Bobby Richardson	Maury Wills
Yogi Berra	Rocky Colavito	Harmon Killebrew	Brooks Robinson	Carl Yastrzemski
Ken Boyer	Tommy Davis	Mickey Mantle	Frank Robinson	

125S SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Listed below are the autographed models in the 125S group. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $4.90**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Norm Cash	Nelson Fox	Mickey Mantle	Jackie Robinson
Ernie Banks	Rocky Colavito	Al Kaline	Roger Maris	Maury Wills
Yogi Berra	Tommy Davis	Harmon Killebrew	Ed Mathews	Carl Yastrzemski

43 ASH FUNGO—GENUINE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above. Each carton of one dozen contains three (34") infield and nine (37" and 38") outfield fungoes. Shipping weight, 20 pounds..... **Each $4.90**

125 FLAME TEMPERED—GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash timber. Flame Tempered finish, and burn branded, the same as the bats used by many prominent major league hitters. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Single lengths (33", 34" or 35") of your choice. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $4.90**

125S FLAME TEMPERED—SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to 125 Flame Tempered above, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. All bats of one length (32", 33" or 34") of your choice. Shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $4.90**

150 GRAND SLAM—Turned from select northern white ash timber, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear. Six authentic models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $3.80**

150S SPECIAL GRAND SLAM—(Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 150 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $3.80**

140S SPECIAL POWER DRIVE. Turned from fine white ash, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $3.30**

Bats for BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Any bat in the Louisville Slugger bat line may be used in BABE RUTH LEAGUE play. However, the "specials" (125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S) are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

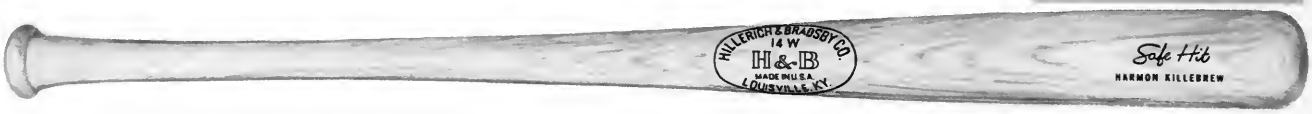
Bats for JUNIOR • PONY • COLT BASEBALL

Any bat in the Louisville Slugger bat line may be used in COLT LEAGUE play. For PONY LEAGUE the following are approved: 125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S. Also, any Junior or Little League numbers may be used in Pony League or JUNIOR PONY LEAGUE.

H & B

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASEBALL BATS



14W SAFE HIT. Finished in natural ash white and supplied in an assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths from 33" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.70**

11B BIG LEAGUER. Black finish with white tape grip. An assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Lengths range from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.30**

130S SPECIAL SAFE HIT. Turned from ash, with rich dark maroon finish and natural white handle. Patterned after original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to the carton of one dozen, assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $2.30**

9 LEADER. Natural finish. Assorted famous sluggers' models. Assorted lengths, from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

DISPLAY ASSORTMENT

BASEBALL • LITTLE LEAGUE • SOFTBALL

LOUISVILLE NO. 500 BAT ASSORTMENT

with 18 Bats
is shipped with a hard hitting
FLOOR DISPLAY CARTON

Contains:

6 BASEBALL BATS — One each of models 125 Flame Tempered, 125S Flame Tempered 150S, 140S, 130S and 9.

4 SOFTBALL BATS — One each of models 100W, 54, 52H and 50.

8 LITTLE LEAGUE BATS — Two each of models 125LL, 125J and J2. One each of models 125BB and JL.

All these bats are illustrated under their proper numbers elsewhere; shipping weight, 35 pounds per unit. . **$51.95**

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER and H & B

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOFTBALL BATS

125L LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "VENUS" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT — POWERIZED. For girl hitters. A small-barreled bat with gradual taper to a small grip. Natural white finish northern white ash. One dozen in carton, 33" length; shipping weight, 20 pounds..... **Each $3.50**

102 LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "SWING KING" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models of first quality ash and/or hickory. Oil Tempered and finished in saddle brown. Packed one dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds..... **Each $2.90**

100W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "DART" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models. Turned from high quality ash and/or hilckory. Natural white finish and Oil Tempered. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds..... **Each $2.90**

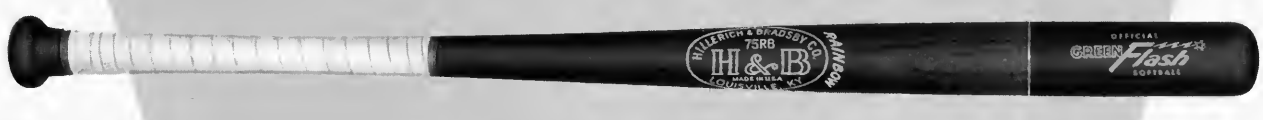
300C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "MARS" OFFICIAL "SLOW-PITCH" SOFTBALL BAT. Ash and/or hickory finished in ebony. White tape grip. (New maximum size — 2¼" in diameter). Packed one dozen to carton 6/32" and 6/33". Shipping weight 22 pounds..... **Each $2.90**

56 It's a Louisville "TITANTIC" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Natural finish. Ash and/or hickory. Green zapon grip. One dozen assorted models in carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 22 pounds..... **Each $2.20**

54 It's a Louisville "JET POWER" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted models turned from ash and/or hickory. Brown finish and black zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds..... **Each $2.20**

75 RB RAINBOW ASSORTMENT

75RB H & B RAINBOW ASSORTMENT OF "RED FLASH," "GREEN FLASH" AND "BLUE FLASH" SOFTBALL BATS. An assortment of softball models finished in bright red, green and blue with gold branding. Solid white tape grip. Four bats of each finish to each carton of one dozen, 6/31" and 6/32" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds..... **Each $2.80**



LOUISVILLE SLUGGER and H & B

SOFTBALL BATS

54L *It's a Louisville* **"SWATTER" OFFICIAL GIRLS' MODEL.** Natural white finish ash with blue zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 33" length; shipping weight, 21 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

52H **"RANGER" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Turned from ash and/or hickory and finished in ebony. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.90**

51H **"TRU-HIT" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Turned from ash and/or hickory; maroon finish and gray zapon grip. Assorted models. One dozen to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.70**

50 **"WALLOPER" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Brown finish. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.35**

RECREATION AND PLAYGROUND BATS

These newly developed models were specially designed to fill the need for all-purpose bats in Recreation and Playground play.

RC5 **LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL "RECREATION" BAT.** Natural ash finish. Blue foil branding. White tape grip. One dozen in carton. All bats single length (28", 29", 30", 31", or 32") of your choice. Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

PL10 **OFFICIAL PLAYGROUND BAT.** An assortment finished in Red, Blue, and Green (4 of each color to the dozen) with gold foil branding. White tape grip. One dozen in carton — assorted models only, 28" to 32". Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

02 **CRACKERJACK BAT.** Small boy's bat. Golden finish, burn branded. Three dozen in carton, 28" length only. Shipping weight, 45 pounds ..... **Each $1.00**

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Surfing Safety

A FIVE-DAY safety workshop for surfers was held in March by the Beach Lifeguard Division of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. The pilot program, approved by the National Surfing Association, presented beginning surfers with information on the courtesy and safety of the popular sport. Sessions were held in a special surfing area at Isidore B. Dockweiler Beach State Park (Playa del Rey). Five 90-minute workshops were held every day beginning at 9AM. *(See also Page 210.)*

According to Myron F. Cox, beach lifeguard chief, a third of the major injuries at municipal beaches are caused by surfing accidents. Because of this, the workshop included instruction on beach rules and how to safely operate a surfboard in water. The safety program stressed correct procedure on carrying the board, paddling, and takeoff on a wave. Both land-practice and water demonstrations were utilized by instructors. In addition, there was instruction on the growth and history of surfing.

Big Firsts

As New Jersey marks its three hundredth birthday the state can view with pride the recreation achievements of Essex County which boasts a number of "firsts." The Essex County Park Commission was the first in the nation and Branch Brook Park was the country's first county park. The first publicly operated golf course in New Jersey was in Essex County's Weequahic Park. The county's Japanese cherry blossom display is the largest in the country *(see cover of* RECREATION, *May 1963)* and the fall chrysanthemum show dates back to the turn of the century.

Monument Fountain Contest

MONTREAL has launched a $25,000 competition for design of monuments and fountains to beautify twenty public spaces throughout the metropolis. Organization of the contest was entrusted to the parks department under a bylaw passed at a special session of the city council. The contest is open to every Canadian citizen and calls for designs of monuments, fountains, and other decorative elements in a water setting that will honor some person deceased connected with Montreal history by birth, work, or some event. No single monument is to cost more than $20,000 and a contestant may enter as many designs as he wishes.

The project was suggested by a number of businessmen's associations in various parts of Montreal and these will be represented on the contest committee. Business enterprises are also being invited to sponsor individual projects once the designs have been selected. Their generosity will be recognized with bronze plaques on the monuments.

City in Flower

A FLOWER GARDEN competition for its tenant groups of the New York City Housing Authority was a huge success last year and will be repeated. Last year, when the event was held for the first time, more than a thousand tenants from 104 groups in sixty-six developments entered the competition. The event is open to such groups as tenants' associations, senior citizen clubs, good neighbor clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, mothers' clubs, and others.

Areas of approximately 250 to 300 square feet are made available to groups in which to cultivate their gardens. A panel of outstanding horticulturists will judge the winners on the basis of design, planting, and cultivation. This year's judging will take place during the week of August 17 and the winners will be announced the following week.

"Last year, competitors ranged in age from six to seventy," says William Reid, authority chairman. "Many of the tenants who competed had never before enjoyed the pleasure of cultivating a garden and we anticipate that many more will join in this year." Last year, Mayor Robert Wagner honored winners in a special City Hall ceremony. Sixteen groups received trophies while twelve others earned honorable mention certificates.

It's spring and the voices of park and recreation conferences are heard across the land! Last year the New Jersey Recreation and Parks Society presented the National Recreation Association with a check for $450, the proceeds from the society's conference in Asbury Park. Seen above, left to right, Dick Rodda, Teaneck, conference program chairman; Richard Westgate, NRA Middle Atlantic District representative; Donald Joyce, Tenafly, society president (now on NRA staff); and Frank Sabino, Plainfield, chairman of conference exhibits.

TO BETTER ADVANTAGE

New ways of extendi

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Ed Johnson, Recreation Director, Pendleton, Oregon.

WHEN the Pendleton, Oregon, Recreation Department invited seventy-one youngsters from a nearby Indian agency to participate in its summer program, it got more than it bargained for. Pendleton, with a population of fifteen thousand, is known as the "Round-Up Capital of the World." It is located in the northeastern corner of the state and has a large Indian population nearby at Mission where the Umatilla Indian Agency is located.

The program got its start when representatives from the agency got in touch with the city recreation director concerning the feasibility of including forty to fifty Indian youngsters in the city's recreation program, on an experimental basis, to help the youngsters make better use of their leisure time during the summer months. The two agency representatives, Louis Breuninger and Alvin R. Zephier, were then invited to attend the March 1963 meeting of the Pendleton Recreation and Parks Commission to outline a possible program. Mr. Breuninger indicated that monies were available for transportation, meals, and supervision of the boys and girls taking part in the program. He also mentioned that the agency would be willing to purchase various sports equipment for the recreation department in lieu of any charges for admission to the swimming pool. The commission extended an invitation for the Indian youngsters to participate in the 1963 summer program. The details were then to be worked out between Mr. Zephier and the recreation director.

The program lasted four weeks, from June 17 through July 12, and was held Monday through Friday from 10:00AM to 4:00PM. Two supervisors provided by the agency attended a two-day leaders' workshop in order to become familiar with the outlined summer program and department policies.

At the April 1 meeting of the recreation and parks commission, a progress report was made outlining the plans for the summer. A supplies list had been made out, and the recreation department was to receive equipment which included fiberglass bows, arrows, bowstrings, targets, stands, shooting tabs, target faces, armguards, basketballs, inflating pump, checkers, chess, checkerboards, dominoes, soccerballs, volleyballs, footballs, tennis rackets, tennis balls, and tennis nets. Not included in the supplies drawn up prior to the opening of the program, but later donated to the recreation program, were softballs, softball bats, badminton sets, and croquet sets.

The program was highly beneficial for both parties concerned. The recreation department was in a position to offer three or four additional activities to the summer program thanks to the excellent equipment provided by the agency. On the other hand, many Indian youngsters were given the opportunity to come into Pendleton from the surrounding areas to have fun in the community's new fifty-meter, Olympic-size swimming pool and also to take part in a planned parks program.

Many other Indian youngsters participated in the recreation program in other areas of the city and were not counted in this phase of the program. These boys and girls live within the city and surrounding area where transportation is not a problem and therefore did not need special arrangements.

After Pendleton's summer program was in progress, word got around that the activities were fun and additional youngsters were interested in taking part. Instead of the forty to fifty registrations expected, seventy-one youngsters from the Indian agency were involved in Pendleton's four-week summer program.

Areas in which seventy-one boys and girls participated were Pioneer Park, the high-school tennis courts, Memorial Armory on rainy days, and the swimming pool. Transportation was available from the reservation to Pioneer Park in the morning where attendance was taken and activities were planned for the day. The bus would then leave and return at 4:00PM. The boys and girls were then free to choose the activity and join the programs which were already in progress at one of the four areas previously mentioned. It took approximately an hour and a half to two hours to pick up the boys and girls over a forty-five to fifty mile area.

Pioneer Park was chosen as the assembly point and major activity area for the following reasons:

Transportation. It was located close to the swimming pool so the boys and girls could easily walk back and forth between the two areas as they chose.

Leadership. The playground leader was well acquainted with her responsibilities, having been employed in that area for four years, and was well liked by all of the youngsters.

Attendance. An average of sixty-five to seventy neighborhood boys and girls attended playground activities at this facility daily. The average daily attendance of the Indian youngsters in this phase of the program was thirty-five out of seventy-one registered.

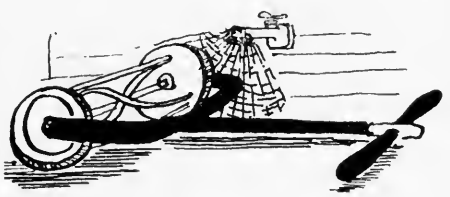
DURING the first two weeks, programing consisted mostly of playground events, arts and crafts, and recreational swimming. The second two weeks included such specialized programs as swim lessons, archery lessons, and tennis instruction. The boys and girls were tested for swimming abilities prior to registration in the instruction program and then placed in appropriate sessions.

At the conclusion of the program, an evaluation was sent to the Indian agency covering some of the points to be improved upon for any program that might take place in future years. No incidents were recorded during the program to mar the effectiveness. Both agencies were definitely convinced the experiment in a jointly sponsored recreation program was so successful that its continuance is almost a certainty in the coming years. Pendleton is now planning an expanded program for this year. The Indian youngsters certainly had an exciting summer, and Pendleton welcomed the opportunity to accept them into its program.

A MOWING RESPONSIBILITY

William J. Pacifico, Director of Parks and Recreation, Pico Rivera, California.

THE CITY COUNCIL in Pico Rivera, a community of fifty thousand in Los Angeles County, is continuously seeking ways to keep the cost of city government down and taxes from going up. Four of the city's parks are located adjacent to local schools and the council found that the city and the school district were duplicating effort by sending separate mowing crews to the same location weekly. The city crews mowed up to the property line in the "middle" of the park and the school crew finished the job. The taxpayers were paying for two pieces of equipment, two crews, and extra travel time to do the job.



The city council and the school board met to consider combining the mowing responsibility. The farsightedness of both resulted in the city undertaking the mowing responsibility of all public grounds within the city. The school district is billed periodically for the actual time consumed for its portion of the operation. The city's five-gang mower was ideal to handle the additional workload. Duplication of travel time, equipment, and labor were eliminated.

In another instance, the city's need for a park site in a certain area was satisfied by a joint-power agreement to develop five acres of unused school land for park purposes. The contract provided for a sharing of the development cost and the school agreed to handle grounds maintenance with district employes. The school maintenance crew graded both properties, installed automatic sprinklers throughout, and seeded the grounds. Both agencies paid their proportionate share of this development, which resulted in considerable savings.

Still another example where both agencies cooperated for a local need was when the school district allowed a temporary classroom building of eighteen hundred square feet, no longer needed for education purposes, to be used for recreation. The building was released to the city as a community recreation building with each agency investing $2,000 for rehabilitation. A portion of the schoolgrounds at this same site was later developed by the city as a children's play area and a small picnic area. In this venture, the city saved the expense of a new building, and the surrounding community gained another recreation facility.

Another cooperative venture between the school district and the city is the after-school and summer vacation programs on school playgrounds. At present, the Pico Rivera Park and Recreation Department is responsible for the staffing, supplies, supervision, payroll, and program planning. The school district pays for half the direct cost of schoolgrounds. The school district also turns the high-school swimming pool over to the city during the summer months for community recreation. As most swim pools are normally not self-sustaining, both agencies share the summertime losses or the revenues. Other areas of city-school cooperation are the rental of school buses by the city for community recreation purposes, and the use of the City Park Building for adult education classes and many youth education programs.

Pico Rivera is a city with a strong thirst for cooperation and economy, and the city is fortunate in having a school district with this same philosophy. Both agencies have realized savings of money, time, and labor through their continued effort to eliminate the duplication of services so prevalent in public agencies today. Both city and school district have the same goals: "A better citizen in today's world. ➤

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DEDICATED TO YOUTH

David L. Dugan, President, Athens, Georgia Youth Service Council.

A NUMBER of agencies and organizations are dedicated to serving the youth of Athens, a northeast Georgia community of forty thousand. In addition to its recreation and parks department, Athens has a YMCA, one of the oldest established in this part of the country; a YWCA; a chapter of the Boys Club of America; and active Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups. Athens is also the home of the University of Georgia with nearly ten thousand students. However, the recreation and parks department found there was not much communication among the leadership of these agencies. Here were people dedicating their lives to the youth of their community, yet having little or nothing to do with others who had the same professional dedication, but operated under a number of different banners.

Early in 1963, the recreation and parks department invited the directors of these groups to a round-table discussion. Along with the leaders of the aforementioned organizations, invitations were also extended to the Clarke County Board of Education's administrative staff, the Athens Ministerial Association, and the PTA President's Council. All accepted. The initial get-together was a dinner meeting hosted by the Athens Recreation and Parks Department. At this first session, it was decided to form an organization and conduct monthly sessions. The group chose the Athens Youth Service Council for its name.

At the following session it was decided to find out how youngsters in junior and senior high schools spent their leisure hours in organized activities. Through the cooperation of the school system and the PTA, a survey was conducted in the public schools. The high number of students in 4-H work led the council to invite the county agent into the youth service group.

Membership on the Youth Service Council was held to ten leaders who had accessibility to virtually every youngster in town. The next step was to set up objectives. Many recommendations were offered with the following being accepted:

- Determine the number of school children taking part in organized leisure-time activities.
- Locate areas which have generally weak participation and determine cause.
- Establish code of ethics for youth leaders.
- Establish or recommend code of ethics for parents.
- Constantly evaluate organized programs in operation.
- Develop an awareness of the programs of the various agencies in order to help place children in an environment most satisfactory to their well-being.
- Meet with groups, in whole or in part, to discuss youth, youth programs, and youth agencies.
- Encourage, sustain, or develop moral values among youth of our community.
- Inquire, investigate, and make known the problems of youth unique in our area.
- Develop public awareness of youth problems which might be alleviated in organized programs.
- Coordinate major programs among organizations.
- Develop public awareness of youth activities.
- Give recognition to deserving individuals and agencies.

The amount of information exchanged at council meetings and the cooperation and coordination among the groups has been immeasurable. Communication and understanding have kept the Youth Service Council strong, and the youth of Athens are the richer from its efforts.

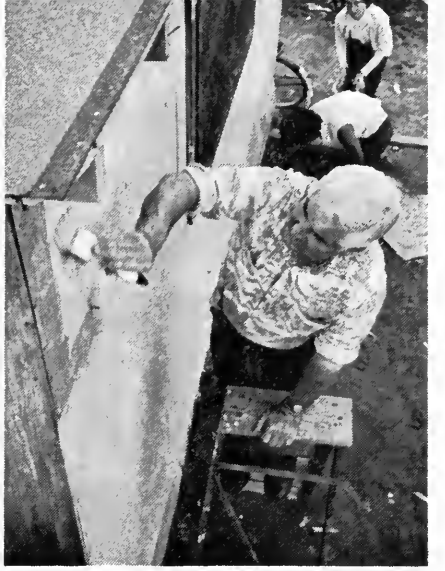
LEADERSHIP BY ASSOCIATION

George Kormos, Director of Recreation, Sudbury, Ontario.

MANY thousands of recreation dollars are saved in Sudbury, Ontario, each year through a planned program of population participation in the operation and maintenance of the city's forty-seven recreation areas. In 1961, the Sudbury Recreation Committee, a body of seven appointed citizens working directly under the city council, set down a policy that no playground area would receive recreation services unless a playground association is formed and an agreement signed with the committee. The agreement is an undertaking by the playground association to provide leadership and assistance in maintaining the playground and playground programs; in other words, the recreation committee helps those neighborhoods that help themselves.

The policy has produced results. At the present time, there are twenty-nine active playground associations in operation. They represent some six thousand citizen members who pay an annual family membership fee of one dollar. When the idea was first proposed there were some reservations as to the reaction it might bring. There were no complaints; in fact, at a meeting of association leaders, support for the policy was unanimous. When Sudbury's official plan was adopted by the council, it set out thirty-eight neighborhoods in the city, each with playground facilities. The recreation committee is following the plan and will recognize one playground association from each. Future development of the city may see more than one playground operated by each association.

Since the original policy was established it has been extended to make services and facilities available to a tennis club, archery club, canoe club, and a little theater guild, in return for the same considerations. It has encouraged more interest and assistance from service clubs. The Sudbury Richelieu Club, for example, has embarked on a five-year program of purchasing $4,000 worth of playground equipment annually.



Volunteers at work. Sudbury's Churchill Playground fieldhouse gets a new look via a paint job.

When the Ontario Municipal Board joined together the city of Sudbury, the township of McKim and the west half of the township of Neelon on January 1, 1960, the new city found itself with a population of seventy-eight thousand people living in some fifty-two square miles. While this presented problems for all departments of civic government, the integration of recreation facilities was a large one for the recreation committee. The committee found itself with twenty-one more playgrounds, a staff of four, and a budget of $98,000.

In 1961 the staff was increased to six, and city council allotted $115,000 to operate the recreation department; in 1962, it allotted $130,000. The task of providing adequate services for so many playgrounds over such a large area left the committee with little alternative but to set out drastic policies. The city would have to double its present recreation budget for sufficient staff to provide the basic needs handled by the playground association. To provide all of the services rendered by these volunteers would mean a budget three times as large.

The operation of Sudbury's thirty year-round playgrounds is made possible only through the work provided by the playground associations. Some misconceptions persist about the operation of the Sudbury playground associations. The recreation department provides only the basic facilities and materials necessary to operate. It is the responsibility of parents in the associations to conduct the actual program. The fact that Sudbury does have so many active associations rather alters the financial situation of the operation of its playgrounds. For example, the recreation budget during 1962 totalled $130,000; the average spent by each association ranged between $600 and $1,400 for the operation of its program. This reflects an immediate saving of some $25,000 to $35,000 on the operation of playgrounds. Of course, this is not a true picture of the whole contribution by the volunteer associations. In addition, they erect buildings, maintain grounds, coach and manage teams, and organize many activities for the youngsters. Without the assistance of the four thousand to five thousand parents who from time to time through the year provide their time and effort the program contained would have to be drastically reduced. #

• For other examples of community action to develop and expand recreation programs and facilities see "A Third Dimension," **Recreation**, June 1963; "Starting from Scratch," April 1963; "Getting Community Support for a Master Park Plan," December 1962; "Youth Serves the Community," November 1962; "Citizen Action Achieves Results," February 1961; "In-Service Training for Volunteers," October 1961; "Teens in Training," December 1961; "A Community Cooperative Project," January 1960; "Growth of a Weed Patch," June 1960; "A Deeper Look at Volunteers," October 1960; "Teenage Motives," November 1960. —Ed.

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RESEARCH BRIEFS

Tort Liability

A STUDY of tort liability of Pennsylvania municipalities for public park and recreation services was conducted in 1960 by Joseph John Birmingham in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree at Pennsylvania State University. Although his study was confined primarily to the State of Pennsylvania and the degree of tort liability varies from state to state, a number of the conclusions of general interest follow:

- Statutory liability has not been imposed directly on municipalities in Pennsylvania for public park or recreation services.
- Municipalities have the authority to expend public funds to insure against liability under specific and broad legislative powers.
- No statute has been enacted which absolves municipalities of liability for public park or recreation services.
- Public park and recreation services in Pennsylvania are classified by the courts as a proprietary function of municipal government. The municipality, therefore, may be held liable in damages for negligence to the same extent and in the same manner as private corporations or natural persons. Counties and townships, when providing these services, may be performing a governmental function with a greater degree of immunity from liability.
- Fees and charges for public park or recreation services do not affect the nature of the function as these services are in the proprietary category.
- A breach of duty in permitting dangerous or unwarranted conditions to exist, which result in injuries to a person or his property, may constitute negligence or nuisance.
- Municipalities providing public park and recreation services at areas and facilities under the jurisdiction of school districts, may be held liable in damages for negligence if the areas or facilities are under the exclusive control and supervision of the municipality at the time the injury occurs.
- When a municipality and school district jointly provide supervision at such areas or facilities during the time an injury occurs, the municipality may be held liable in damages for negligence, providing the proximate cause of the injury is on the part of the municipality's employee.
- Members of park or recreation boards or commissions and officers of park or recreation departments are not personally or individually liable for the negligent acts of the boards, commissions, or departments. Executives or other employees share this same immunity from liability.
- The results of the questionnaire study indicate fifty percent of the municipalities were insured against public liability for public park or recreation services.
- Less than fourteen percent of the departments carried accident insurance for participants in recreation activities.
- After-school and evening activities of approximately thirty-two percent of the departments were included in the accident insurance plans offered to the children of the local school district. Summer playground activities in less than twenty-three percent of the departments were included in this same plan.

The report ends with the following comment: The findings indicate that exposure to tort liability is very broad in Pennsylvania for public park and recreation services. Municipalities were held liable for negligence or nuisance in many different situations and circumstances. However, it seems advisable that park and recreation administrators consult with the municipal attorney on all matters pertaining to tort liability. Departments' procedures and policies established under the guidance of the municipal attorney and carried out by well-trained and competent administrators, leaders, and other personnel can do much to prevent possible lawsuits involving the liability of the municipality.

National Parks Research

A COMMITTEE of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, was set up in 1962 to study the natural history research needs and opportunities in the National Park Service, in particular those of the national parks. Its report, with recommendations for an expanded program of natural history research on the part of the National Park Service, has been published recently. It gives some of the historical aspects of the establishment of national parks and discusses the objectives or purposes of the National Park Service in the light of the origin of the national parks and the various acts of Congress which deal with them. The conclusion is reached that the service should first strive "to preserve and conserve the national parks with due consideration for the enjoyment by their owners—the people of the United States —of the esthetic, spiritual, inspirational, educational, and scientific values which are inherent in natural wonders. The service should be concerned with the preservation of nature, the maintenance of natural conditions, and the avoidance of artificiality."

The report stresses the importance of National Park Service research to the responsibility of administering the national parks "in accordance with the purposes for which they are or may be set aside by specific acts of Congress.

"Research by the National Park Service has lacked continuity, coordination, and depth. It has been marked by expediency rather than by long-term considerations." Specific examples are cited of problems and mismanagement arising out of lack of basic research, or lack of consultation with the research staff, and particular attention is given the precarious condition of Everglades National Park and the big trees in California. "It is inconceivable that property so unique and valuable, used by such a large number of people, and regarded internationally as one of the finest examples of our national spirit should not be provided with adequately competent research scientists in natural history

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The Park and Recreation ADMINISTRATOR

What quality of leadership must he offer today?

Garrett G. Eppley

TODAY, the park and recreation profession faces a challenge unmatched by that besetting any profession in the history of mankind. It is directly concerned with the use that the American people make of their leisure. Seven years ago the editors of *Holiday* magazine made this statement: "We now have the means, money, and products by which to achieve the fullest, richest life ever known to mankind, and we now have unprecedented time of our own, which might be the greatest gift of all. What we do with that gift will decide the quality, and the place in history, of American civilization."

In trying to envision life in America by the year 2000, when people will have two and a half times as much leisure as they have work, one wonders whether the scales will tip towards a misuse of leisure or toward its constructive use. The success of the recreation profession in meeting its challenge will depend largely on the quality of its leadership, and the administrator is the key person in this leadership. What is his image to his employes—to his community? What should it be?

The administrator should believe in his work and his profession. He should be dedicated, creative, imaginative, and personable. He should like people and should be democratic, fair, and businesslike in the operation of his department. His duties cannot be confined to his local community. He has an obligation to the profession which made his career possible. He should be active in state and national professional associations. He should cooperate with others in securing desirable state and federal legislation and in preventing bad legislation. He should work with institutions of higher learning in recruiting potential leaders for the profession and in maintaining high standards of professional preparation. He should encourage meaningful research, both inside and outside his community. A portion of his time should be available to various individuals, organizations, and agencies who seek his professional guidance. He may very well be active in service club and church activities. He will need a qualified assistant.

The administrator should be responsible for the preparation of a list of department objectives and the procedures for effecting each objective. These objectives and procedures might be supplemented by objectives and procedures for such functions as supervised playgrounds, community centers, maintenance, fees and charges, sports, music, arts and crafts, et cetera. The administrator must have a long-range plan of area acquisition, facility development, and program extension.

THE PROFESSIONAL preparation of the administrator should be commensurate with his responsibilities. It will be at least equal to that of the administrators in related professions. The shortage of personnel in the recreation profession does not justify a lowering of standards for the personnel. Although there is a shortage of teachers in the field of education, yet standards for professional preparation of the teachers are constantly being raised. Can you find an administrator who believes his position requires less ability than that required of administrators in related professions? The registration plan in Indiana requires a master's degree for the administrator with a minimum of one degree in recreation. Indiana's full-time administrators on the average meet this qualification.

The administrator should surround himself with an able staff. Certain inherited situations or regulations may make this difficult. The administrator should work toward correcting such situations. Realizing that the public tends to judge an entire organization and its operation by that portion with which it comes in contact, many administrators have initiated inservice training programs in public relations involving all employes and volunteer workers in the department. The way a person answers the telephone or receives a visitor in the office, the appearance of the office, the maintenance of areas and facilities, the quality of leadership and programs, the comments of employes on or off the job, and the type of service at the concession stands can be instrumental in winning support for the department and its program. A failure in any of these categories can lose vital support for the entire program. The able administrator will make a list of his many publics and make periodic checks as to whether he and his department have good relations with each of them.

Each new employe should be presented with a description of his job. He should be oriented in the philosophy, history, objectives, policies, and practices of the department. He should be familiar with his role in the organization, the role of his division and each of the other divisions, the role of the department in the community, and the roles of the related agencies in the community.

The administrator should encourage the professional growth of his employes. A portion of the staff meetings

DR. EPPLEY *is professor of recreation at Indiana University.*

should be devoted to pertinent literature, recreation trends, and issues facing the profession. Staff members should be encouraged to enroll in workshops and to take advanced academic work with at least a portion of their expenses paid by the department. Sabbatical leaves should be provided those staff members who wish to work for higher degrees. The Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation has such a policy.

THE ADMINISTRATOR and his staff need to enlist the cooperation of the lay citizens of the community. As budgets increase and departments grow, there is a tendency on the part of some administrators to omit the possible assistance that might be gained from the lay citizen. Volunteer service is an important recreation to the volunteer. A lay citizen who has a role to play in the department's functions becomes an active supporter of those functions. As the leisure of working people increases, many of them will become authorities in their particular hobby. An administrator can expand department programs and services by utilizing the knowledge, skills, talents, and interests of lay citizens. Among these lay citizens are the large group of retired people. Their utilization in service projects and departmental programs can be of great therapeutic value to them.

Our choreless youth leaders need responsibilities. The playground and community-center leader can delegate responsibilities to their activity participants. This experience and the experience youth can gain through work-recreation programs create in them a respect for property and a favorable attitude towards community service. They will be the leaders of tomorrow. The professional recreation leader of the future may not perform many direct leadership functions. He may very well be the trainer and supervisor of the persons he recruits from his recreation activities, his neighborhood, and his community.

The administrator should have a flair for showmanship—promoting some activities or providing some facilities which have great publicity value, something that the local citizens take pride in showing or talking about to visitors. Such are the rock gardens of Vancouver, British Columbia; the Rosarin Garden and amateur TV programs in Portland, Oregon; Oakland's Children's Fairyland, its memorial garden—with rose bushes serving as memorials to civic leaders, its creative architecture in park structures, and its slogan: a City of Beauty; Seattle's Japanese Gardens; Los Angeles' Center for the Performing Arts; Colorado Springs' playgrounds with a theme; the glass-panel recreation centers in Dallas; the beautiful lake parks in Minneapolis; Milwaukee's nature conservatory center; Chicago's large multiple-use recreation buildings; the Lincoln clubhouse and ice-skating center in Columbus, Indiana; the children's gardens in Bloomington, Indiana; the natural landscape setting of the Detroit Zoo; the illuminated park in the Canadian Niagara Park District; the Robin Hood Dell Amphitheater and the creative playground equipment in Philadelphia; and Montreal's new sports center. Vision, imagination, and some money made these facilities and programs possible.

Continued on Page 208

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IDENTIFICATION

Ernest Drapela

"Who is the person in charge of this park?"

"Please tell me which one of those persons is the recreation leader."

HAVE YOU HEARD these or similar comments in your community? What can be done to improve this lack of identification? A group of five full-time recreation staff members with the Phoenix, Arizona, Parks and Recreation Department decided to do something about this situation.

Since the department has no provisions for the acquiring or dispensing (or to enforce the wearing) of clothing for its employes, this was a "private" venture although department sanction was to be requested. After discussing the pros and cons of the subject, the group decided to adopt some type of upper-garment attire and identifying emblem to be worn strictly on a voluntary basis by any persons employed by the department's recreation division. Since assignments of recreation leaders vary with the area and with the person involved (male or female; young or old), it is important to keep in mind the need for a good selection of garments and provide for summer through winter wear. Durable, yet attractive, jackets, shirts, blouses, and sweatshirts are the essential items and it is recommended that none of these items be worn to luncheons, dinners, et cetera, if the employe goes as a department representative, since conventional dress apparel is more desirable in these instances. A quality, medium to high-priced line of nonathletic goods was recommended.

White was selected as the color for the garments for three reasons: (1) it looks the sharpest when clean; (2) it is the coolest color, an important factor when working under the Arizona sun (a black or dark color might be more desirable in a northern climate); and (3) it goes well with any color skirt, slacks, coat, hat, et cetera.

The design to use was a natural: the Phoenix bird, which would signify the city-employe affiliation (this symbol is already used by the city for vehicles, stationery, et cetera). Under the bird, in plain, easy-to-read block letters would be R-E-C-R-E-A-T-I-O-N, signifying the recreation division of the parks and recreation department.

The color selected for the design is dark green to lend the image of the park and recreation tie-in. The size of the design is a dignified three inches across so that it is not gaudy and does not project a sports team image. Finally, the garments were silk screened on the upper left part of the chest (above the pocket if there is one on the garment). Flocking was an additional cost and was not deemed necessary. A sewed-on or stitched-in design is not recommended as it can be transferred to old T-shirts, caps, et cetera, which may not be in the best interest of other staff members. An idea of the desired design was given to the department arts-and-craft specialist who made one to the specifications given.

Sales representatives for two leading lines of clothing goods responded favorably to loaning samples of their lines for the group's inspection. The prices quoted on the goods were such that, even with the cost of the silk screening, there would be an appreciable amount saved by each individual. Even though the transaction would be "private" there would be no profit made by any individual, other than the salesman, so that the employe would get the benefit of the savings. A wide-enough selection of garments is needed to suit most tastes; however, if the selection is too wide the purpose can be lost through lack of similarity. (It is important to be aware that small details, such as pockets or no pockets, short or long zippers, short or long sleeves, have an effect on the price of the garments.)

At the next recreation-division staff meeting the samples were displayed and orders were taken for those interested. Up to four weeks were allowed for delivery of the garments; the silk screen-

ing was then done locally. Provisions have been made to reorder goods at anytime for both old and new employes.

WITH THE GROUNDWORK thus established the group was able to challenge the three main disadvantages usually raised when such a project comes up for consideration:

- It would criticize present wear of recreation leaders. Since the idea was conceived and supported by the leaders themselves, this criticism was not valid; also it was strictly voluntary.
- It destroys individualism. Resticting the apparel to only upper garments leaves plenty of room for individualism in clothing preferences. A good selection of garments also refutes this criticism.
- Regimentation. This may be answered in the same way as the above point.

The advantages of the project are many and significant:

Status. There is a sense of pride and professionalism on the part of the leaders in their occupation.

Appearance. Properly worn garments with a symbol affixed look neat.

Wear and Tear. Everyday clothing looks nice but takes quite a beating.

Cost. As mentioned previously, the garments were purchased at less than retail prices.

Identity. Persons visiting parks or playgrounds can easily identify a person employed there. Recreation leaders feel an esprit de corps.

Image. It creates a lasting impression upon minds of some individuals in their concept of a recreation leader.

Discipline. The very presence of such attire lessens potential discipline problems.

Tax Deduction. Garments purchased for employment that display a symbol of the employment are tax deductible.

Prestige. The garment lends an aura of distinction to the recreation leader; the leader is more apt to avoid any unwise actions in consideration of his reputation.

These garments have been very popular among Phoenix's part-time workers, more popular among the younger employes than the older. Women workers order more and a wider range of garments in accordance with their discriminating tastes. Approximately three-fourths of the recreation staff, below the supervisory level, now have at least one garment. The initial order was for forty garments and there have since been reorders. The garments have not been worn long enough to assess their long-range value, but the leaders express pleasure in having them and it seems to put a little more zest in their job.—MR. DRAPELA *is a recreation supervisor for the Phoenix, Arizona, Parks and Recreation Department.*

ARE YOU A SPORT SHIRT PROFESSIONAL?

James A. Peterson

ARE your sport shirts and sneakers showing? How do you dress when attending meetings and public events? Have you ever worn a sport shirt to work and been embarrassed when called to an important luncheon to find that you are the only one without coat and tie?

Do "clothes make the man" as clothing manufacturers would have us believe? Our friendly philosophers and writers of wit in years gone by give us little solace. R. Greene said, "The hood makes not the monk, nor the apparel the man," and Ben Franklin countered with "Eat to please yourself, but dress to please others." And someone came up with this little ditty, "An ape's an ape, a varlet's a varlet, though they be clad in silk and scarlet." To balance these profound statements, we find that Trollope said, "He is the best dressed whose dress no one observes."

There is a correlation between the way we, as recreation and park professionals, dress and the "image" the public has of our office. We talk a great deal, among ourselves at least, about being "professionals." We contend that there already exists an advanced body of knowledge that requires of us specific training and experience in order to provide adequate recreation and park services for communities, agencies, industries, churches, private clubs, and ad infinitum. This contention is supported by the more than sixty colleges and universities offering major curricula in the various specialities of our profession.

HOW CAN wearing a shirt and tie help our profession accomplish what we would like it to do in our lifetime? In a way, I am making a pitch for conformity, a conformity in dress that will help identify us as a group respected for its knowledge and competency. True, clothes alone will not make you respected or even well thought of, for some of the very best extortionists, arsonists, and criminals of all kinds were well dressed. However, if you are not aware of what you and your staff look like in public, you are handicapping your ability to do an effective job. Just as a football uniform will make a player feel like part of the team, appropriate dress for all your staff members will help make them part of the recreation and park team.

How far down the line of authority should this business of appropriate dress go? Top men only, supervisors, recreation leaders, maintenance crew? Obviously, it must extend through the supervisory levels. However, in a profession where we deal with people at all levels of supervision, we could help our cause immeasurably by making available to those under the supervisory level an adequate uniform for their work.

Of course, some departments already do this in varying degrees. When you think of a ranger naturalist for example, you invariably conjure up a picture of an extremely knowledgeable, clean-shaven, well-dressed man ready to serve the public. Is it impossible for us to ask for and demand that all emloyes

create such an impression? I know of several industries whose employes are never seen in public yet who wear clean uniforms daily. Apparently these companies have found them advantageous, with salutory effect on morale, efficiency, and safety. Those of us in public service can learn a lot from private industry. We do our departments an injustice when we permit our staffs to be seen in anything except appropriate dress for the job they are doing.

WHAT IS APPROPRIATE dress for the variety of positions found in the recreation and park field? Clothes, like music, find some reason for existence in mores, tradition, and customs. What may be perfectly acceptable dress in the Southwest may not be so in the Northwest. With this in mind I offer the following suggestions.

Administrators through supervisory level. Shirt, tie, coat in most instances. The short-sleeve shirt with tie seems acceptable in warmer climates and during the summer in cooler areas.

Specialists in dance, crafts, et cetera. Practically all specialists have a dress appropriate to their speciality such as leotards and smocks. However, when these same people leave the gym and the classroom, they should dress as the supervisor above.

Maintenance, custodians, caretakers. A simple uniform of work slacks and shirt, possibly decorated with the department emblem, would do wonders for these workers.

De Cervantes said, "Naked came we into the world, and naked must we depart from it." But in the meantime, let's dress it up!—MR. PETERSON *is superintendent of recreation in Evansville, Indiana.*

• For further material on uniforms and attire, see "Uniform Outfits for Leaders" by Virginia Musselman, **Recreation**, April 1960.—Ed.

PRIZE WINNERS IN PLAYGROUND ESSAY CONTEST

College students write of their summer experience

Summer playground leaders in the Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington, told about their exciting and profitable experience in essays submitted in a district contest.

First prize of $10.00 went to Twenty-year-old Carolyn Rollefson, a Stanford University student. She wrote: "To some adults, the word 'play' means idleness. Children, however, treat play with respect. They formally ring a doorbell to ask, 'Can Johnny come out to play?' They recognize play as a basic necessity and pleasure of life.

"As a summer playground leader, this wholehearted interest in play constantly delights me. Children are eager to learn new games and skills because they have fun. I am eager to teach them because such activities instill ideals of good sportsmanship, as well as practice in getting along with others. Summer play is the child's full-time occupation, recreation, and education. Thus, the playground leader occupies a central position in the child's life. A leader's good influence can last a lifetime."

Second prize of $5.00 went to eighteen-year-old Lynda Hofstad, a student at Washington State University in Pullman. She wrote: "For an exciting and profitable summer vacation, I have been a playground leader at one of the local public parks. The transfer from an adult world at the state university to a children's world in a small section of my hometown is a satisfying change. With the enthusiasm and creativeness of each child, I was challenged to provide him with activities that would both broaden his scope of knowledge and especially ensure a recreative visit to the playground. I was rewarded by seeing the happiness and growth in skills in the children."

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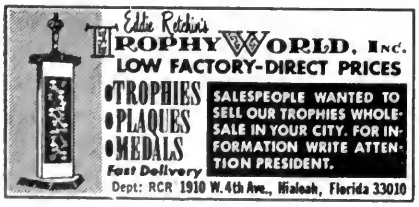
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ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

KEEP CREATIVITY ALIVE

DON'T cheat children of their creative birthright! It is important for leaders to understand how to foster the creative process in very young children. The main problem in this regard is grownups! It seems that on viewing the child's creative puppet or other art work, the leader frequently asks, "What is it?" If a child's art is going to be named, it should come from him voluntarily. Another point is that the leader should not correct, admonish, or say "Do it this way." It is best in drawing, coloring, or painting, to leave the child, as much as possible, to his own devices, and, when finished, not confuse the issue with exaggerated praise. When coloring mimeographed birds or flowers, which are part of a nature project, correct colors should be used for identification purposes for this is something apart from the creative process under discussion.

Playground leaders "lead" in the creative phase of their work by showing interest and providing a variety of materials not always found at school or at home. This could include both creative and mimeographed puppets. In regard to coloring within lines, as in a mimeographed puppet, some authorities feel that this in dangerous to a child's creative development. This is not necessarily so, IF in addition, the child has plenty of opportunity to draw "his own way" on large pieces of paper. This early scribbling, drawing, and coloring forms the foundation for a mature person's taste, and, if denied this early free experimentation, there will be no basis later on which to build his taste.

An interesting point is that a young child's drawing is not art but *reality*. He is portraying the world as *he* sees it. What he enjoys is the rhythmic activity, and, so for this age, drawing is a motor experience. Colors for the very young should be a treat and their lovely line drawings should not be drowned in color; so, when drawing, encourage them to use one color or pen or pencil. This does not apply to coloring within lines. If thoughtful leaders, parents, and teachers do not provide the right opportunities, the machines of our age, along with the dreamlike quality of movies and TV, can wither away creativity in our children.—VIRGINIA CLARK, *Supervisor of Drama, Puppetry, Music, Long Beach, California.*

ARTYFACTS

• If a glue, such as Elmer's, is used for tissue-paper mosaic, use half glue and half water. Stir thoroughly. This keeps the glue from drying too fast and still adheres well.—CARITA BUNNELL, *Assistant Recreation Director, Pocatello, Idaho.*

• Steel squares and other engraved metal rules often become difficult to read as they get used and worn. For easier reading, rub a crayon across the markings. Select one in a contrasting color. Then wipe off with a flat pad of cloth that has been moistened with a little kerosene or turpentine. The color will be wiped off the surface but will remain in the bottom of the grooved markings.—*From* Modern Maturity.

How schools are reducing the cost of playground maintenance

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Inefficient and dangerous sand, tanbark, wood shavings, sawdust or just plain mud holes are rapidly disappearing like a bad dream. Gone are the costly replacements and recleanings which have plagued schools since playgrounds began.

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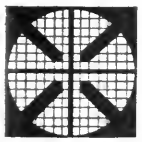


DIGEST

MAKE YOUR OWN SAFETY SIDESHOW

Robert L. Meyer

SAFETY can be as much of a challenge as danger. You can prove it by making your own 35MM slideshow with an accident prevention theme. Your child actors, scenery, and subject matter are right at hand. The streets and sidewalks around your center, for example, are convenient background for a slideshow on "How to Ride a Bike." You might inspect your community for high-hazard areas and then produce a show on "Dangerous Places to Play." Tackle a uinversal headache with a slideshow on "Safe Practices in the Parking Lot."

"But," you say, "I'm no photographer." Admittedly, the 35MM camera is more complicated than your own box camera, and, of course, there is more to taking color slides than just aiming and pressing a button. Nevertheless, most of the people who are afraid to tackle 35MM pictures simply don't realize that the job is really no more difficult than giving a home permanent.

Obviously, your first requirement is a camera. So beg, borrow, or buy a simple 35MM outfit. You will find that the standard 35MM camera differs from a box model in several ways. To begin with, the film comes in a cartridge rather than a paper-covered roll. The method of loading the cartridge differs from camera to camera, so be sure to have someone show you how to load the one you'll be using. There are three variables in 35MM photography—shutter, aperture, and focus. When you use a box camera, all of these variables are already fixed, but with more versatile photographic equipment, you must set each of them yourself.

The shutter setting governs the amount of light that reaches the film by determining the length of time the shutter is allowed to remain open. The light is further controlled by the size of the lens opening, the aperture, which works very much like the pupil of your eye: A wide opening admits more light; a small, pinpoint opening lets in less. The focus, which determines the sharpness of your picture, is controlled by varying the distance from lens to film according to the distance between your subject and the camera.

All this may sound somewhat complicated, but you can make it much easier for yourself by planning a slideshow that uses outdoor pictures only. When you do this, you make it possible to fix two of the variables—shutter and aperture—and then forget them. If, for example, you use Kodachrome II, the most popular and universally available 35MM film, just set the shutter at 1/100th of a second and the aperture at f/8 and take all your pictures with this setting. Then you need worry only about the focus. And here you are fortunate because the 35MM camera has a great "depth of focus." This makes it easy to take sharp pictures, even if you make a mistake. For instance, if you estimate the distance between you and your subject at twelve feet and it is actually nine or fifteen feet, your pictures will probably come out sharp and clear anyway.

WITH the mechanical details out of the way, you're ready to think about a "shooting script." The professionals plan their slideshows on story-cards and it's a good idea for you to follow their example. Use a four-by-six-inch card for each slide. On the left half of the card, draw a sketch of the scene you're going to photograph. On the right side, write out a detailed description of the scene.

To show you how to go about producing a show, we have prepared a twenty-slide example on "Playground Safety." Ten of the scenes show "wrong" behavior on the playground and the other ten show children playing the safe way. Our descriptions are much briefer than the one you will use on your story-cards, for your set of cards should provide a complete script, including such things as the names of youngsters in the picture, how you want them posed and the exact location at which you are going to shoot your photo. (By the way, if you decide to use this "right-wrong" approach, be especially careful in posing the "wrong" scenes. You don't want to have a child hurt making a safety film—it's hard to keep that kind of accident out of the newspapers.)

A suggested playground safety slideshow might show:

1. Drinking Fountain

Wrong: Boy is bent over fountain, drinking. Another youngster is playfully pushing his head down on fountain: other boys are scuffling nearby.

Right: Boy is drinking at fountain. Other children are standing in line, waiting their turn.

2. Swings

Wrong: Girl is swinging. Two other

MR. MEYER *is editorial director of the National Safety Council and an experienced amateur photographer who has produced home-made slideshows. This material appeared in* Safety Education, *November 1963 and is used with permission.*

With a little practice and patience, even the rank amateur can turn out a creditable slideshow with subjects to be found on your local playgrounds.

girls are walking behind the swing, oblivious to danger.

Right: Girl is swinging. One of the other girls is gently guiding her companion out of the path of the swing.

3. Swings

Wrong: Boy is swinging, standing on swing seat.

Right: Boy is swinging, seated.

4. Teeterboards

Wrong: The heavier child has pushed his end down so that it has bumped the ground. His partner is held high in the air on the other side.

Right: The heavier child has stopped his end short of the ground. His partner on the other end is held only slightly higher.

5. Slide

Wrong: Two youngsters are crawling up the slide while a third is at the top, ready to come down.

Right: One child is coming down the slide while another waits his turn at top.

6. Playground

Wrong: Three boys are playing marbles. Fragments of a broken bottle are near their play area.

Right: Boys are standing with a teacher pointing out broken glass to her.

7. Monkeybars

Wrong: A boy is hanging by his knees from one of the bars.

Right: Several children are climbing upright on bars.

8. Bicycle Stand

Wrong: Girl is riding her bike through a crowded playground area to get to the bicycle rack.

Right: Girl is walking her bike toward the rack.

9. Ball Games

Wrong: Boys are playing three-cornered catch in the midst of the apparatus area.

Right: Boys have moved their game to an empty corner of the playground, away from apparatus.

10. Jump Rope

Wrong: Group of girls are playing jump rope in the middle of the path that leads to drinking fountain.

Right: Girls are jumping rope in a spot where they won't be in anyone's way.

ONCE the storycards are finished, you're ready to take your pictures. Be sure to purchase enough film to take at least two shots of each scene. That way you'll be fairly certain of getting one that is usable. When you take the pictures, avoid the common amateur's error—that of moving too far away from the subject. Try to fill the entire film area with the picture you want. Don't include extraneous scenery; it can do nothing but diminish the impact of your photo.

Get your "actors" to relax so you'll have natural looking pictures. Although teenagers tend to be a bit self-conscious before a camera and may need some coaching at first, elementary-schoolers usually can be quickly put at ease. A good trick is to have your subjects in motion and talking to each other as you take the photos. The movement puts their bodies into relaxed positions, and talking makes their faces appear animated and natural—that's the whole idea behind the photographer's command to "Say Cheese." (Don't worry about motion blurring your picture. The setting of 1/100th of a second is fast enough to stop any normal movement, even that of a child running toward you.)

All the photos for your show probably can be taken in a single afternoon. When developed, you'll have a safety lesson on slides that can be taught again and again.

How much will it all cost? Contrary to what you may think, 35MM photography is not expensive. You can produce finished slides for $.15 to $.20 a piece. Our "Playground Safety" show, for example, would require two cartridges of twenty-exposure film, and total cost for film and development would run under $8.00.

The cost is low, but the dividends are very high. Just consider the excellent learning experiences that go along with making your slideshow: At the very beginning, you involve your pupils as coproducers. They can help choose the safety topic for the show and make the script outline. When the actual shooting takes place, they become the cast and act out the safety lessons. Finally, they can write and deliver the commentary that will accompany the slides.

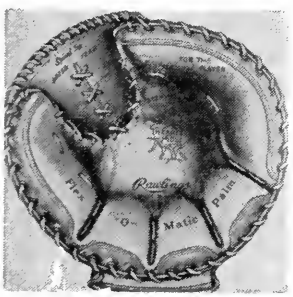
Think about giving 35MM slides a try. You'll be surprised at the ease with which you, a rank amateur, can turn out a hit show every time. #

MARKET NEWS

• SQUARED OFF. A new square archery target uses *Curlex* wood fibers which literally "grab" an arrow as it penetrates and self-heal as the arrow is withdrawn. The breaking and cutting of material which normally accompanies an arrow's penetration into all other materials is virtually eliminated by the new engineering process.

The new *Precision-Pak* target is extremely convenient to the backyard archer, archery clubs, and schools since it is relatively lightweight and comes equipped with carrying straps. The square design provides twenty-seven percent more shooting area.

Along with the targets, the company manufactures a complete line of wire stands and extra burlap covers. For further information, write to the American Excelsior Corporation at 1000 North Halstead Street, Chicago 22; 900 Avenue H East, Arlington, Texas; or 8320 Canford Street, Pico Rivera, California.



• GOOD CATCH. A new, unusual construction in catchers' mitts incorporates a *Flex-O-Matic Palm*, a feature ordinarily found on fielders' gloves and first-base mitts. This allows greater flexibility and control of the large mitt for easier catching and smoother fielding. The new mitt comes in two models, both of which feature a new *Spiral Top Speed Trap Web*. For further information, write to Rawlings Sporting Goods Company, 2300 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis 66.

• THE FLEXIBLE EXECUTIVE. A new 30″-by-60″ folding table, called the *Monroe Executive* (Model E-3060), is designed for a wide range of uses. Alone, it can be used as a table desk; in multiples, as a head table or conference room table. The self-edge melamine plastic top is available in a standard pattern of imperial walnut. The continuous frame is of fourteen-gauge channel steel and finished in chrome or baked enamel. The fourteen-gauge square tubular legs are also available in baked enamel or chrome. Company's forty-page catalog contains color illustrations on the complete line of folding banquet tables, folding benches and chairs, table and chair storage trucks, risers, platforms and stages, and portable room partitions. For a copy of the 1964 Catalogue, write to the Monroe Company, 181 Church Street, Colfax, Iowa.

• GRITPROOF. Wear caused by sand and other foreign matter in the water supply is largely eliminated by two special sprinkler heads which utilize stainless steel for a permanent cap at the bottom impact area of the rotating, pop-up valve stem. This fine-grain, hard-surface, polished material practically eliminates abrasion and wear from sand, coral, and other foreign matter. The thrust bearing is of a specially compounded material. The water flow provides a natural lubrication and the bearing, like the cap, is also practically impervious to wear. For further information, write to Rain Jet Corporation, 301 South Flower Street, Burbank, California.

• A BASIC CHANGE. There has been no basic change in the design of coin-operated locker locks since their inception forty years ago. The result is that the locks are still a mishmash of multiple parts so complicated that the failure of even a minor part means sending the lock back to the factory for the attention of experts. One of the services park and recreation people have wanted for years is a method of quickly changing coin-operated locks for free service by special groups or time periods, and then a fast change-over to pay-as-use service. By an ingenious device, this can now be done with new locks designed for this specific purpose.

Another time-saving feature of the new locks is a lock cylinder which, in case of a lost key, can be instantly removed and replaced from the front of the locker without removing the locking mechanism. Replacement of the keyless cylinder is made from an onhand reserve of keyed cylinders, each with a different key code to prevent unauthorized use of any found key. The new locks are mounted inside, out of invitational view of pryout artists. For further information write to the Flxible Company, Locker Division, Loudonville, Ohio.

• BE SEATED! A new bench incorporates all the virtues of fiberglass-reinforced construction — light weight, integral color, permanence, low cost, and low maintenance—in a seating piece suitable for play areas, parks, street corners, shopping centers, or interior waiting areas. Concavity of the top provides unusual comfort, with a slight slope toward the ends to take care of rain runoff. Sculptural forms throughout gain the maximum strength from the material. Curved rim of the seat adds visual interest to a free-standing piece and creates an undulating pattern when benches are aligned.

The sculptural underbody uses compound curves to achieve structural strength and relational consistency with the top. This arch form gives tremendous bearing power to the base, with leg forms placed for maximum stability. For further information, write to Architectural Fiberglass, division of Architectural Pottery, 2020 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90034.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Specialized service for weavers is available from a veteran handweaver, designer, teacher, loom builder, and writer. He builds looms to order and also rebuilds them. He has prepared a series of weaving "notebooks" containing lessons and teaching material. Each title is built around a series of lessons in one area and constitutes a whole course on that one subject. Custom-tailored correspondence courses also available. For further information, write to Robert Fredric Heartz, Epping, New Hampshire.

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Don't let your coreopsis collapse, dahlias droop, or nasturtiums look nasty when your plants can be light-happy. Give the flowers and greenery in your indoor planters and dark corners and rooms the red and blue light they need by using **Gro-Lux** lamps. Your indoor gardeners will appreciate two brochures, **Bright Ideas for Growing House Plants and Guide to Better Plant Growth** offered by Sylvania Lighting Products, 60 Boston Street, Salem, Massachusetts.

For yachts and canoes. Surface protector for metal, fiberglass, and wood boats gives a mirror-like finish. **LeVernier's Custom Marine Gloss Surface Protector** cleans, polishes, and provides hard glass-like surface. It removes oxidation, rust, bugs, and oil stains, and stops ravages of weather. For sample and further information, write to Custom Crest Car Products, Inc., Syracuse, Indiana.

SPORTS AND FITNESS

Duo-dynamic. A former national handball champion has devised a **Resist-O-Ciser** for isometric contraction exercises which can be done solo or with a partner. This "portable gym," which weighs only two pounds, comes complete with an illustrated instruction chart of fifty-two exercises. For further information, write to Bill Lauro, 1823 East 33rd Street, Brooklyn 34, New York.

Touche and go! Fencing equipment by a man with en garde know-how: George Santelli, a champion and a teacher of champions (Olympic fencing coach). For catalogue of foils, epees, sabres, and other equipment (for right- and left-handed fencers), including electrical models, write to George Santelli, Inc., Fencing Equipment, 412 Sixth Avenue, New York 10011.

Budget build-up. Low-cost sets of nonadjustable barbells include ten barbells from twenty pounds to sixty pounds on a five-foot chrome bar; fixed dumbbells sets range from ten to thirty pounds. Low-cost racks also available. For complete specifications and prices, write Gymnastic Supply Company, 247 West Sixth Street, San Pedro, California.

FILMS

Attuned to history. Folksongs reflect the history of our nation and its enduring traditions. The second in a series of filmstrips on "Our American Heritage of Folk Music," is designed for the intermediate- through high-school levels and

presents carefully researched folksongs selected for their significance in American musical and historical development.

The six full-color filmstrips in Group 2 are entitled: "Songs of the American Revolution," "Songs of the Old South," "Songs of Pioneer Mid-America," "Songs of the Western Frontier," "Songs of the Mississippi Valley," and "Songs of the Old Southwest." They dramatize the varied aspects and conflicting patterns of life that characterized each of these significant phases of the country's development.

As an introduction, the narrator relates the story of each folksong and of the people who first sang it. Then, to the accompanying voice and guitar of Win Stracke, noted American folksinger, TV and radio personality, the words of each song appear on the screen for group singing. Original, full-color artwork illustrates each song with accurate historical settings. The accompanying records are equipped with both audible and inaudible signals for either manual or automatic frame advance. For further informaton, write to Society for Visual Education, Inc., Dept. 63-30, 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 61614.

In holiday mood. A set of six full-color filmstrips presents ingenious suggestions for holiday arts-and-crafts projects. Called **Holiday Art Activities**, the set was prepared by George Barford and Barry Moore of the Illinois State Normal University Department of Art. The six captioned filmstrips suggest art activities suitable for autumn and Thanksgiving, Christmas, Valentine's Day, Easter, Mother's Day, and Halloween. It introduces new and simple techniques and employs materials which are inexpensive, readily available, and easy to use. The projects illustrated provide numerous opportunities for children to express their creative abilities and also to learn to work together in the planning and execution of murals and party decorations. Each filmstrip in this colorful series, with captions, is priced at $5.00. The complete set of six filmstrips with captions is offered at the special price of $27.00. For further information on this and other related filmstrips, write to Society for Visual Education, Inc., Dept. S3-29, 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 61614.

Motivation for fitness. The health of America's youth is a matter of concern to parents, recreation leaders, and educators. A set of four captioned filmstrips in full color, entitled "Physical Fitness," provides materials for a physical-education program that may be carried out in the classroom, gym, or play area. Designed for primary and intermediate levels, the filmstrips present basic exercises and stunts that require no equipment, simple team games that pave the way for more elaborate sports, self-testing activities that indicate by the time consumed or points scored how the participant compares with other members of the group, and basic rhythms.

Authors of the series are Hester Beth Bland, HSD, consultant in health and physical education for the Indiana State Board of Health; Lola Lohse, MS, director, Normal College of Indiana University; and Henry A. Lohse, MS, principal of the Moorhead Elementary School in Indianapolis. Each filmstrip, in full color with captions and leader's guide, is priced at $6.00. The complete series is offered at the special price of $19.00. For further information about this or other physical-education filmstrips, write to Dept. 63-31, Society for Visual Education, 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 61614.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

Tell them about a career in recreation. The Recruitment Subcommittee of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement has prepared a script and thirty color slides entitled **A Career in Recreation** to be used in face-to-face presentations and on TV programs. It is meant to be supplemented by additional material based on your own experience and with slides showing local scenes and activities. Used this way, it will serve as the nucleus for a twenty- to thirty-minute discussion of the scope and challenge of recreation as a career. The two-by-two-inch color slides are executed in a cartoon style which will not date. They can be used over and over again for many years to come. The price for script and slides is $15.00 ($13.50 to NRA Service Affiliates and Service Associates). To order, use coupon below.

•

Tee off. A guide to golf course development and management, **Public Golf Courses** by Walter L. Cook and Roy Holland, takes a hard look at the various operational techniques, particularly in relation to profit and loss. Single copies of the thirty-six-page manual are available for $2.00 from the American Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia (ask for Management Aids Bulletin #33).

•

Expanding recreation opportunities for the non-institutionalized mentally ill and mentally retarded persons in the community was the subject of the First Indiana Institute on Therapeutic Recreation in the Community. The papers presented at the institute are now available in a 117-page manual edited by Dr. Janet R. MacLean of Indiana University. **Therapeutic Recreation in the Community** is available for $.10 (to cover postage) from the Department of Recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington.

•

In orbit. Pamphlets, booklets, charts, kits, units, pictures, bibliographies, films, filmstrips, and other materials offered free or at nominal cost by aerospace manufacturers, the airlines, government agencies, and private and professional agencies are included in **Pictures, Pamphlets and Packets**, a resource booklet available for $.25 from the National Aerospace Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

•

May it never come to pass. The author of **Recreation in a Fallout Shelter**, John F. Austin, program director of the Spartanburg, South Carolina, Parks and Recreation Department, hopes that the use of his pamphlet never becomes a reality but just in case . . . here are recreation activities and equipment for a shelter program, both family and public. Single copies of the twelve-page booklet are available in return for a self-addressed, stamped envelope from Mr. Austin, Park and Recreation Board, 260 North Church Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

•

A helping hand. The federal government has a number of programs under which the states, their political subdivisions, individuals, groups and associations may qualify for assistance in outdoor recreation. This assistance involves credit, cost-sharing, technical aid, educational services, and research. This is covered, agency by agency, in the booklet **Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation** issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior and available for $.20 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

•

How to get it across. Your public relations program and visual presentations will have telling impact if you use the suggestions and ideas in the manual **Forceful Communication through Visual Resources.** This resource book was prepared for the 8th Annual National Institute in Recreation Administration by Theodore R. Deppe, Janet R. MacLean, and Harvey R. Frye of Indiana University. Copies are available for $2.50 from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

•

According to the rules. Many amateur and non-professional organizations play baseball under professional rules which are now available (including 1964 changes) in an eighty-eight-page booklet **Official Baseball Rules** (authorized by the commissioner of baseball). Copies are available for $.50 from The Sporting News, 2018 Washington Avenue, St. Louis 63166 (also ask for list of other sports publications).

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(Please print name and address)

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New Ideas for Playgrounds

Continued from Page 180

York City Park Commissioner Newbold Morris "was glum as he studied drawings of playgrounds on stilts, on rooftops and on river barges," reports *The New York Times*. He frowned when he saw playgrounds with rollerskating courses, foul-weather shelters, medieval castles, and design themes ranging from space-age frenzy to tree-shrouded solitude." His comment on one — "That probably would last a day and a half here"—was based on the fact that New York City suffers $450,000 a year in willful damage in park property.

Regardless of practicability for cities like New York, a contest and an exhibit like this is a tremendous spur to students, on whom will fall the responsibility for planning the play areas of the future. Perhaps such contests and exhibits have still another result—that of jolting those of us in the recreation and park positions out of the ruts of tradition and opening our eyes to concepts of design that may have potential for future success.

Whitney North Seymour, Jr., president of the Park Association, summed up the exhibit very succinctly, in two sentences: "If the exhibit helps to bring about a re-examination of the basic concept of playgrounds—purposes, space, materials, surfaces, uses —then it has fulfilled its objectives amply. This is an attempt to find a beginning point, not the final answers."

The Park Association of New York City should be congratulated on its efforts. The many students who entered the contest should be commended for their interest in better play areas and urged to explore this area of work by observation, study, and experiment.—*Virginia Musselman.*

• The secretary of the National Recreation Congress is exploring the possibility of bringing this exhibit to the 1964 Congress in Miami Beach.—Ed.

Two to One in Miami Beach

Continued from Page 167

munity center and other playground installations. South Shore Park covers five acres.

Community-center activities include concerts, social and square dancing, vaudeville, forums, book reviews and concerts. Dancing is available according to age groups.

Adult special-interest groups include language classes, instruction in bridge, canasta and Mah-Jong, ceramics, sewing, art, photography, and dancing. There are special classes in lip reading for the hard-of-hearing and special classes and activities for the blind.

Annual special events include a Chautauqua series, art show, hobby show, Junior Olympic festival, teenage talent show, music festival, playground revue, Halloween frolic, and a float in the annual Junior Orange Bowl parade.

The department sponsors the annual Good Neighbor Tennis Championships. This tournament attracts some of the world's finest players and is a part of the Caribbean circuit. The Orange Bowl Junior Tennis Championships and the Sunshine Cup International Junior Tennis Team Matches, played over a two-week period in the Christmas-New Year holidays on the Flamingo Park courts, are regarded as the world's outstanding junior tennis tournaments. The department lends its facilities and cooperation to the sponsors of these attractions.

There is no closed season for the Miami Beach recreation department. In winter the emphasis shifts to adults, as the population swells with visitors. In summer, most activities accent teenage and grammar-school groups, including local residents as well as children of summer vacationers.

The department receives gratifying recognition and support from the Miami Beach City Council, the municipal governing body. Many activities are supported entirely by tax monies, but nominal fees are charged for others as a matter of fiscal necessity. #

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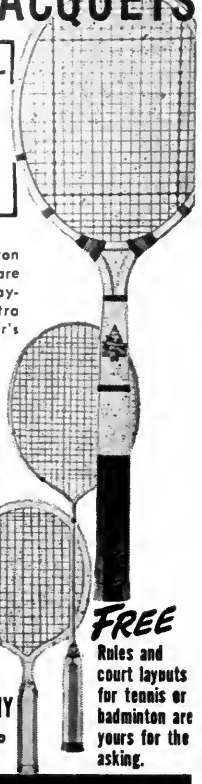

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℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ This winter sixty-five children aged eight to thirty-five, from Letchworth Village for the Mentally Retarded, in Theills, New York, presented the musical *Oklahoma* to three thousand guests at the New York (City) Hilton Hotel as a climax to the Letchworth Village Welfare League's fund-raising campaign. Letchworth Village accommodates five thousand residents with the range running from those who will require constant nursing care all their lives to others whose capacity for simple learning will enable them to live in the outside world. Frank Di Maria, the village's recreation director, reports that the group had prepared for six months. Their IQ's ranked in the upper level of a range of 30 to 79. The songs were repeated by individuals for two months before the group rehearsed together. By show time the musical was performed professionally with very few forgotten words. The performance was excellent. This is a fine example of what patience, individual attention, and good leadership can do to bring out the inherent abilities of the retarded.

✢ The Homebound Recreation Project currently being operated in Chicago by the National Recreation Association is well into the operational stage with nineteen arthritis and multiple-sclerosis homebound persons being visited weekly by trained volunteers equipped with recreation materials. The project reached another milestone by issuing its first newletter. Most of the news items concerning the patients are written by the patients and the preparation of the newsletter is supervised by a patient editor. Marjorie Bishop is project director.

✢ Patients at the Timberlawn Psychiatric Center in Dallas, Texas, recently presented a production of *A Man's Song*, a lyrical dramatization about Stephen Foster and his music, with an original script by Mrs. Beth Stecker, drama therapist on the recreation therapy staff. The production combined the techniques of drama, choral speaking, choral music, and dance in emphasizing the genius and creativity of Stephen Foster despite his emotional immaturity, chronic alcoholism, and the severe depression expressed in many of his songs. Eighty-six patients out of the total patient population of 138 at Timberlawn were actively involved in some aspect of the drama which was presented for the hospital staff and families of patients.

✢ A multicolored wand is a multipurpose piece of equipment that can be used for activities geared to mentally retarded children. Guy Mills, Jr., recreation therapist at the Porterville, California, State Hospital offers some suggestions in the use of the multicolored wand:

- It can serve as the "attention getter" when beginning any activity.
- It can serve as a teaching device for the children to learn colors.
- It can serve as a chinning bar and as a pullup bar.
- It can serve as a "flipper" with two or more patients tossing the wand back and forth.
- It can be used in game activities.

✢ An interesting method of developing a day camp for the residents of a school for the retarded is reported by Michael S. Watters, recreation director at the Nampa, Idaho, State School. Last year, the Idaho Forestry Department allotted the Nampa School ten acres of land for use as a summer camp. The school was required to clear the land and build access roads and facilities. Using staff, volunteers, community service organizations, and some of the residents divided into small crews, Nampa spent ten consecutive weeks in building tent foundations, latrines, approved protective campfire and cooking areas, and an access road. The camp now in operation is called Ed-Dah-Now, an Indian word meaning "Light on the Mountain." This is a fine example of cooperation between an institution, the state, and the community in helping meet the social and recreation needs of the handicapped.

✢ Time was when bed rest was considered indispensable in the treatment of tuberculosis; but times have changed. Now patients not only stroll the corridors of the hospital but even engage in active sports, apparently none the worse for their activity. The change has come about as a result of chemotherapy, the success of drug treatment having led doctors to question the necessity of absolute bedrest. A test of the effect, if

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DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

any, of athletics on tuberculosis treatment was part of a controlled study undertaken at Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver. A program of free ambulation with calisthenics and competitive athletics was inaugurated at the hospital in 1957, according to Col. J. W. Weir, M.C., U.S.A. No ill effects were noted. Furthermore, he added, followup of 350 military patients on this program revealed a relapse rate of only one percent over a period of one to four years after return to active duty.—*From the* Bulletin *of the National TB Association.*

✢ A new center for research and evaluation of related research on Parkinson's Disease is to be erected at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City. The center has been made possible by a federal grant of $3,000,000 provided by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Maryland. William Black, chairman of the Chock Full O' Nuts Corporation, has donated $5,000,000 for the building. Codirectors of the project will be Dr. H. Houston Merritt, dean of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Melvin D. Yahr, professor of Neurology of the same university.

✢ The Philadelphia Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, which is conducting the Public Health Service project on "A Community Recreation Referral Program for Arthritics," is planning a meeting for April 16 to present a progress report on the first half year of the project. At this meeting, a presentation will be given of the "Analysis of Data" collected concerning the effects of the recreation participation of the first fifteen arthritic cases in the pilot phase of the project. Guest speakers will include R. W. Lamont Havers, M.D., medical director of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association. The NRA is the consultant agency to the project.

✢ A three-week workshop on "Recreation for Geriatric Patients in Nursing Homes," given by the Westchester County, New York, Recreation and Park Department, included sessions on psychology, social needs of the aged, administration of recreation in a nursing home, physical limitations of the aged, using community resources, therapeutic recreation, using volunteers, recreation for the homebound, and all phases of activity. In addition, the course provided three afternoons of practice in nursing homes and a demonstration recreation program conducted with the residents of a nursing home.

✢ R. Roy Rusk of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, who attended the 1963 World Congress in Copenhagen and then toured six other countries, was shocked at the lack of recreation materials. The National Recreation Association's responsibility as a member of the committee is to serve as a source of information and education concerning recreation for the ill and handicapped for the other member nations. The present membership of the committee includes England, Norway, Argentina, Denmark, France, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Australia, Mexico, Canada, and the USA.

✢ Two new projects of the Booth Memorial Hospital in Flushing, New York, a hospital sponsored by the Salvation Army, include a new wing for unwed mothers and a geriatric center. Helen Grossman has recently been appointed recreation director for the maternity unit. The program will call for a coordinated effort by all services, including homemaking, school classes, and recreation. The goal of the hospital is to provide the girls with homemaking skills, social graces, and recreation and cultural interests, so that, upon discharge from the hospital, they will be equipped with the proper attitude and skills for future success as parents and homemakers. The geriatric center will be equipped with outstanding facilities for recreation and community living. The two new units may very well serve as models for other Salvation Army hospitals in the United States.

✢ The January 1964 issue of *School Arts*, the art education magazine, is devoted exclusively to "Art and the Handicapped." The articles concern the blind, deaf, retarded, aphasic, and the exceptional. The articles have illustrations and are excellent in content. They certainly add to the growing need for excellent resource information in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped. William B. Jennison, general manager of the Davis Publications, publisher of the magazine, has given the National Recreation Association permission to reprint several of the articles for use as part of its Consulting Service literature. The January 1964 issue of the magazine is currently available at $.75 a copy. For information about *School Arts*, write the publisher, Davis Publications, Printers Building, Worchester 8, Massachusetts. (The May 1961 issue of *School Arts* was also devoted to the same subject.)

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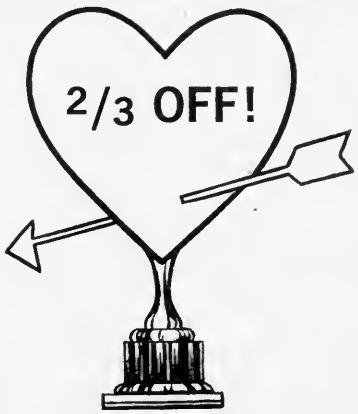

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The Park and Recreation Administrator

Continued from Page 195

If an administrator has the first two qualities and sufficient persistence, he will get the third.

WHAT KIND of an administrator do we need in America to meet the challenge that faces us in the park and recreation profession? We need administrators who have creative ability; imagination; an understanding and love of people; a knowledge of the park and recreation field; a desire to apply the democratic process in their administration; the ability to interpret the emotional, social, physical, educational, and economic values of recreation to his employes and the general public; and a dedication to his profession.

The editors of *Holiday* magazine have presented us with a challenge. They have stated that the place in history of American civilization will depend on the use we make of our leisure. Are we as administrators prepared to play our part in assuring our American civilization its potential role in the history of civilization? #

- See also "The Job of Recreation Executives," Sal Preziozo, **Recreation**, June 1960; "No Recreation Director Is an Island," Jac A. Cropley, November 1960; "The People We Meet," Selwyn Orcutt, December 1960; "Enlightened Supervision," John L. Merkley and Ted Gordon, January 1961; "Somebody Must Tend the Grass Roots," Norman S. Johnson, June 1961; "Men to Match Our Mountains," Norman Miller, September 1961.

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Research Briefs

Continued from Page 193

as elementary insurance for the preservation and best use of the parks."

Among twenty recommendations are the following:

- The National Park Service should itself plan and administer its own mission-oriented research program directed toward the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the national parks.
- Consultation with the research unit in natural history of the National Park Service should precede all decisions on management operations involving preservation, restoration, development, protection, interpretation, and the public use of a park.
- Research should include specific attention to significant changes in land use, in other natural resource use, or in economic activities on areas adjacent to national parks likely to affect the parks.
- Cooperative planning as a result of research should be fostered with other agencies which administer public and private lands devoted to conservation and to recreation.

Conventional vs. Geodesic

Recreation and park departments considering the construction of a gymnasium can profitably study a publication entitled *Conventional Gymnasium vs. Geodesic Field House* prepared by McLeod and Ferrara, architects, and available from Educational Facilities Laboratories, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22. This booklet is a report of a study of physical-education facilities for a high school in Montgomery County, Maryland. The study was made possible by two grants totaling $25,500 by Educational Facilities Laboratories. It was designed to determine the relative costs and effectiveness of a conventional box gymnasium and a domed fieldhouse.

The results of the study indicated that a domed fieldhouse could be constructed at a slightly lower cost and that it appeared to have greater advantage, especially when used as an auditorium, than the conventional gymnasium. Sketches and plans of the buildings and cost estimates are included.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Leadership in Recreation Service, Jay Shivers, Ph.D. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011. Pp. 510. $6.95.

Throughout this entire book one feels that the author is trying to show the controversial aspects of leadership and he does it most successfully. The reader finds himself pausing to assess his own ideas on the point at issue. For this reason, this should be an excellent book to use in classes in recreation leadership. Practically every chapter presents material that could be debated in class and therefore stimulate students to really think. Any professional in the field should also take time out to read this book. There will probably be many points of disagreement with the author but this is what makes the book provocative and challenging.

In the words of G. Ott Romney in the foreword, "The author . . . has courageously undertaken a monumental task and has come through with an exhaustive, provocative, enlightened contribution to an identifiable educational and functional area of well-being, which in terms of its leadership is rapidly achieving professional maturity." This statement indicates the overall scope of this volume. The author examines leadership in recreation from four points of view: the principles, the process, the personnel, and the methods.

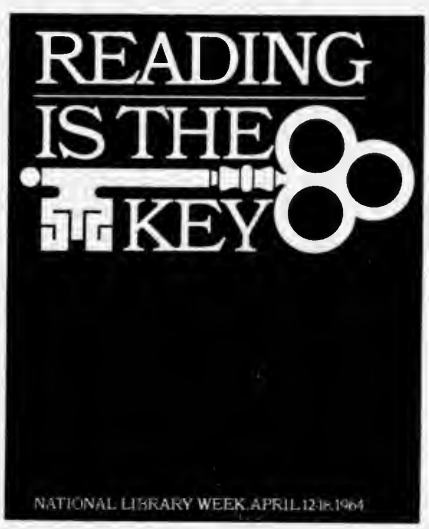
In speaking of principles, Dr. Shivers indicates that public service has been organized traditionally in terms of protective, preventive, and promotional services; the emphasis being on the first two with some promotional services, such as education and conservation and, more recently, recreation. The basic concepts expressed refer to recreation as a "non-debilitating, consummatory experience . . . involving sensory appreciation, preceptive appreciation and, in many instances, social communication, all of which are aspects of learning." Because of increased leisure the author indicates that we need to use as great or greater care in the selection and development of recreation experiences as we do in the choice of vocational pursuits. He defines the role of the recreationist as the leader who "leads people at their own pace toward the goal of recreation."

In his discussion of public recreation services, Dr. Shivers points out that this service still carries a tinge of philanthropy and, as a consequence, is not accepted as a service for all people. Because of this he indicates that we have few state recreation authorities and, until recently, no federal authority. Now, with the establishment of the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, a first step has been taken toward government recognition of the need for these services. He shows, too, that this lack of a governing authority affects the status of the leader, indicating that licensing in accordance with defined standards is currently almost nonexistent, and that there is, therefore, no well-defined public image of the recreationist. (See "*None Does His Job Alone*," RECREATION, *February 1964.*)

The chapters on effective leadership, the science of leadership, and misconceptions and challenges of leadership were particularly interesting. In these the author makes an excellent point in his discussion of the power ethic. He declares that power is not necessarily evil, allowing that it is only the utilization of power for personal gratification that may lead to evil. He shows also that a good leader will decentralize power so that each member of the group has a potential for having certain power thus giving a wider spread of responsibility.

The chapter on leadership recruitment and development offers some suggestions and new approaches. This section should be read by every professional in the field as well as by educators, for there are suggestions for both and a clear indication that success can be achieved only through coordinated action.

The section on early preparation for leadership is pertinent not only for recreation leadership but in all fields. In this chapter emphasis is also placed on the need for professionals in the field to assist in leadership recruitment and development. A "recreational aide corps" is suggested as a means to achieve this. Some of the vocational interest-finding tests are discussed and suggested as a means for selecting good candidates for recreation leadership training.



The chapters on leadership methods and techniques, including leadership evaluation, seemed to this reviewer less valuable than some of the other sections. Some new approaches to methods of leadership are suggested but, in general, the basic techniques remain the same even though new terminology is used.

The chapter on evaluation seemed the least valuable in the book. Some evaluation methods are discussed but there is a lack of the kind of detail that is so helpful in other parts of the book. Perhaps this is a result of the lack of defined standards as the author suggests. However, it would seem that there is enough material available to enlarge on this presentation.—*Edith L. Ball, Associate Professor, School of Education, New York University.*

Science for Camp and Counselor, William T. Harty. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 320, illustrated. $9.95.

Back in March 1962, RECREATION published what we thought was an excellent and much-needed article called "Re-Thinking Camp Science." Feeling that it filled a big gap in camping literature, we called the article and author to the attention of the Association Press and suggested that a book might be possible. It took almost two years aborning, but here it is: a big, comprehensive book that includes a hundred and seventeen projects with "complete facts and directions for using the simplest materials to explore the world."

Mr. Harty is a science teacher in Westwood, Massachusetts, during the school year. In the summer, he is science director for Camp Indian Acres, Fryeburg, Maine. His uncommissioned photographs of Sputnik I and the progression of the 1963 partial eclipse of the sun were among the first private photos to be published in this country.

His book is not for those who think of science and nature projects at camp as making a series of simple things like spatter prints, plaster leaf or animal-track casts, identifying a certain num-

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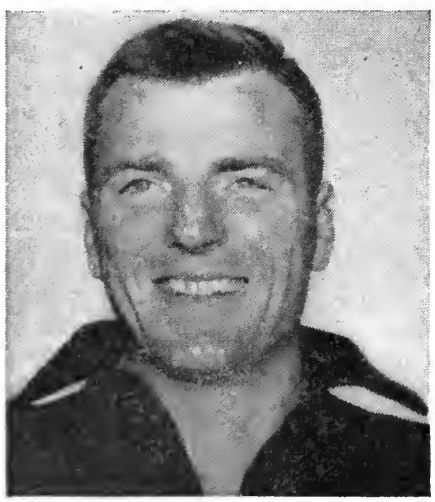

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ber of trees, flowers, or birds, or making seed necklaces, et cetera. For the camp director and nature counselor who encourages children to ask about sunspots, what makes a rocket go, how to photograph underwater, how to build a weather computer, measure the moon's diameter, what is a transistor, how to build a geiger counter, what is a binary number system, et cetera—this book is the answer.

It is divided into nine major sections or chapters, each with a number of projects. These sections deal with meteorology, photography, astronomy, geology, plants, animals, mathematics, and electricity and electronics. The author emphasizes that no camp can institute a complete science program in one season, but it *can* make a fine start without too much expenditure.

No one can plead the case of a good nature-science program more strongly than Mr. Harty when he says, "Science is one of the fields in which the youngster can get out of what has been called the 'junior rat race' of competing and performing in numerous organizations and activities. It offers him one of the few times when he can fulfill one of the basic purposes of childhood, that of discovery. He will get no medals, bronze statues, engraved paddles, or applause, just satisfaction."

At the beginning of each section Mr. Harty has listed several suggested references, usually very inexpensive sources of additional information. In the appendix, he has prepared a classified bibliography of selected reference books, magazines, paperbacks, and suppliers of general science materials. An index completes this very thorough, unusual, and potentially important addition to camp literature. Needless to say, one does not have to be *in camp* to perform these projects and make these experiments. Many of them can be done at home, in the indoor center, on the playground—wherever a curious child meets an interested adult.—*V. M.*

On Surfing, Grant W. Kuhns. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 120, illustrated. $3.95.

Surf-riding, or surfing as it is usually called, is growing steadily in popularity, influenced no doubt by movies, TV, and the enthusiastic reports of those who have seen or experienced it in Hawaii, California, Oregon, Australia, Peru, South Africa, and New Zealand. Until recently, surfing literature of the how-to-do-it variety was almost nonexistent.

The author is a surfing enthusiast. He has a MS in physical education from the University of Southern California, served with the U.S. Army in Korea, is now on the engineering staff of Consolidated Rock Products Company and a member of the San Onofre Surfing Club of San Clements, California, and the U.S. Surfing Association in Laguna Beach, California. With this background and training, he is well equipped to analyze surfing from both the kinesthetic and the mechanical point of view.

According to legend, surfing is about four hundred years old, developed as a tribal ceremony in Polynesia. The modern version of the sport got its impetus about ten years ago with the invention of the lightweight, easy-to-handle balsawood and fiberglass surfboards, which revolutionized the sport. That, plus the development of road networks and the increasing mobility of Americans, has been responsible for the tremendous growth in popularity in this country.

Why surfing? Mr. Kuhns sums it up with ". . . it is a great ego-builder, not only for those who can actually dominate the waves, but also for those with the courage to try." To a surfer, his sport involves speed and height similar to skiing, but is all the more exciting because it is outside his normal element. It has no age limits. It depends not just on muscle, but on timing, balance, and rhythm. It can be a test of courage and skill, or just a lazy, restful enjoyment of sea and sun, according to Mr. Kuhns.

The author gives specific recommendations on the selection of equipment, and then plunges into detailed instruction. He illustrates each step with simple line drawings, and the exciting photographs of Greg Noll add flavor to the instructions. An appendix gives information about surfing locations in various parts of the world, surfing competitions, names and addresses of manufacturers of surfing equipment, and a glossary of surfing terms.

IN BRIEF

CERAMIC PROJECTS. *Professional Publications, Inc., 4175 North High Street, Columbus 14, Ohio. Pp. 64, illustrated. Paper, $2.00.* This is an excellent source book for all workers in clay and is full of rather novel ideas which could help put the imagination of recreation leaders to work on other ideas. It is full of good solid information with clear photographs in black-and-white showing the necessary steps for the making of good ceramic ware. Although these articles appeared originally in *Ceramic Monthly Magazine*, it is good to have them all together in pamphlet form. I would think this might be a *must* for teachers, students, and recreation leaders.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AMERICANA

ABC Book of Early Americana, Eric Sloane. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Unpaged. $2.95.

American Indian Story, The, May McNeer and Lynd Ward. Ariel Books, 19 Union Sq., New York 10003. Pp. 95. $4.25.

Amish Folk, The, Vincent R. Tortora. Photo Arts Press, P.O. Box 1274, Lancaster, Pa. Pp. 34. Paper, $1.00.

Early American Furniture, James M. O'Neill. McKnight & McKnight, US Rt. 66 at Towanda Ave., Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 141. $6.00.

Famous Pioneers, Franklin Folson. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Pp. 251. $3.50.

Five Centuries of American Costume, R. Turner Wilcox. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 207. $6.50.

Heroines of the American Revolution. Univ. of Tennessee, Extension Library, Box 8540, Knoxville. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.00.

North American Indians, The, Ernest Berke. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 64. $3.75.

Noted American Duels and Hostile Encounters, Hamilton Cochran. Chilton Books, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 6. Pp. 319. $6.95.

Pennsylvania Dutch Country and Amish Land, The. Photo Arts Press, Box 1274B, Lancaster, Pa. Unpaged. Paper, $.75.

Pennsylvania Dutch Tourist Map. Photo Arts Co., Box 1274B, Lancaster, Pa. $.25.

Pictorial History of the Great Lakes, A. Harlan Hatcher and Erich A. Walter. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 344. $10.00.

Southern Heroes, Heroines and Legends. Univ. of Tennessee, Extension Library, Box 8540, Knoxville. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.00.

Song of Hiawatha, The, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Platt and Munk, 200 5th Ave., New York 10010. Pp. 214. $2.95.

CHURCH

Creative Religion, Marshall E. Dimock. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8. Pp. 133. $3.50.

How to Put Church Members to Work, Margaret Donaldson. Fleming H. Revell, Booker St., Westwood, N.J. Pp. 63. Paper, $1.00.

Living the Christian Life, Dale Lehman. Warner Press, 1200 E. 5th St., Anderson, Ind. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.25.

Worship Services for Special Days, David E. Martin. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.25.

DANCE, DRAMA, MUSIC

Acting and Stage Movement, Edwin White and Marguerite Battye. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 182. Paper, $.95.

Aida (libretto), Giuseppe Verdi. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 147. Paper, $1.00.

American Indian Dances, John L. Squires and Robert E. McLean. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 132. $4.50.

American Negro Songs and Spirituals, John W. Work, Editor. Bonanza Books, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 256. $5.00.

American Play-Party Songs, The, B. A. Botkin. Frederick Ungar Publ., 131 E. 23rd St., New York 10010. Pp. 400. $7.50.

Amateur Stage Makeup, James Morris. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 39. $2.50.

American Vaudeville, Douglas Gilbert. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 428. Paper, $2.00.

Ballroom Dancing, Alex Moore. Pitman Publ., 20 E. 46th St., New York 10017. Pp. 323. $3.50.

Betty White's Teen-Age Dance Book, Betty White. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 10018. Pp. 263. $5.95.

Chord Encyclopedia for All Instruments, Albert de Vito. Kenyon Publ., 1841 Broadway, New York 10023. Pp. 81. Paper, $3.00.

Come for to Sing, Eric Von Schmidt. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 48. $3.25.

Craft of Play Directing, The, Curtis Canfield. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 349. $6.00.

Great American Folk Songs, Jim Morse, Editor. Bell Publ., 750 3rd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 255. $.50.

Guide to the Ballet, Hans Verwer. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 201. $3.95. Paper, $1.50.

How to Lead Informal Singing, Robert O. Hoffelt, Abington Press, Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 111. Paper, $1.50.

La Boheme (libretto), Giacomo Puccini. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 124. Paper, $1.00.

Let's Do Fingerplays, Marion F. Grayson. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 10018. Pp. 109. $4.50.

Music Across Our Country (rev.), Irving Wolfe, Beatrice Perham Krone, and Margaret Fullerton. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 192. $2.60.

Music 'Round the Clock (rev.), Irving Wolfe, Margaret Fullerton and Beatrice Perham Krone. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 96. $2.16.

Music Round the Town (rev.), Irving Wolfe, Beatrice Perham Krone and Margaret Fullerton. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 144. $2.48.

Music Through the Year, Irving Wolfe, Margaret Fullerton and Beatrice Perham Krone. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 192. $2.52.

Negro Songs from Alabama, Harold Courlander, Editor. Oak Publ., 121 W. 47th St., New York 10036. Pp. 111. Paper, $2.95.

Old Time and Sequence Dancing, Michael Gwynne. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 302. $4.25.

On Stage, Children, Erva Loomis Merow. Carlton Press, 84 5th Ave., New York. Pp. 130. $3.50.

Peddler's Dream and Other Plays, The, James Reeves. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 96. $2.95.

Plays That Sing, Margaret Wardlaw Gilbert. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 10036. Pp. 64. $3.50.

Producing Pantomime and Revue, Ivan Butler. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 90. $1.50.

Production and Staging of Plays, The, Conrad Carter, A. J. Bradbury and W. R. B. Howard. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 186. $.95.

Rehearsal (4th ed.), Miriam A. Franklin, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 282. Spiralbound, $6.95.

Singing Family of the Cumberlands, Jean Ritchie. Oak Publ., 121 W. 47th St., New York 10036. Pp. 258. Paper, $2.95.

Some Spanish Ballads, W. S. Merwin. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 127. $3.50.

Sweet Music, Helga Sandburg. Dial Press, 461 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 180. $6.95.

Unfinished Symphony and Other Stories of Men and Music, Freda Paster Berkowitz. Atheneum Publ., 162 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 228. $4.95.

Viking Book of Folk Ballads, The, Albert B. Friedman, Editor. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 469. Paper, $2.25.

Voice and Speech in the Theatre, J. Clifford Turner. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 148. $5.50.

Young Folk Song Book. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 112. Paper, $2.95.

FOLKLORE

Body, Boots and Britches, Harold W. Thompson. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 530. Paper. $2.00.

Folkways, William Graham Sumner. New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 605. Paper, $.75.

Folklore Keeps the Past Alive, Arthur Palmer Hudson. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens, Ga. Pp. 63. $2.50.

LAND USE, URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Face of the Metropolis, Martin Meyerson, with Jaqueline Tyrwhitt, Brian Falk, Patricia Sekler. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 249. Paper, $2.95.

Land and Water for Recreation, Marion Clawson. Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 144. Paper, $2.25.

Land for Americans, Marion Clawson. Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 141. Paper, $2.25.

Land Use Policy and Problems in the U.S., Howard W. Ottoson. Univ. of Nebraska Press, Lincoln 8. Pp. 470. $6.00.

Learning to Live in a Middle Income Cooperative. Play Schools Assn., 120 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 28. $.35.

Man and the Modern City, Elizabeth Geen, Jeanne R. Lowe, Kenneth Walker, Editors. Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, 3309 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh 13. Pp. 134. Paper, $1.25.

Mastery of the Metropolis, Webb. S. Fiser. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 168. Paper, $1.95.

Profile of a Metropolis: A Case Book, Robert J. Mowitz and Deil S. Wright. Wayne State Univ. Press, Detroit 2. Pp. 688. $9.50 (paper, $4.95.).

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Urban Renewal Politics, Harold Kaplan. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 10027. Pp. 219. $6.75.

Wilderness and Recreation: A Report on Resources, Values, and Problems. Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco. Pp. 352. $5.75.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS

Advanced Gymnastics for Women, June Allison. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 168. $4.25.

American Football League, Al Ward and Jack Harrigan. Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.00.

Art of Riding, The, Lt. Col. M. F. McTaggart. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 127. $2.50.

Athletics, Peter Bird. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 91. $1.50.

Baseball Coach's Guide to Drills and Skills, Danny Litwhiler. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 236. $5.35.

Baseball's Greatest Players Today, Jack Orr, Editor. J. Lowell Pratt, 137 E. 57th St., New York 10022. Pp. 150. Paper, $.50.

Basic Weight Training, Al Murray, Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 126. $3.75.

Basketball Is My Life, Bob Cousy. J. Lowell Pratt, 137 E. 57th St., New York 10022. Pp. 168. $.50.

Best Sports Stories 1963, Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre, Editors. E. P. Duttan, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 336. $4.50.

Body Building and Self-Defense, Myles Callum. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 141. Paper, $1.25.

Book of Sports Information, Tom Harmon. J. Lowell Pratt, 137 E. 57th St., New York 10022. Pp. 152. $.50.

Boxing, Ron Oliver and Tim Riley. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 92. $1.50.

Boys' Baseball Book, The, Mickey Owen and Frank Farmer. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 208. $3.95.

Individual Sports for Women (4th ed.), Dorothy S. Ainsworth, Editor. W. B. Saunders, W. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 326. $7.00.

Instructions in Rowing, Desmond Hill. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 100. $3.75.

International Football Book No. 5, Ernest Hecht and Stratton Smith, Editors. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 136. $4.25.

Judo and Self-Defense, E. G. Bartlett. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 199. Paper, $1.45.

Jumping Round the World, Pat Smythe. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 221. $3.50.

Knotty Problems of Baseball. Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Pp. 88. Paper, $2.00.

Laughter on Two Wheels (bicycling), Rex Coley. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 174. $5.00.

Lawn Tennis, Mike Davies. Arco Publ. 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 143. $2.50.

Master Key to Success at Golf, The, Leslie King. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 157. $3.95.

Modern Long Distance Swimming, Gerald Forsberg. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 230. $8.00.

Motor Boating and Water Skiing. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.25.

New Fisherman's Encyclopedia, The, (2nd ed.), Ira F. Gabrielson. Stackpole Co., Telegraph Press Bldg., Cameron & Kelker Sts., Box 1821, Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 759. $17.50.

Physical Education for Boys and Young Men, Vol. I, D. Cyril Joynson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 320. $6.75.

Power and Sail, Constance and William Lydgate. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 266. $4.95.

Winning Basketball Plays (2nd ed.), Clair Bee, Editor. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 335. $5.50.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Football, The, Clary Anderson. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 96. $2.75.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Scuba Diving, The, Van Ellman. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 94. $2.75.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Soccer, The, Bill Jeffrey. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 96. $2.75.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Wrestling, The, Frank Gardner. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 96. $2.75.

YMCA Guide to Adult Fitness, The, Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10017. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.95.

STORYBOOKS

Herman the Loser, Russell Hoban. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 32. $1.95.

Hop on Pop, Dr. Seuss. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 64. $1.95.

How Do You Get From Here to There? Nicholas Charles. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Unpaged. $1.95.

How Would You Act?, Ruth and Stan Brod. Rand McNally, 405 Park Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $2.75.

Golden Polite Elephant Book, Sleepy Teddy Book, Color with Kitty Book, Happy Puppy Book. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged cut-out picture-story books. $1.49 each.

Golden Train Book. Golden Press, 850 3rd Avenue, New York. Unpaged. $1.49.

Sun Is a Star, The, Sune Engelbrektson. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $1.95.

Susan Sometimes, Phyllis Krasilovsky. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 31. $1.95.

UNITED STATES: TRAVEL and DESCRIPTION

Genesee, The, Henry W. Clune. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 338. $6.00.

Hawaii: A Book to Begin On, Juliet Morgan Swenson. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.50.

MOBIL TRAVEL GUIDES 1963/1964: **Northeastern States,** pp. 462; **California and the West,** pp. 444; **Southwest and South Central Area,** pp. 428; **Great Lakes Area,** pp. 398; **Northwest and Great Plains States,** pp. 430. Paper, $1.50 each. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020.

Pacific Northwest and British Columbia. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 173. Paper, $1.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, February 1964
- **Adventures in Nature's Fantastic Menagerie,** Robin Batcheller.
- **Defining Artistic Creativity,** Roy E. Dodson.
- **Young Printers Swing with String,** Gerald F. Brommer.
- **Printing with Yarn,** Edith Brockway.

MUSIC EDUCATORS JOURNAL, February-March 1964
- **Why Johnny Wants to Sing,** Lois Gordon.
- **Music in a Science-Centered Age,** William C. Long.
- **The Arts and American Education,** Finis Engleman.

NEA JOURNAL, February 1964
- **Modern Architecture,** Edward Durell Stone.
- **Play It Safe,** Phyllis Reynold Tedesco.
- **Your Child's Mental Health** (16-page insert), William W. Wallenberg.

PTA MAGAZINE, March 1964
- **The Cost of Conformity,** Raymond Squires.
- **Glue Sniffing,** William C. Bridges.
- **Children's Fears and Phobias,** Hunter H. Comly, M.D.
- **The Affluent Child,** Dale and Elizabeth Harris.

SAFETY EDUCATION, March 1964
- **Preventing Playtime Accidents.**

WOMAN'S DAY, March 1964
- **The Magnificent Misfit Called Audubon.**
- **The Wonderful World of Circus.**
- **Calendar for Convalescence,** Jacqueline Conant Whipple.
- **Pine Planter** (workshop project).
- **A Christmas Gift from Your Garden,** Mildred Bierman.

————, April 1964
- **Paintings in Yarn: The Colcha Stitch,** Rebecca James.
- **Guide to Good Gardening: 200 Ways To Be a Better Gardener,** Jean Hersey.

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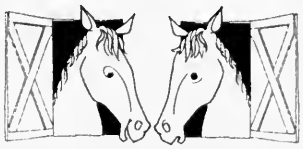


through VISUAL RESOURCES

Ninety-one page spiralbound manual written for the Eighth Annual National Institute in Recreation Administration

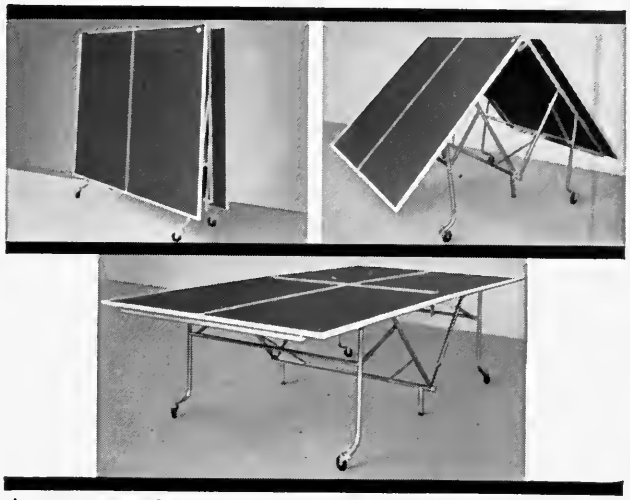
by

Theodore R. Deppe
Janet R. MacLean
Harvey R. Frye

$2.50

National Recreation Association
8 West 8th Street New York, N. Y. 10011

roll it in . . . . PLAY
roll it out . . . TUCK IT AWAY



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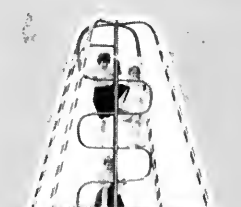

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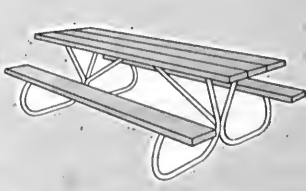

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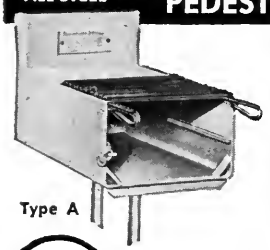

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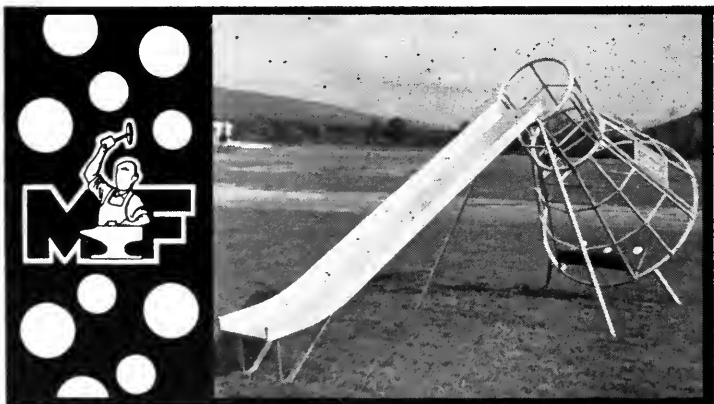

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New from MEXICO FORGE — Space Capsule — Here's a real climber for small astronauts. Sitting in the seat and looking to the sky gives the kids a feeling of the "blast off," then they climb up through the capsule top and down the 12' stainless steel chute to a happy landing. Built of the best material available, this Space Capsule will last for years. The entire capsule is made of galvanized pipe securely electric welded. Side panel lettered to your specifications. Space capsule (Model #680) also available with ladder in place of stainless chute.

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RECREATION

MAY 1964 VOL. LVII NO. 5 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

"Evening News" is the title of this unposed shot of grandmother, taken by Louis Marcuso of Nutley, New Jersey, at the age of 18. It won a $400 grand award in one of the Kodak High School Photo competitions. It proves that beauty is not denied us in the evening of life.

Next Month

An article expressly written for RECREATION on what recreation and parks personnel will be interested in seeing at the New York World's Fair, was prepared by ex-park man Stuart Constable, now vice-president in charge of fair operations. A special sixteen-page supplement, *This Is Your NRA*, will also be included in the June issue, to give subscribers a clear idea of the services of the National Recreation Association, and what the Association is doing today to meet the challenge and needs for recreation service both today and tomorrow.

Other up-to-the-minute articles bring information on such subjects as recreation development on small watershed projects, the excellent state park recreation program in Kentucky, a report on the National Association of Counties policy for county parks and recreation, and further news of the 46th National Recreation Congress.

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LETTERS

Off to New Zealand

Sirs:

I have been awarded a Fulbright [grant] for an eight-month study of recreation in New Zealand. We—my entire family and I—will leave June 1 and return to the United States on February 1, 1965. I will be involved in study, research, and community organization for recreation in the "land down under."

E. A. SCHOLER, *Associate Professor of Recreation, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.*

• See Dr. Scholer's article on "Cooperative Planning in Norway," Recreation, February 1961.—Ed.

Forty-Two Years of Service

Sirs:

Miss I. Pearl Williams, district supervisor of the Baltimore City Bureau of Recreation and a pioneer in the Baltimore City recreation movement, will retire on May 29 after forty-two years of service. Miss Williams was for thirty years the supervisor of children's activities for the department. Many of the fine children's programs going on today were started by Miss Williams. She has been a teacher in the in-service training school, the Playground Athletic League training school, and many workshops.

VIRGINIA S. BAKER, *Bureau of Recreation, Baltimore, Maryland.*

Proof of Readership

Sirs:

I am most appreciative to your staff and you for inclusion of items of interest regarding our agency in your magazine. The little note about our camp material has brought many inquiries.

Enclosed is another and new publication, called *It's Tough,* which may be of interest to your readers. It deals with the experiences of adolescent siblings of the retarded and how they used a group to clarify their feelings and to enrich their family life. Single copies are available through me by enclosing $.10 in coin with a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There are quantity rates for orders over fifty.

It is reassuring to know of your interest in our programs.

MEYER SCHREIBER, *Director, Group Work and Recreation, Association for the Help of Retarded Children, New York City.*

* * * *

People certainly read RECREATION! I have had requests from all over for the report [on a pilot demonstration in creative acting techniques]. Thank you for mentioning it as a resource.

GRACE M. STANISTREET, *Director, Children's Center for Creative Arts, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York.*

Ask Yourself

Sirs:

The articles in the January 1964 issue, "Questions to Ask Ourselves" by Dr. Romney and "Leisure—Its Meaning and Implications" by Mr. Brightbill and Mr. Theobald were certainly welcomed. As a program director in the YWCA, I feel we need more of such articles with spiritual depth and meaning. All too often recreation leaders are too concerned about the skill and not concerned enough about the individual. As professionals, we must ask ourselves if we are serving the personal needs of people in our area of leadership?

CLAUDIA RUNDMAN, *HPER Director, YWCA, Lima, Ohio.*

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MIAMI SPECTACULAR

One of the most exciting evenings in forty-six Congresses lies in store for delegates at the 1964 National Recreation Congress. On Tuesday evening, October 6, 1964, all registered participants will leave the Deauville Hotel either by bus or boat. The bus ride is forty-five minutes winding through some of the more scenic areas of Miami Beach and Miami. The destination is the beautiful, new Miami Marine Stadium, one of the finest facilities of its kind, anywhere in the world. Upon arrival, Congress delegates will have the best seats in the house reserved for them. The entertainment will include a concert by Caesar La Monica and his orchestra, a dazzling water-ski show, closing with a dramatic fireworks display. This entire show will be free to Congress delegates as guests of the city of Miami.

After the show delegates may return by an hour-and-a-half boat ride viewing the beautiful skyline of Miami and Miami Beach from the water. The boat will pick up delegates right at the Marine Stadium and return them to within one block of the Headquarters hotel. *(Note: delegates may go to show by boat and return by bus if they wish.)*

It is easy to see why the Tuesday night program is called the "Miami Spectacular." This is one among many special attractions that awaits the delegates to the 46th National Recreation Congress. Among the others are:

Pic-A-Tour. Congress. delegates will have the choice of several tours this year, especially planned to give them an opportunity to observe the Florida approach to recreation facilities as well as other points of interest during the Congress Week. Instead of one big tour this year delegates may pick the tour of their choice which will be available at different scheduled times during the week. Each tour will attempt to blend a visit to a modern recreation facility with visits to other points of interest, so that the participant gets the full flavor of Florida. The tours are scheduled on approximately a two-hour basis. Detailed information on each of the tours will be given at a later date.

Opening of Exhibits. The Congress exhibits will be opened officially at 3:30 PM on Sunday, October 4. The exhibit area is immediately adjacent to the registration area in the Deauville Hotel. Delegates are encouraged to visit the exhibits at this time, if they have no other plans. Exhibits will close at 7:30 PM on Sunday evening. The exhibit area will close permanently on Wednesday rather than stay open Thursday morning.

Reception. The official All-Congress Reception will be held on Sunday afternoon at 4.00PM at the Deauville Hotel. National Recreation Congress officials will greet all delegates to the 46th Congress. The reception will be held in the Napoleon III Room located just off the Exhibit Hall near the Registration Desk. An unofficial social "get together" will be held after the Opening General Session. Informal entertainment and refreshments will be offered to those attending.

Movie Room. At regularly scheduled times, movies and slides will be shown throughout the Congress Week featuring leading films and slides on parks and recreation. It is hoped that delegates will review this material not only for their own education, but for possible use in their own programs. A schedule will be put into all of the delegates' registration kits. #

Congress Program Committee takes a poolside break during a recent meeting in Miami Beach. Kneeling, foreground, left to right, Stewart Case, Ray Butler, Edward Thacker. In the rear, left to right, Henry Swan (seated on diving board), Charles M. Christiansen, Charles E. Hartsoe, Temple R. Jarrell, Beverly Sheffield, Jack Woody and Arthur H. Peavy.

Table talk. Policy and Local Arrangements Committees hold a Congress planning session. From left to right: Margaret Swett, John Poulos, Mr. Swan, Milo F. Christiansen, O. B. Johnson, Mr. Woody, Mr. Butler, Joseph Prendergast, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Christiansen, Mr. Sheffield, J. H. Sayes, Mr. Hartsoe, Dennis Hambleton, W. W. Dukes, Marion Huey.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

RACHEL CARSON

RACHEL CARSON, biologist, who wrote so beautifully about nature and science subjects, is dead, and the world has lost a gifted creative person who popularized nature subjects and did much to pass along her concern for the conservation of wildlife. Says *The New York Times,* "Miss Carson, thanks to her remarkable knack of taking dull scientific facts and translating them into poetical and lyrical prose that enchanted the lay public, had a substantial public image before she rocked the American public and much of the world with *Silent Spring.*" This book certainly aroused public interest and, in many instances, debate. Her position in regard to the harmful effects of the indiscriminate use of chemical sprays was widely attacked as being distorted; but she firmly maintained her stand.

In 1936, Miss Carson became aquatic biologist with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, and continued with the bureau after it became the Fish and Wildlife Service. After the publication of *The Sea Around Us* in 1951, when she became world famous, she resigned from her government post to continue her writing. From that time on, she was recipient of many honors, among them the Gold Medal of the New York Zoological Society, the John Burroughs Medal, the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and the National Book Award.

LEISURE NEGOTIATIONS

IN THE 1964 negotiations, we shall give attention to the need to create more jobs through earlier retirements, longer paid vacations, more paid holidays, a shorter work week, paid leaves of absence and cuts in excessive and unnecessary overtime. The result will be more living away from the job —*more time to kill or to use wisely,* depending upon the wisdom with which our members and the Union itself face up to what is bound to be a drastic change in our lives and the lives of our children.—*From* Report of President Walter P. Reuther *(Part One: UAW in Action)* to the 19th United Automobile Workers Constitutional Convention, *Atlantic City, New Jersey, March 20-27, 1964.*

▶ TARGET DATE for developing the first Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan is July 1, 1967. Development of a comprehensive Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan is authorized by *Public Law 88-29,* which serves as the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's organic act.

Dr. Edward C. Crafts, BOR director, says the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan now being prepared will provide a statement of:

- Present and potential supply of outdoor recreation resources, classified according to a uniform system.
- Present and future demand for outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Present and future needs for outdoor recreation areas, facilities, and opportunities.
- Critical outdoor recreation problems.
- Recommendations and programs for meeting identified outdoor recreation needs.

The plan will encompass all forms of outdoor recreation. To cover the wide range of resources—from small-town parks to multimillion-acre forest areas —an inventory of the existing and potential supply of recreation resources will be made, taking into account public, private, urban, and nonurban lands and facilities. The demand for all forms of outdoor recreation will be determined. Total needs of the nation for outdoor recreation areas, facilities, and opportunities will be identified for the present and projected to 1980, 2000, and 2020.

At the request of a number of states, the bureau has under preparation a *Guidebook for State Outdoor Recreation Planning* to assist states in this field. To avoid duplication and provide for effective coordination of state and federal efforts, the guidebook will be correlated with BOR's manual for development of the nationwide plan.

▶ IF YOU ARE GOING to the New York World's Fair, *do not miss* the June issue of RECREATION which will carry an article on what recreation and park people will be interested in seeing. It is written expressly for our magazine by Stuart Constable, vice-president in charge of fair operations and a veteran park executive. He discusses the recreation areas, parks, and landscaping at the fair and tells fellow professionals how they can make their visit a profitable experience. Mr. Constable, a foremost landscape architect, was associated with the New York City Department of Parks for twenty-five years.

▶ A NEWLY CREATED DIVISION of resources management and visitor protection, in the National Park Service, will be headed by Harthon L. (Spud) Bill who has recently been appointed as its chief. Mr. Bill was formerly superintendent of Glacier National Park, Montana, and is being replaced there by Keith P. Neilson from the San Francisco regional office.

The establishment of the new division, as a part of the recent reorganization of the service, is in line with the recommendations of the Leopold Wildlife Management Committee and the National Academy of Sciences. These organizations recently stressed in reports to Secretary Udall that if America is to retain what it has inherited in the National Park System, the service can no longer merely "protect"; it must effectively "manage" these areas, to offset the effects inflicted on them by man.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ PROPOSALS to change regulations governing pleasure boating and other water recreation in the National Park System made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture appear in over seven pages of the *Federal Register,* February 14, 1964. The purpose of these amendments is to (1) establish uniform regulations for water-use activities throughout the Park Service and to assure their service-wide application; (2) consolidate duplicate Park Service boating regulations; (3) delete obsolete and imprecise regulations to permit maximum use of water resources consistent with overall objectives; (4) conserve and protect National Park values; (5) parallel U. S. Coast Guard regulations pertaining to navigable waters; and (6) provide for the health, safety, and welfare of persons and property.

The principal changes are to require numbering of privately owned vessels which are propelled by machinery of more than ten horsepower on the waters of all parks-monuments, and national recreation areas, and to incorporate motorboat safety equipment requirements and statutory rules of the road which have been enacted by Congress. These will bring Park Service regulations in line with regulations of the Coast Guard which exercises dual control over navigable waters in the National Park System.

Everyone will be interested to know that also among the new regulations proposed is one on limiting the age of the operator of a vessel, other than a hand-propelled vessel. A person under the age of fourteen years would be prohib-

ited unless such person is accompanied by another at least eighteen years of age who is experienced in the operation of such vessel. Others are on use of life preservers and water sanitation and safe load capacity.

▶ DR. THEODORE D. TJOSSEM has been appointed special assistant for mental retardation and chief psychologist in the Office of the Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, bureau chief, announces, "Dr. Tjossem's appointment is another step in carrying out our intent to bring maximum bureau effort to bear on the implementation of the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963."

The amendments call for a broad approach to the whole problem of improving maternity care to reduce the incidence of mental retardation, as well as extending the resources of the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs for which the Children's Bureau administers grants to the states so as to benefit more mentally retarded children.

▶ PREPARE for the summer of 1964! Growing yearly are the record-breaking crowds of visitors to National Parks and other units of the National Park System, according to the most recent figures. For example, travel to them in 1963 (exclusive of the National Capital Parks in the District of Columbia) rose 6.4 percent, with visits totaling 94,092,900, compared with 88,457,100 in 1962, according to the U.S. Department of the Interior. Visits to the National Capital Parks totalled 8,617,700. The 1962 total was 8,587,700.

▶ CHANGE IN NAME AND FUNCTION. The National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials has been changed, through the committee's own recommendation to the Association, to the National Advisory Committee on Communications, and is now in the process of reorganization. Members of the former committee are charter members, and will form a subcommittee on publications, working with others under the broader head. Other subcommittees are still to be appointed.

The vital importance of effective communications, not only in telling the recreation story, interpreting recreation to the general public, but in successfully doing a cooperative job in the recreation field, brought about the change. Chairman of the new committee is Harold Van Cott, superintendent of recreation in Essex County, New Jersey.

▶ SPEAKING OF COMMUNICATIONS don't forget that excellent publication, *Forceful Communication through Visual Resources* by Janet R. MacLean, Theodore Deppe, and Harvey Fry of Indiana University, which was prepared for the 1963 Institute in Recreation Administration in Saint Louis. If you missed it, you'll want to catch up with it now. Lavishly illustrated, its ninety-one pages present many ideas and techniques you can put to good use in making your recreation program not only visible but audible. This is published by the National Recreation Association and is available for $2.50.

COMING EVENTS

National Arts and Crafts Month, *May 15-June 15.* Sponsor: Colony Arts Center. Write to Bill Newgold, 22-24 Rock City Road, Woodstock, New York.

Letters from America Week, *May 18-24,* Sponsor: American Council for Nationalities Service. Write to Read Lewis, Executive Director, 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

National Track and Field Coaching Clinic, *June 5-13, Slippery Rock State College Campus, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania.* For further details, write to Sports International, Inc., 719 Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

Fifth Annual Conservation Round-Up, *June 10-14, Fontana Village Resort, Fontana Dam, North Carolina.* For further details, write Fontana Village Resort, Fontana Dam, North Carolina.

National Flag Week, *June 14-20,* Sponsor: Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Inc., 844 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Student International Soccer School, *June 14-20, Howard University Campus, Washington, D.C.* For further details, write to NAC, 1001 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

20th Annual Women's Collegiate Golf Tournament, *June 21-26, Michigan State University.* For further details, write to Lucille Dailey, Women's Intramural Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

National Swim For Health Week, *June 21-27.* Sponsor: Swim for Health Association. Write to Martin Stern, Executive Director, Box 721, Hollywood, Florida.

29th Annual Festival of the Puppeteers of America, *June 29-July 5, Miami Beach, Florida.* For further details, write to Milton Halpert, 61 Raydon Drive East, North Merrick, New York.

International Folk Dance Festival and Workshop, *July 12-18, New York University Camp, Holmes, New York.* For further details, write to Dr. Gladys Andrews, Professor of Education, Department of Physical Education, Health and Recreation, New York University, New York City.

Joseph Lee Day, *July 28.* Sponsor: National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

National Clown Week, *August 1-7.* Sponsor: Clown Club of America. Write to Ray Bickford, National Chairman, Box 22, Bernardston, Massachusetts.

11th International Boys and 4th International Girls Tennis Championships, *August 2-8, University of Minnesota.* For further details, write to Terry McCann, Director, Youth Sports Development, U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, 21st and Jaycee Boulevard, Tulsa 2, Oklahoma.

2nd Annual Junior Champ Track and Field Championships, August 7-9, *St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minnesota.* For further details, write to Terry McCann, Director, Youth Sports Development, U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, 21st and Jaycee Boulevard, Tulsa 2, Oklahoma.

19th International Jaycee Junior Golf Championships, *August 7-9, Mendakota and Southview Country Clubs, South St. Paul, Minnesota.* For further details, write Terry McCann, Director, Youth Sports Development, U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, 21st and Jaycee Boulevard, Tulsa 2, Oklahoma.

All-American Soap Box Derby, *August 15.* Sponsor: Chevrolet Motor Division. Write to David G. Rummel, General Manager, All-American Soap Box Derby, Inc., General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

▶ A MAJOR PROPORTION of the 68,117,000 persons who are expected to visit the National Park System from March through August this year will take advantage of its unparalleled opportunities for camping, the National Park Service predicts. Seventy-six areas administered by the NPS—extending from the Virgin Islands National Park with its smooth sandy beaches to Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska's majestic mountain country—provide use of 26,626 sites or spaces at no cost to the camper except for an entrance fee at some areas. Twenty-five new campgrounds have been constructed since last year. Forecasts for 1964 are set at 7,109,000 camp-use days, an increase of more than a million over 1963 total. In the next ten years, the current projection will have doubled to about 15,486,000 camp-use days.

▶ VISITS to state recreation areas totaled 403,000,000 during 1962, reports Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. Six states—New York, Ohio, California, Michigan, Iowa, and Pennsylvania—each reported more than 23,000,000 visits to state forests, parks, reservoirs, and fish and wildlife preserves. States reporting more than 10,000,000 visitors to such areas include Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin. As an indicator of the growth of outdoor recreation, state park attendance was 97,000,000 in 1941, rose to 166,000,000 in 1954, and to 285,000,000 in 1962-63. State parks face an unprecedented user demand.

AGING DIFFERENTLY IN THE SPACE AGE

We must plan for a future in which society can make community use of more active and husky generations of elders

Margaret Mead

THE ATTITUDE in the United States that old age is a form of illness, to be lamented but not mentioned earlier than necessary, has been part of our whole cult of youth and our unwillingness to tackle head-on many of the aspects of aging. The picture of aging that people of my day grew up with is no longer valid and the aging that our children will do is totally different from the aging that we have today. One of the complications, of course, is how to handle this moving model of aging—and not pickle or crystalize it in our institutions—whether in Social Security regulations, residence laws, rules for the construction of buildings, rules about driving cars, or any of the thousands of ways in which aging is engaged with the structure of society.

We have to be very careful that we don't do anything with the aging group that we are dealing with now that might limit the possibilities of people who will be this same age twenty years from now. They will be totally different kinds of people. This has been one of our big drawbacks in any kind of social research in this country. We catch a group of adolescents and we make a study about their childhood and we find out what their mothers did that they shouldn't have done and what they didn't do that they should have done. Then, we try to change what's happening to today's babies, so that future adolescents won't be like the adolescents we've got now. We don't allow for the fact that today's babies are being brought up differently anyway, and so we're always trying to catch up with ourselves. We must not let the special characteristics of the people who were born in 1890 determine what we're going to do for people who were born in 1920. We must be ever mindful that in building a moving model of aging, we must build in ways to allow for all these differences.

This material is taken from an address presented at the 1963 New York State Governor's Conference on Aging. DR. MEAD, *well-known anthropologist and author, is currently associate curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and adjunct professor of anthropology at Columbia University.*

We've got to stop thinking about a category of grandmothers who all look like what our grandmothers looked like—if we can remember them. Of course, they looked terribly old to us—incredibly old—as older people always look to children. Then, we've had this continuous process of rejuvenation going on in my lifetime. All the women in my age group, and slightly above it, have benefited by the fact that they look younger every year. We need to remember that we don't look younger to the children, but we do look younger to each other and that cheers us up immensely. We need to think in terms of generational, as well as chronological age—definitely and precisely. We must not lump together and confuse sixty-five to seventy-five years of age, for instance, with being grandparents or great-grandparents.

By stylizing older people as grandparents, we muddle it all up and we don't use the grandparents as we should. We're not recognizing that grandparents are, on the whole, the most vigorous, freest group in the population. Many of the men have gone as far as they are going to get, so they can quit competing. If they are women, they are filled with mild post-menopausal zest. We should be using them in the community. They should never get categorized in any way as out of the picture. We should have grandparents' and teachers' associations, or a grandparents' and school association. Today, we retire people the day their last child leaves public school. They may only be forty, but we put them on the shelf. They turn into disgruntled taxpayers who disapprove of the schools and object to the bond issue. Every community in the country is filled with these people and it's utterly unnecessary.

WHEN WE USE the words "the golden years of life," roughly speaking, we are thinking of the great-grandparents, and great-great-grandparents. Up to that point, we call them "silver." This "golden"business, of course, I don't think we are going to give up quite yet, though I imagine there are going to be a fairly large number of people who are going to rebel against being "golden" and it might be

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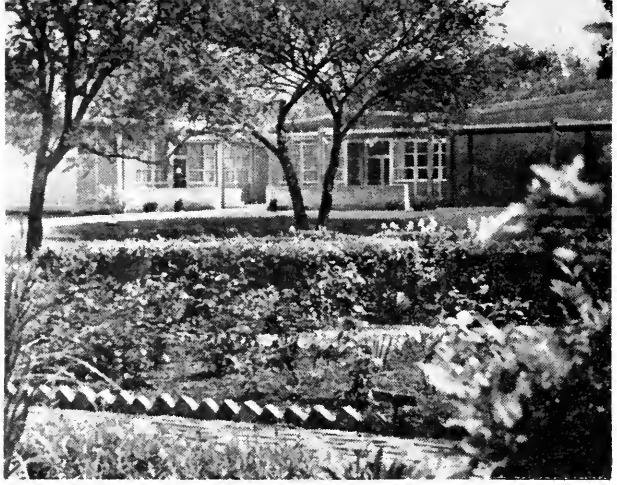

The new building is approached by a walk going through a formal garden. The exterior is of gold and blue steel panels with a decorative section of native stone. The buildings designed by the Menninger Foundation are planned for beauty as well as for their utility.

Above, the new activity-therapy building enables the foundation to consolidate many of its patient activities under one roof. For many years, creative and educational activities were scattered in a number of old catch-as-catch-can buildings.

Right, the large activities room is loosely divided into areas for painting, ceramics, leatherwork, weaving, sculpture, sewing, plus lounging chairs for knitters. The open-beamed ceiling has tubed bulbs which furnish even lighting across the entire well-planned working area.

MENNINGER PATIENT CENTER

Planned for structured therapy, new building reflects Menninger love of space and nature

MAKESHIFT AND MAKE-DO became passé in 1962 when the adjunctive therapy staff members and patients of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, emerged from old buildings like the paint-splattered arts-and-crafts shop and began work in a new and spacious, sixteen thousand-foot building known as the Charles W. Rosenberry Activities Therapy Building. The building enables the foundation to consolidate many of its patient activities under one roof. For many years, creative and educational activities were scattered in a number of old buildings that once were barns and private homes.

The new two-level building was designed for maximum flexibility, minimal cost, and beauty of architecture. It is approached by a walk going through a formal garden. The exterior is of gold and blue steel panels with a decorative section of native stones. The main floor is divided into three general sections. The north, or left, section houses creative activities, including painting, ceramics, sculpture, and other crafts. The center section houses the offices of the adjunctive therapy department, interview rooms, a darkroom, kiln room, multi-purpose room, and storage areas. The south, or right, section has a lounge for day-hospital patients, two classrooms, a patient library, and a lecture room. The basement area has another multi-purpose room, a kitchen, storage rooms, and equipment rooms.

The activities-therapy program is the core of the inpatient and day-hospital treatment program for adults. Each patient follows an individual schedule of creative, recreation, social, and work activities prescribed by his physician to meet his psychological needs—to educate and re-educate him in gratifying and acceptable modes of daily living.

A PANORAMA VIEW of activities-therapy treatment at work can best be seen in the creative-arts room on the main floor of the Rosenberry building. This room has the largest amount of floor space in the building and occupies over a third of the main floor. The room can comfortably accommodate eighty patients engaged simultaneously in different activities. It utilizes an open-space plan with movable cabinets that allows an immediate flexibility that fixed equipment would not provide. No pillars of any sort obstruct the view across the spacious room.

The large activities room is loosely divided into areas for painting, ceramics, leatherworking, weaving, sculpture work, sewing, plus lounging chairs for knitters. Eye strain is alleviated by an open-beamed ceiling which spans sixty feet and has tubed bulbs that furnish a maximum of lighting across the entire working area.

The day-hospital lounge on the main floor serves nearly seventy-five patients at the Menninger Clinic who are well enough to live out of the hospital in private homes or apartments, but who come to the clinic for eight to ten hours each day to participate in a treatment program similar to that for inpatients. This room provides a relaxing atmosphere where the patients can watch TV, listen to stereo, meet their physicians, play cards, or simply rest.

> It is of very real value for everyone to have methods of "refueling" through hobbies or recreation.—DR. WILLIAM C. MENNINGER.

THE PATIENT LIBRARY on the main floor has about thirty-five hundred books which represent varied tastes and interests. Twenty periodicals are subscribed to, ranging from *Sports Illustrated* to *Saturday Review*. Two classrooms are adjacent to the library and are used for a variety of educational programs for patients as well as for classes in the small high school that is operated for patients.

The lecture room on the main floor serves as a multi-purpose room with space for patient educational and cultural activities and for staff conferences. It will seat up to eighty persons and is equipped for lectures and films. The second multi-purpose room is found in the basement of the Rosenberry Building. It is used for meetings, parties, and for additional patient activities as the need arises. One other important use of the room is that it serves the foundation as a bomb shelter.

The kitchen in the basement is used for patient cooking classes and for patient social functions. The kitchen is built on the island arrangement, with cooking burners in three different areas plus three built-in ovens. A huge double-doored refrigerator and tiled counters add to the utility and beauty of the room.

The Charles W. Rosenberry Activities Therapy Building was planned as other buildings, whether new or remodeled, and designed by the Menninger Foundation—for utility and for beauty. The Menninger brothers, Doctor Will and Doctor Karl, carry on their father's love for nature and space. New buildings on foundation property reflect these "spatial" qualities, both within and without. #

BUILDING for CHURCH RECREATION

How many churches are doing effective work in the recreation field?

Leon Mitchell

TODAY, over 120 Southern Baptist churches operate well-equipped gymnasiums and recreation centers, and many more such facilities are in the planning stage or nearing completion. Over $105,000,000 has already been invested in church facilities used primarily for recreation. It is estimated that this capital investment will go to $146,000,000 in the next three years. This work was established by Mrs. Agnes Durant Pylant, who served as secretary of the Baptist Church Recreation Service from its start in February 1954 until she retired in July 1962. She was succeeded by Bob M. Boyd who had served in the Church Recreation Department as recreation leadership training consultant since August 1958.

Starting with the secretary of the service and one stenographer in February 1954, the service now has a staff of six professional and four secretarial workers. When the Church Recreation Service was established, two Southern Baptist churches had already built beautiful recreation facilities and acquired full-time directors. The First Baptist Church of Dallas was first, followed closely by the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City.

Many of the larger Baptist churches are doing big and effective things in the area of recreation, and much is being done in the smaller churches too. Someone has said: "All Baptist churches have recreation! Every time a church has a dinner on the grounds, a fish fry for the Men's Brotherhood, a Sunday School class party, it engages in recreation." Several churches have developed really effective youth and recreation programs without an activities building or gym. Working through the existing church organizations, such as the Sunday School, the Training Union, the Music Ministry, and other groups is the key to successful programing.

Recreation buildings are designed for all ages—the preschoolers, elementary, teenagers, college and career, single adults, middle adults, and senior adults. Recreation programs in the church build fellowship, interest young people in wholesome activities, help minister to the whole life. "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God" *(I Cor. 10:31)*. This is a principle worthy of church recreation. The desired result of effective church recreation is a mature, useful, serving member of the congregation.

ONE CHURCH in North Carolina, the First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem, completed a $250,000 recreation center in July 1961. The new structure has a large basketball floor with lane markings for volleyball, badminton, basketball, and handball. This floor is also used as a skating rink. Special shoe skates are furnished by the church. Permanent benches along the side and floor-to-ceiling shatterproof glass partitions on the mezzanine level provide plenty of spectator space. At one end of the gym on the upper level, there is a large youth lounge protected by glass, furnished for relaxation, with TV provided for quiet recreation. There are also shower and dressing room facilities on the gym floor.

Running parallel to the gym is a very large gameroom area with accommodations for three or more Ping-pong tables, a table shuffleboard, and a dozen more table equipment games. Also it provides several lounge chairs and tables which serve as snack tables. The latter are located directly in front of the well equipped "U-shaped" snack rack with nineteen stools. The snack rack features pre-wrapped sandwiches prepared in infrared ovens, Coca Cola icemaker and dispensing machine, ice-cream, shakes, soups, and other snack items.

The director's office is in the center of the recreation area immediately adjoining the equipment-issue room, and next to the showers and dressing rooms, also within twenty feet of the snack rack. The office is surrounded on two walls by glass paneling affording an excellent view of the entire gymnasium floor, snack area, and youth lounge. Drapes are provided for privacy when the director needs to study, counsel, or plan activities.

Upstairs there is a large craftroom, complete with shelves, storage, sink facilities, and provisions for Explorer Scouts, girls' auxiliaries, and class meetings. Close by is a wood-paneled room designed for Royal Ambassadors, Scouts, and other gatherings on a regular basis. The wood paneling facilitates the hanging of ranking charts, pictures, honors receive, et cetera.

THE PROGRAM is broad and varied and designed to appeal to all age groups and fields of interest. Efforts are made to tie every recreation activity possible to a sponsoring organization, such as Sunday School, Training Union, Music Department, WMU, or Deacons organization. Annual events, such as All-Church Old-Fashioned Picnic, All-Church Pie Fellowship, ice-cream socials, et cetera are channeled through the existing organizations with the church-elected hospitality committee bearing its share of the load.

Religious drama is important at First Baptist Church, and could become a strong area of the recreation program. A perfect theatre-in-the-round is provided in the lower circular auditorium immediately underneath the church sanctuary. Work with plays, recreation

MR. MITCHELL *is sports and facilities consultant for the Church Recreation Department, Baptist Sunday School Board, Nashville, Tennessee.*

skits, devotional dramas in departments, creative dramatics, and speech choir all have their place.

Athletics claim some of the program's efforts. Each year, the church sponsors teams in softball, baseball, basketball, and volleyball. These include both men and women teams. In addition to organized leagues, the church maintains an intramural program within the membership with classes playing each other.

Being a downtown church, the "businessmen" of the church membership may take time out on a regular basis for the fellowship of noonday volleyball, a hot shower, a sandwich with milk shake at the snack rack. They can go back to work feeling relaxed and happy with the world.

EVERY EVENING finds the recreation building in operation with as many as four groups meeting at one time. There may be a basketball, volleyball, or skating session in the gymnasium, a hobby and craft session upstairs, a social in the gameroom, and perhaps a formal banquet with decorations and all in the fellowship or dining hall of the church.

There is a year-round eight-team bowling league which operates at one of the beautiful thirty-two-lane commercial establishments nearby. There are other opportunities for beginners to bowl, and for family bowling occasionally.

On Wednesday afternoons an integrated program finds recreation, choirs, boys' and girls' teen organizations on a correlated schedule. Opportunity is given for family recreation, with all areas open for play, immediately following the Prayer Hour until around 10:00PM. The snack rack is open.

Special-interest groups, hobby and crafts, and ladies activities meet regularly in the building. A senior-adult program for those retired or older is planned with seeing, going, and doing making up the bulk of the program. Every week, there is at least one, and often more, covered-dish affair. Every Friday evening is family night in the fall, with family skating the most popular activity.

In addition to supervised facility program, First Baptist offers many opportunities for assemblies at Ridgecrest,

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Well-equipped, U-shaped snack rack in the First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, heats prewrapped sandwiches in infrared ovens.

The large gameroom area accommodates Ping-pong tables, a number of table games including table shuffleboard, snack and conversation areas.

Downtown businessmen find church gym convenient for noonhour workout. The church sponsors teams in softball, baseball, basketball and volleyball.

Patients at the McCloskey VA Center in Temple, Texas, enjoy dominoes during a Grab Bag Party in the recreation hall.

Quiet hobbies help keep TB patient from getting restless.

REHABILITATIVE RECREATION IN VA HOSPITALS

Recreation is of utmost importance in the largest network of hospitals in the United States

C. C. Bream, Jr.

SAID A LONG-TERM PATIENT in one of the Veterans Administration's Eastern hospitals, "There's an indescribable joy and boundless reward in a piece of writing. It is even more meaningful when one is otherwise helpless." This comment referred specifically to the writing activity of the VA's Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service Recreation Program conducted in cooperation with the Hospitalized Veterans' Writing Project—one of the many volunteer groups that provide invaluable assistance to the VA's professional recreation staff.

The VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery operates the largest network of hospitals and domiciliaries in the United States. At least one or more of its 169 modern, well-equipped field stations are to be found in each state within our continental limits. On an average day, VA's patient load is above 114,000. During a year's time, VA admits more than half a million veterans to its hospitals.

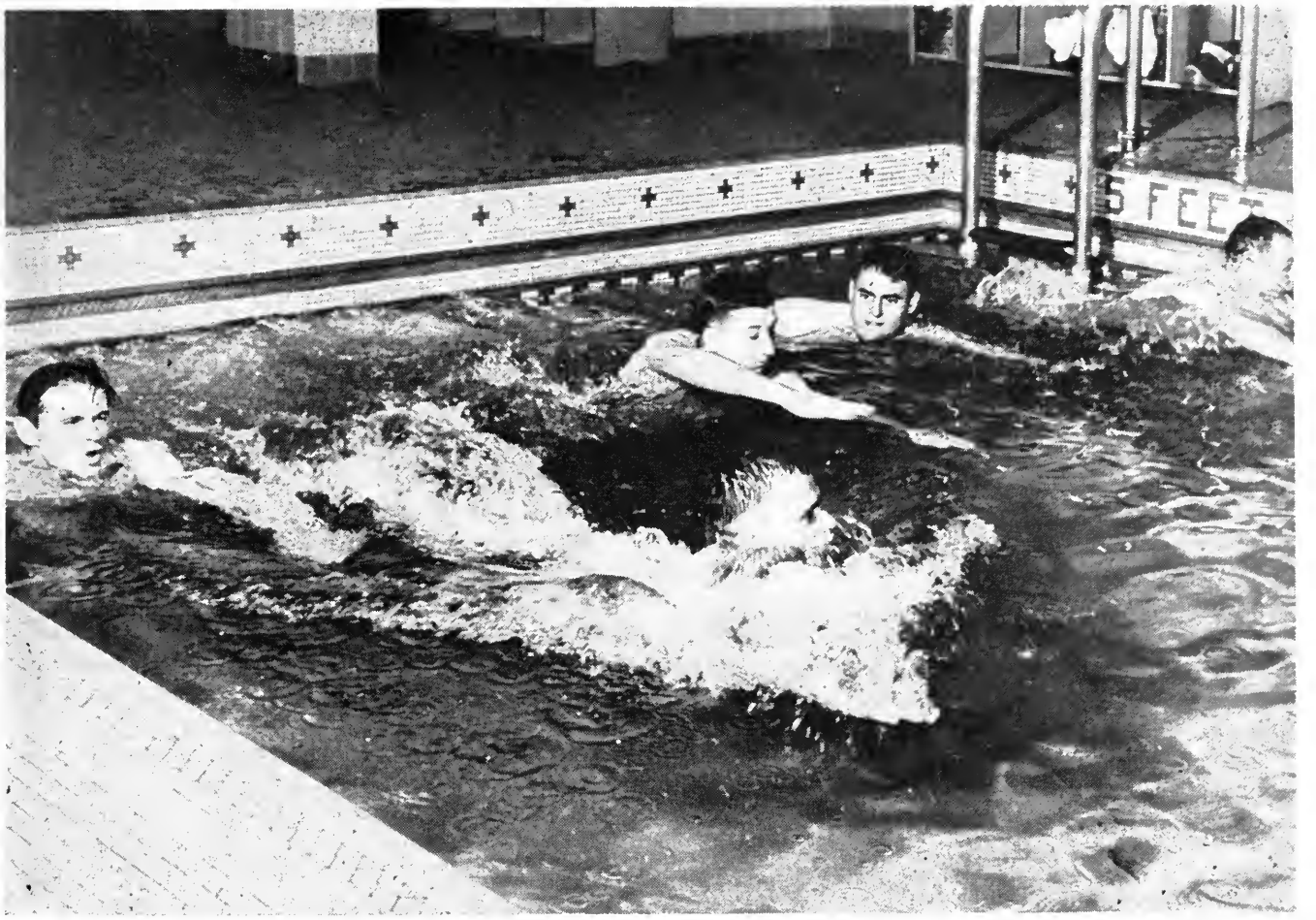
As an integral phase of the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service of the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery, various activities are provided. Similar comments made by patients and members have become commonplace also with respect to these activities. In all aspects of the VA's rehabilitation recreation program, first consideration is given to the needs of patients as determined by appropriate medical authority. Medical considerations are of prime importance in planning, scheduling, and selecting activities. These considerations are the bases for discussions with medical personnel and include such points as:

- What the overall program has to offer and its potential results.
- Programing plans to ensure activities that are consistent with patient needs, interests, and capabilities.
- Preparation of progress reports for selected patients.
- Necessary modification and adaptation of activities to meet medical limitations of patients.

Following these determinations, which are used as program resources, patients' interests and capabilities are ascertained in order that appropriate recreation activities may be selected. Active as well as passive recreation activities are provided. These are conducted in the hospital's auditorium, recreation rooms, outdoor areas, dayrooms, and wards.

The VA program differs from recreation programs for well people in that interests of patients dictate selection of

MR. BREAM *is chief of the Recreation, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service, Veterans Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C.*



The VA provides both active and passive recreation—as the needs of the patient dictate.

activities only after their needs and abilities have been determined. As an integral phase of the total medical program, the VA's recreation program seeks constantly to provide a comprehensive, well-balanced, and efficiently executed range of activity. As a general principle, emphasis will vary most according to the nature of disabilities and illnesses. For example, recreation activities for psychiatric patients are designed to encourage maximum patient participation and to aid in resocialization and reeducation. Recreation activities for pulmonary-disease patients are directed toward programs requiring passive or mildly active participation. Therefore, programs tending to excite, disturb, or cause undue exertion are excluded. Although recreation opportunities are available to general medical and surgical patients, the emphasis is directed toward the long-term patient. Recreation activities for domiciliary members are as extensive, both in active and passive participation phases, as are consistent with the VA's policy on care and rehabilitation of these members, with specific adaptation to older age groups.

The overall objectives of the program are to:

- Facilitate the patient's adjustment to hospital life and to make him more receptive to treatment.
- Facilitate the patient's early physical, mental, and social rehabilitation, recovery, and discharge.
- Assist in minimizing the risk of unnecessary readmission.
- Aid in the patient's transition to his community, following discharge.

The degree to which these objectives are reached is dependent upon the extent to which the patient is provided with recreation knowledge, skills, and services that:

- Improve his morale and sustain it at a high level.
- Lead to his understanding of their significance to the individual and group society.
- Promote his desire to remove the physical or mental barriers and return to a normal life.
- Encourage the formation of habits and attitudes which will permit his confident, well-adjusted participation in normal activities.
- Encourage him to remain in the hospital until his treatment is completed.
- Counteract the influence tending to "institutionalize" him.
- Compensate for his disabilities and limitations while inspiring him to fulfill his potentialities.
- Channel his aggressive drives into appropriate outlets.
- Stimulate new or dormant interests and talents, as well as to reestablish old ones.

Major recreation activities utilized in accomplishing these objectives include adapted sports, arts, crafts, hobbies, motion pictures, music, radio-TV, dramatics, and

social activities. In their conduct, all supervised individual or group participation and instruction is medically cleared or specifically prescribed, as any other treatment procedure. Physicians are assisted greatly in planning treatment for specific patients or groups of patients by observing and evaluating the patients' physical and social tolerance as they participate in the various aspects of the recreation program and by receiving reports from the recreation staff of significant observations of patients which they have noted.

RECREATION for the Veterans Administration's hospitalized veterans and domiciliary members was provided shortly after World War I. For the most part, the recreation program at that time consisted of motion pictures and activities of a recreation nature made possible in a great measure by volunteers. Today's program is greatly expanded and refined. It started in November 1945, primarily as a result of the rehabilitation values of recreation that were witnessed during WWII.

Initially, recreation was a part of the VA's special service program that also included the canteen, library, voluntary, and chaplaincy services. In October 1955, recreation, along with library and voluntary services, was placed organizationally in the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery under the administration of a director of special service. In March 1960, "special service," as an organizational title and entity, was discontinued, and recreation was placed in the physical medicine and rehabilitation service on an equal status with physical therapy, occupational therapy, educational therapy, corrective therapy, blind rehabilitation, and manual-arts therapy. This change placed recreation under direct medical supervision and administration for the purpose of adding greater strength to recreation, improving patient care, and in the interest of good management.

Many innovations have been made in the administration and operation of the VA's hospital recreation program. These have included the assignment of recreation personnel at some hospitals to a specific group or unit of patients with whom they remain indefinitely; the adaptation of equipment and facilities enabling Stryker patients to bowl; unilateral amputees to play golf, play billiards, and participate in fly-casting tournaments; and the paraplegic to play basketball.

FUNCTIONING under medical direction and professional recreation leadership, the recreation program at each VA hospital is administered by the chief of staff, who provides over-all direction and establishes the environment for its conduct; the chief of the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service, who provides direct medical guidance and general supervision; the coordinator of the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service, who assists in the coordination and administration of the overall PM&RS program; and the recreation staff, under the immediate direction of the chief of recreation.

There are approximately 850 full-time professional hospital recreation specialists engaged in the conduct of the recreation program in Veterans Administration hospitals. These are career employes who enjoy all the benefits of federal employment. Salary ranges run from $4,690 to $12,620 a year. Recreation staffs vary in size and composition according to the patient load at each hospital. The present variation is from a minimum of one to a maximum of thirty-three.

The single recreation employe (normally at a small general hospital) is recognized as the chief of recreation. Large hospitals will normally have, in addition to the chief of recreation, one or more specialists in each major activity area. These are designated as recreation specialists (social activities, music, adapted sports, or the like). While recreation specialists tend to begin in one of these specialized areas, they are more typically utilized as generalists. As such they serve in more than one activity area for which their prior VA education or training has equipped them.

To be eligible for appointment to these career positions in the Veterans Administration, applicants must meet civil-service requirements. One of the basic requirements is the possession of a bachelor's degree with a major in recreation or with twenty-four semester hours in one or a combination of the following or allied subjects: arts and crafts, dramatics, music, radio and/or television, social activities, and sports.

The Veterans Administration's regard for employe training and development, applicable to all its employes, is reflected in the following policy statement: "The strength of the VA today—and in the years to come—depends on the extent to which we are able to locate, develop, and select able, dedicated people. The VA therefore will carry out an integrated, vigorous, positive, and practical program of career development, geared to the agency's requirements and resources, and to the needs and capacities of the people who staff the organization." This policy is intended to provide training for improved performance, development for assumption of greater responsibilities, competitive opportunity for promotion, career planning, and management development.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery encourages its personnel to be actively engaged, to the extent practicable for each individual, in education and training which will increase knowledge, proficiency, ability, skill, and qualifications in the performance of official duties. The fundamental responsibility for self-education, self-improvement, and self-training resides in each employe as a matter of personal pride in improved performance of his assigned duties. Under certain conditions, the department stands ready to assist such worthy self-endeavor. VA recreation personnel are encouraged to contribute to the recreation profession through preparation of articles for professional journals, membership in professional societies, and attendance at conferences. #

• Those interested in obtaining more complete information on salaries, other employe benefits, qualification requirements, and the like, should visit their nearest VA hospital personnel officer or write the Department of Medicine and Surgery (135D2), VA Central Office, Washington, D.C. 20420.

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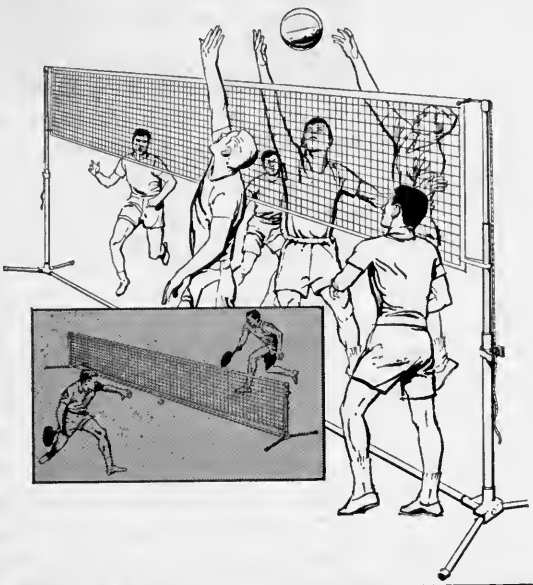

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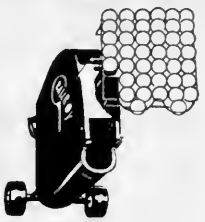

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HOW ACTIVE ARE THEY?

Senior citizens "retire" to new worlds of adventure

How active is "active retirement"? Even a hasty look at the doings, goings and comings of our senior citizens reveals that it is very active, indeed, if not downright radioactive! This is proven by some of the senior citizens recreation projects that follow:

Out of This World

SENIOR-CITIZEN ACTIVITIES offered by the recreation department in Long Beach, California, are "out of this world." More than a dozen senior-citizen clubs include bowling on the green, chess, checkers, an excursion group called the Golden Tours, fly-casting, a forum called University by the Sea, horseshoes, roque, shuffleboard, and a social activity called the Golden Club.

Seniors also participate in the department's other offerings, such as classes in square, round, and folk dancing, camera, crafts, Japanese doll making, bridge lessons, and many others. Community programs followed by old-time dancing are largely patronized by the senior citizen.

The following article, reprinted with permission from the Long Beach *Independent-Press-Telegram* magazine *Southland*, was written by Virginia Clark of the Long Beach Recreation Department:

You don't have to be a hundred years old or a millionaire to join the Recreation Department's Golden Tours Excursion Club—but if you are, you can! Anyone fifty or over, with one dollar for the yearly dues, is eligible to become a member and go on the tours, some of which last several weeks to points as far away as Hawaii. One-day trips are more frequently made to places near home, such as Disneyland. Travel is no longer a luxury, thanks to Golden Tours, for most of the one-day or night excursions cost only $2.25, a fact especially welcome to those members living on a fixed income.

The growth in membership has been spectacular, according to manager Jack Dillon, for since the club was started by the Long Beach Recreation Department in 1957 with 150 charter members, it has zoomed to its present total of two thousand.

Excursions are planned and conducted by a competent group of elected officers who receive their tour fare free in return for their services. Members pay only the cost of transportation and admissions on a tour, which may account for the club's phenomenal growth.

In six years, the Golden Tours excursions have covered 240,000 miles according to Mrs. G. D. Van Dugteren, the club's No. 1 volunteer. "This distance is farther than a trip to the moon, and our Western scenery is surely more attractive than the lunar landscape," she says. "In this day of 'moon shots' you might say our motto is 'See Earth First!'. We've scheduled trips to such places as the Islands, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Yellowstone Park, Seattle, Hearst's Castle, Hollywood, Catalina, Laguna, San Diego, Marineland, Knott's Berry Farm, county parks and museums, Long Beach Harbor, and local factories."

The club has some minor problems, because no organization is all on the plus side. One of the everyday problems is that a few of the women are consistently late, some even missing a tour completely. Since there are no refunds, they're out both fun and money; yet some of them still come late. There was one man who slept past the departure time for a four-day tour of Yosemite. He took another bus at added expense and joined the group there.

"Another slight problem is the individuals whom we have to find while on tour," Mr. Dillon says. "I'll never forget my first trip with the group. We'd stopped for lunch and shopping in Santa Monica, and when it was time to leave, we were short one passenger. I went off to find her, and on returning we saw our bus driving off. I can't imagine what the people in Santa Monica thought on seeing a 250-pound man and an elderly woman jumping around and yelling in the middle of the street! It was a great relief to see the brake lights of the bus flash on."

Mr. Dillon also points out that parents, teachers, youth and church workers, as well as recreation leaders, could start right now among children and young adults to develop attitudes toward retirement, preparing the next generation of senior citizens for their leisure. "In the meantime," Mr. Dillon concludes, "Our aim is to keep members so busy and happy with what they're doing

The sweet spell of success. Winners of state spelldown sponsored by Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation Commission. Twenty-two participated.

today, that they don't want just to dwell on yesterday! And as for tomorrow—who knows? Maybe we will plan a Golden Tour to the moon, with our senior citizens in orbit."

Battle of Orthography

THE Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation Commission launched a program for its senior citizens by sponsoring a statewide spelling bee. All senior-citizen clubs in Pennsylvania were invited to hold local spelling bees, choose a winner, and send two people to the Pennsylvania Dutch country for a spirited battle of orthography. Twenty-two contestants participated in the contest held last March. Steward Straw was adjudged state champion.

No Longer Mr. X

DURING A WORKSHOP on "The Well-Aging," held as part of the second annual New York Governor's Conference on Aging last May, Virginia O'Neill, director of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Department of Welfare, discussed the importance of continuing education for our older citizens. Declares Mrs. O'Neill:

Educational activities are a very important part of New York City's program for senior citizens. Studies have shown that the person who is seventy years old today has had on the average only a sixth-grade education. Many of these older people, now that they have the time, are anxious to educate themselves and broaden their horizons. Through teachers supplied by the board of education, many members are moved from illiteracy to literacy and to higher levels of reading, writing, and cultural subjects. Mr. M. at the age of seventy-six was extremely embarrassed because he had to sign his Social Security check with an "X" and did not believe at his age he could learn to write his name.

There has been a marked increase in the past few years in educational programs developed around current issues projected through day-center forums, panels, and small study groups. Through these programs, the older people, in addition to other values, become a more informed citizenry. They learn to evaluate and discuss all sides of current problems. This new knowledge has created many opportunities for responsible social action, planned and carried out by the members themselves.

Tenth Birthday

THE Sunset Club, an organization for senior citizens in Steubenville, Ohio, is celebrating its tenth birthday. Club director is Mrs. Max Gorsuch, who has been with it since its inception. The following report of club activities was written by her:

"Recreation For All," a slogan of the Steubenville Recreation Department, means just that. Recreation not only for Dad, Mom, and the kids, but for Grandpa and Grandma. Yes, even for Great-Grandpa and Great-Grandma.

Afternoons are spent in various craft projects, piano playing, and singing, or in sewing for the Red Cross or cancer center. Some unable to take part in the more active pursuits come to the cover-dish luncheons to share the fellowship and conversation.

Our program thus far has followed the general lines developed in past years with the addition of several new features. We held two rummage sales last year at the assembly room. Proceeds from these sales help to finance the July picnic and the Christmas dinner in December. In October, club members planted bulbs on the grounds of the housing development and are eagerly awaiting the spring flowering season.

A Project Was Born

WHEN Eddie Higashino, who directs the senior citizen program for Honolulu's Recreation Division, was on the lookout for a service project for his club members, the Honolulu Theatre for Youth was looking for somebody to stamp, address, and sort for mailing the the twenty-five hundred postcards it sends out every two months to announce its plays for children. The seniors' time matched the juniors' need, and a project was born. Members of the St. Mary's Golden Age Club devoted a whole series of October meetings to the first addressing project. Then a group accepted the theater's invitation to see the play, *The Mystery of the Alhambra*, an adaptation of the Washington Irving stories done for fourth-graders in Honolulu. The club then decided to make the addressing project a permanent one and will handle the postcard chore all year.

Waikiki Beach is just a few yards the other side of the door but these Honolulu senior citizens devote themselves to the task of addressing the thousands of postcards announcing the opening play of the Honolulu Theatre for Youth. This is a bimonthly project.

Recreation division-sponsored senior citizens groups are involved in many social activities: hula and ballroom dancing, ukulele lessons, song sessions, card games, regular "birthday dinners," and once-a-month field trips. However, the project for the Honolulu Theatre for Youth is the first community project undertaken by any of the groups. Mr. Higashino is hoping the work will suggest further projects.

PROGRAM

FUN AND FITNESS

Recreation departments are trying many fresh approaches in their physical fitness and sports programs. Here are some of the new paths being blazed.

TRACK AND FIELD DEVELOPMENT

Joseph B. Sharpless, Director, Recreation and Parks, Livingston, New Jersey.

THE National Recreation Association was elected as a voting allied member of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in December, 1962. In January of 1963, the NRA appointed a national advisory committee to develop the finest possible relationships between these two national bodies and to bring together those service associates of the NRA who are concerned with one or more of the sports over which the AAU has jurisdiction. These include men's and women's basketball, baton twirling, boxing, gymnastics, handball, judo, long-distance running, physical fitness, men's and women's swimming, age-group swimming, synchronized swimming, men's and women's track and field, girls' age-group track and field, volleyball, walking, water polo, weightlifting, and wrestling.

In a communication from Captain Stephan M. Archer, AAU secretary, it is stated, "To maintain the highest degree of proficiency in all of sports, our developing athletes must have the opportunity for continuous competition. The American student athlete is limited to scholastic or collegiate competition during the athletic season for his selected sport. Our educational institutions, do not and will not provide off-season competition for the student athletes, so that each may develop his or her skills and maintain peak proficiency and conditioning. The responsibilty for the development of American athletes rests solely with Amateur Athletic Union and other recognized sports governing bodies." *(This is the primary purpose of the AAU Olympic Development Program as stated in Notice #167, dated May 27, 1963.)*

From this basic purpose, then, the NRA subcommittee acquires its derivation of purpose and secures a direction of intent. Along these guidelines, the Men's Track and Field Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee on AAU-NRA Relationships organized a program of information to be used as a handbook for organizations interested in track and field development on the local, county, and state level.

In order to achieve some concrete results, the men's track and field subcommittee ascertained that uniform standards were necessary if we are to conform to a national program. The subcommittee adopted the age-group breakdown as presented in the AAU Junior Olympic Program as follows:

MIDGET DIVISION—*Ages 11 and under*
JUNIOR DIVISION—*Ages 12 and 13*
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION—*Ages 14 and 15*
SENIOR DIVISION—*Ages 16 and 17*

The age of a contestant on the *first* day of a FINAL championship shall determine his or her eligibility for the entire meet. (This, of course, will fluctuate with each local situation.)

RELATIVE to a program of events, the subcommittee advocated adopting the Junior Olympic Program as a guide only. Limitations of local situations sometimes prevent conducting a full program. The members strongly recommended that public recreation departments conduct age-group events and senior events in direct reference to the AAU Junior Olympic Program and the AAU Olympic Development Program. Approved events are as follows:

MIDGET DIVISION

Boys

50-yard dash
220-yard relay (4 x 55)
Standing broad jump
12-inch softball throw
Running high jump
Running broad jump

Girls

50-yard dash
220-yard relay (4 x 55)
Standing broad jump
12-inch softball throw
Running broad jump

JUNIOR DIVISION

Boys

50-yard dash
100-yard dash
220-yard relay (4 x 55)
Standing broad jump
Running broad jump
Running high jump
8-lb. shot put
12-inch softball throw
Running hop, step, and jump
Pole vault

Girls

50-yard dash
75-yard dash
220-yard relay (4 x 55)
Standing broad jump
12-inch softball throw
Running broad jump

Peggy Bush from Walter Hays Playground in Palo Alto, California, takes off in the broad jump and sets a new city record in track and field meet.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION

Boys

70-yard high hurdles
120-yard low hurdles
100-yard dash
220-yard dash
440-yard run*
480-yard shuttle relay (4 x 120)
Running broad jump
Running high jump
Running hop, step, and jump
Pole vault
8-lb. shot put
Discus throw (high school)

Girls

50-yard low hurdles
75-yard dash
220-yard relay (4 x 55)
440-yard relay (4 x 110)
Standing broad jump
Running broad jump
Running high jump
12-inch softball throw
8-lb. shot put

SENIOR DIVISION

Boys

100-yard dash
220-yard dash
440-yard run
880-yard run
Mile run
440-yard relay (4 x 55)
880-yard relay (4 x 220)
Mile relay (4 x 440)
120-yard high hurdles
180-yard low hurdles
Running high jump
Running broad jump
Running, hop, step, and jump
Pole vault
12-lb. shot put
Discus throw (high school)

Girls

100-yard dash
220-yard dash
440-yard relay (4 x 110)
50-yard low hurdles
Standing broad jump
Running broad jump
Running high jump
12-inch softball throw
8-lb. shot put

* See Note under Competitive Regulations

ALTHOUGH the distances in all events on the Olympic Games schedule are calibrated in meters, we realize that most available facilities in this country are not laid out in metric distances. Therefore, the AAU Olympic Development Track events approved for men are as follows:

100-yards
220-yards
440-yards
880-yards
120-yard hurdles
440-yard hurdles
One mile
Three miles
Six miles
Two-mile steeplechase
High jump
Pole vault
Broad jump
Triple jump
Shot put
Discus throw
Hammer throw
Javalin throw
440-yard relay

To facilitate the functions of the committee, Donald Bragg, former Olympic champion, currently with the Green Acres open-space development program in Trenton, New Jersey, was appointed as the liaison between the subcommittee and the United States Olympic Committee. It is hoped that by coordinating the struggle for international athletic prowess, we can achieve a higher glory than if we pursued the same goals down "different roads together."

Members of the subcommittee have been assigned to various geographical areas of the country. These representatives will be feeding information to local departments through the state recreation societies and by direct mailing. All NRA members are asked to continue, to expand on or to initiate some form of a track and field program. The responsibility of developing athletes lies within the recreation profession as much, if not more so, as it does in our schools. Over fifty-five million Soviet athletes have been taking part in a mass screening program to select and train candidates for Soviet Olympic teams. In recent years, some of the foreign countries have developed leading athletic stars in sports events that heretofore were dominated by Americans. It is evident that the reason for the rapid development of many foreign athletes can be attributed solely to the year-round competition available to them.

We must strive to meet this challenge by offering our athletes the full opportunity to compete in their selected sport beyond the established "competitive season."

Anyone desiring further information on the NRA program should write to Joseph B. Sharpless, Chairman, Men's Track and Field Subcommittee, Advisory Committee, NRA-AAU Relationships, Department of Recreation and Parks, Memorial Park, Livingston, New Jersey, or write to the AAU directly at 231 West 58th Street, New York 10019.

BAT-OFF THE-TEE

Robert Bergstrom, Baseball Director, Parma, Ohio.

THE BASEBALL PROGRAM for the small fry in Parma, Ohio has eliminated many of the controversial aspects of organized baseball for little boys and has silenced the adverse publicity received by such programs. Parma, a suburban city in the Greater Cleveland area, is among the ten largest cities in Ohio. Its recreation department handles the entire baseball program, consisting of thirty-five hundred participants. Because of the rapidly in-

Muriel Grossfeld, AAU gymnastics champion, has the rapt attention of women physical education leaders as she demonstrates uneven parallel techniques at Fairfax County, Virginia, gymnastics workshop sponsored by Waco-Porter.

creasing population, the program is growing by leaps and bounds.

The children of the community have the opportunity to play baseball starting at seven years old in the Pee Wee League. The Pee Wee League, consisting of sixteen teams this past year, is a bat-off-the-tee-type of baseball. The tee, placed on the home plate of an ordinary softball field, is used instead of a pitcher. The youngster comes up to the tee and takes his swings at the ball which has been placed on the tee by the catcher. Twelve players are used, six of whom are outfielders. The ball, when hit, must travel past an arc drawn from foul line to foul line through the pitcher's rubber. Anything that falls short is a strike. Three strikes or three fouls is an out.

With this type of game every youngster is a fielder as well as a hitter, since the pitcher has been eliminated. This five-inning game moves rapidly along with all the players taking part in the activity instead of the normal pitcher-catcher domination.

PARMA's bat-off-the-tee league has been in effect for the past six years and has gathered momentum each year. What makes this program special lies not in how the game is played, but in how the youngsters are organized and handled throughout the summer. The youngsters report to an organizational clinic meeting at one of Parma's fifteen diamonds to register after school has closed for the summer. They are then placed on a team consisting of eighteen players, given a team name, contract cards, and the complete medical program is explained to them. Each team is given a time and date to report for its first meeting and practice. At this time, the supervisor of the Pee Wee League takes over his full organizational duties. This supervisor, as well as all of Parma's baseball supervisors, is a school teacher with a coaching or physical-education background. He spends the day with the youngsters on various teams in this age division. He not only instructs the boys in the proper techniques and rules of the game, but he umpires the games as well. However, he is known to the boys as "coach."

Parents are not permitted to interfere with the operation of the league or the games. Only one parent is permitted on the field to serve in the capacity of advisor to the boys with the understanding that the league supervisor has full authority. Since the games are played during the day starting at 9:00AM, most of the mothers accompany their children to the field but are only permitted to watch their hour and a half sessions. No parental criticism of any kind is permitted while in attendance.

Every boy on the eighteen-member team is required to play in at least two innings of the game. This rule assures each boy the opportunity to play and gives him the incentive to practice. Since the boys were placed on a team by the league supervisor and because of the participation rule, no team will ever be classed as "loaded."

At the conclusion of the summer the two top teams play a best two-out-of-three series in what is labeled the "Parma Pee Wee Series." These three games are the only games played in the early evening. The entire community is proud of this recreation activity and look forward to each year's "series." Mayor James W. Day and the city council have given their wholehearted support along with the able assistance of recreation commissioner Harry Rosewicz. Many communities have copied the Parma Pee Wee program and have been successful.

After graduating from the seven- and eight-year-old Pee Wee League, the youngsters are placed in the nine- and ten-year-old division. This system continues by two-year age intervals throughout the entire junior baseball program and operates in the same way.

Watching these kids hitting, running, and fielding on each play, seeing them participate in each game, seeing the program organized and operated by educational personnel, seeing very little parental interference, and seeing the expression on each youngster's face when he comes up with a big play, spell the success of this program.

GYMNASTICS WORKSHOP

MORE THAN 160 elementary and high-school athletics instructors attended a one-day gymnastics workshop in Fairfax County, Virginia last summer conducted by Tom Maloney, gymnastics coach of U. S. Military Academy, in cooperation with the Fairfax School District. Assisting Mr. Maloney as demonstrators were Jay Werner, assistant gymnastics coach at West Point, and Mrs. Muriel Grossfeld, AAU gymnastics champion. Since few of the physical-education leaders attend-

ing had taken courses in gymnastics apparatus work or gymnastics teaching techniques, the day-long program featured elementary gymnastic skills and basic work with the apparatus.

The workshop began with a general briefing session at which John Grinnell, physical-education supervisor for Fairfax County, welcomed the assembled group and introduced Coach Maloney and his assistants. Coach Maloney explained the program for the day and the briefing session concluded with the showing of a color movie *Gymnastics at West Point*, which illustrates basic skills on the sidehorse and parallel bars and the techniques used to teach these skills to students. The film is one of a series of educational films on gymnastics being produced as a public service by the Porter Athletic Equipment Division of the Waco-Porter Corporation, sponsor of the gymnastics workshop. The workshops are entirely educational in nature and are being sponsored by Porter distributors in cooperation with school authorities throughout the country.

THE GYMNASIUM workshop program had four major objectives:

- To promote national physical fitness through gymnastics.
- To increase interest in gymnastics as an interscholastic sport.
- To provide inservice gymnastics training to coaches.
- Ultimately, to train enough U. S. gymnasts so that we equal or surpass the number of gymnasts in foreign countries which now outnumber U. S. participants by nearly fifty to one.

The filming was followed by combined instruction in tumbling and free exercise in the high-school gym, after which the group split into men's and women's groups. The men's group, numbering about half those attending, received instruction and demonstrations in tumbling skills, floor exercise, and sidehorse from Maloney and Werner. Meanwhile, Mrs. Grossfeld taught basic tumbling skills, floor exercise, and vaulting to the women's groups. The instructors were assisted in their demonstrations by teams of five boy and girl gymnastics students from the local community.

During the afternoon session the men received instruction in parallel bars, long horse, general gymnastic skills, horizontal bars, and rope climbing. The afternoon course for the women included uneven bars, balance beam, and synchronized group activities. In addition to demonstrating these various skills, the workshop instructors illustrated techniques used for teaching them to students. The Fairfax County teachers were supplied with charts and other training aids to assist them in teaching their own students in the coming school year.

The day's program ended with a gymnastics show in the high-school gym after the supper hour. The two-hour show featured demonstrations of advanced gymnastic routines by Mr. Werner and Mrs. Grossfeld, who were joined by local gymnastic groups from an elementary boys' school and a local private gymnastic group.

Most of those who attended the workshop had never seen demonstrations of this type before. The group expressed keen interest in attending intermediate and advanced gymnastics workshops in the future. #

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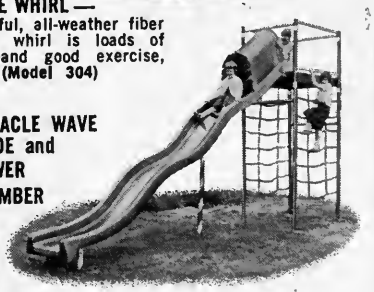

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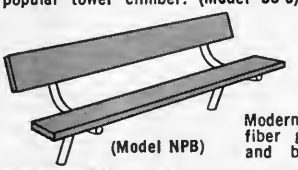

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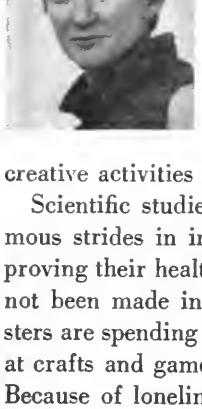
Let's not sell the senior citizen short!

Selma Woodrow Gross



TENDER, LOVING CARE (TLC) has long been considered the ideal approach in the care of the young. However, in working with the aged, the TLC approach often magnifies the problems that exist and helps these people to dwell on their ills and fears. To help the elderly to get outside themselves and minimize their problems, creative activities are important.

Scientific studies in the field of aging have made enormous strides in increasing the lifespan of people and improving their health. Unfortunately, this same progress has not been made in the field of recreation. Too many oldsters are spending their hours of recreation in "busy work," at crafts and games ridiculously beneath their capabilities. Because of loneliness, they grasp at any straw and get involved in poor programing because it is the only thing available to them. Let's not sell them short! Let's get older people involved in brand-new activities—things they may never have dreamed of attempting. Respect their intellect and their potentialities.

Art is an ideal vehicle in opening up a whole new world to older people. They often develop skills they never dreamed they were capable of and this, in turn, increases their self-respect and gives them added status in the family and social group. It is a many-sided reward for them—pleasure in the act of doing, pleasure in the finished work, pleasure in the praise and admiration heaped upon them. Caught up in the thrill of creativity, they reach new and exciting heights they never thought possible.

However, it is well for the teacher of older people to be aware that a well-planned program geared for young people could easily defeat the entire venture if this program is applied without consideration to older people. The motivations of the aged differ from those of young students. In working with the aged, it is important to remember that these people may have developed many inhibitions and fears during their lifetime that should be eased and hopefully eradicated. Some individuals will have physical handicaps, and the teacher must use all her skill to help them work a level that will not focus on the restrictions of the handicap but rather minimize or sublimate it in the intensity and satisfaction of the work being done.

MRS. GROSS *is supervisor of senior citizens for the Bureau of Recreation in Baltimore, Maryland.*

CREATIVE MAGIC FOR THE SENIOR CITIZEN

AT THE BEGINNING it is helpful to offer a sort of "magic" to the aged novice to present him with a certain success in order to lessen the very real fears he may have of failure and ridicule. Until some skill is developed, the goals set should be limited—a simple composition in painting, a small mosaic or some other craft that requires little skill—for at this point the possibility of failure should be minimized. This is a crucial point for the student. A work that appears successful to the new artist and is a product of his own creativity can be the abracadabra—the magic—that opens the door for him to a whole new world of vision and creativity. The confidence instilled at this point and the satisfaction of seeing something "created with my own hands" cannot be overestimated. By the same token, failure, or rather what the student considers a failure, may result in complete withdrawal.

Never more than at the beginning does the teacher need warmth, understanding, and skill to instill in the student the pleasure of doing with the emphasis on the activity itself and not on the finished work. However, once this skill is developed, the sights should be raised so that

the student does not get caught in the pointless web of repeating the same thing endlessly. This is a delicate balance—not to discourage the student with tasks too difficult for him yet to keep raising the standards so that he is constantly stimulated with new ideas and approaches.

Motivating older people in the field of art may be accomplished in many ways. To see a display of work by others of their age group hanging in an attractive location will do wonders in stimulating them to join an art class. Suggesting that the finished painting or craft may be given to a grandchild or a friend will also add to their interest. Most older people are anxious to keep active and they respond readily to the opportunity to receive instruction in the field of art. To stress the opportunity to be of service to others as well as the entertainment and pleasure they will receive will serve as a strong motivating force.

In setting up an art program for the aged the following suggestions are offered.

- Know the activity well yourself and choose one that you enjoy. Be aware of any pitfalls and try to anticipate and avoid them.
- Consider the desired goals. Offer pleasurable, creative activities that will give numerous hours of relaxation and satisfaction, giving everyone the thrill and satisfaction that comes in the very act of expressing oneself.
- Make explanations simple and concise. Use illustrations wherever possible. Repeat directions frequently. Remember that some students may be hard of hearing and make a special effort that they understand.
- Adapt the activity to the group.
- Put the main emphasis on trying and not on competition or success. Praise often.
- In explaining the activity use an enthusiastic approach. Be positive.
- Plan frequent displays of the finished work. Hang the work attractively and give it the look of importance it deserves.

Dr. Max Kaplan, a leader in the field of gerontology and art, asserts, "The aging person needs guidance designed to encourage, not to limit and stifle, him. Traditional standards are important to art, but as a leisure activity for the old person, the approach is social, as well as aesthetic: what art does to me as well as what I do with art. The pressure to be avoided here is that of the pedantic teacher. The rewards to be sought through the arts are personal expression; insights into the use of materials and symbols; the response of others; the integration of personality; a concern with the concepts of beauty, form, balance, style, symbolic meanings. These are not experiences reserved for the young. A serious mistake that can be made is to underdevelop the rapport between gerontology and the arts. The pressures to be removed in this area are those emanating from unimaginative workers, overspecialized people who impose uncreative activity upon mature persons and underestimate their creative potential."

BY RESPECTING the creativity innate within everyone, regardless of age, an understanding teacher will be able to develop a creative program that will be stimulating and satisfying to the group as well as the instructor. The companionship and satisfaction that the class will find in this kind of work will be a major reward. Although a creative art program cannot solve the problems of aging, it can offer the older individual a totally new area for self-expression. The complete absorption found in a creative activity will help to shut out some of the worries and frustrations of daily living and will replace them with honest contentment. #

Left, stained glass mosaics with a modern taste —using a squeeze-bottle ketchup dispenser to affix pieces. The complete absorption found in creative activity helps block out daily worries.

Above, the abracadabra—the magic—of creativity can open the door to a whole new world for the older person. Caught up in the thrill of a new adventure, he forgets ills.

THE 3rd SUNDAY IN MAY

Honor those who have led the way— celebrate Senior Citizen Sunday

Warren D. Pfost

NATIONAL MOVEMENTS and celebrations have their beginnings where the hearts of the people vibrate. In a western Pennsylvania community an idea, sparked by a local minister, fanned by a retired railroader-columnist, and fed by a strong senior-citizen response, has erupted into a movement which has already gained momentum in Pennsylvania and is destined to roll across the nation.

The celebration of the third Sunday in May of each year by the churches of the nation to honor senior citizens throughout the nation is the hope and aim of the Senior Citizens Club of Monroeville, Pennsylvania. Preparations are all but complete for the fourth annual celebration of Senior Citizen Sunday in Monroeville. Celebrations in other Pennsylvania communities—which had responded to a letter sent out by the Monroeville Club in 1963, inviting Pennsylvania communities to honor their senior citizens—will also take place as they did in 1963. These communities include the Borough of Aliquippa, Prospect Park, Youngsville, Ephrata, and Bristol.

The establishment of the annual observance of Senior Citizen Sunday in Monroeville, a community only thirteen years of age, is really surprising. Monroeville consists of nineteen square miles, population twenty-five thousand, and is aptly designated as a residential research center. Formerly a rural area, eighteen miles east of downtown Pittsburgh, Monroeville now is a growing suburb with the problems and growing pains of suburbs throughout the nation. The local business, industry, and research complexes have attracted young families from throughout the nation and the world. The largest age grouping (72%) is in the 26-45 year age group with only three percent of the population aged sixty-one and over.

WHERE, then, does the interest for the club or for the recognition of senior citizens lie? Local authorities feel that, in spite of the youthfulness of the community and of the majority of its citizens, that three percent aged over sixty-one is an important segment of the population and must not be bypassed.

The membership of the club comes from new families as well as long-time residents and, in combination, represent all facets of the community. The celebration of Senior Citizen Sunday is one form of recognition by the community and its citizenry, but there have been others. The local Rotary Club held a luncheon for the senior citizens simply to honor them as older counselors of the community. Each year, the East Suburban Women's Club holds a joint meeting with the seniors and serves as host club. The women's club reports these meetings as a highlight of the year.

THESE EXAMPLES seem to fit a pattern of younger folk wishing to associate themselves with an age group which they have come to respect, but one with which they miss an affiliation because of their distance from home or the passing of their parents.

Senior Citizen Sunday was established when the Reverend Sam Longenecker of the Monroeville Church of the Brethren invited the Senior Citizens Club of Monroeville to meet with his church's "Silver Agers" group at a Sunday worship service. Josiah Bailey, a retired railroader and a member of the Senior Citizens Club, took part in the service by singing a duet with a friend of long standing and reported the event by sending a column to the local newspaper.

Mr. Bailey reported in the paper the tone and content of the service and sermon and interjected the idea of continuing the program on an annual basis by writing, "One of the best things that could be done to help those of advanced years to get the most out of their remaining years would be to establish a Golden Age Day in this town, to be observed by all the churches and other organizations."

The Senior Citizens Club, as a whole, voted to celebrate such a day annually and as the second year approached, capitalized on the proclamation of both the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania declaring May as Senior Citizen Month. Further, the club requested the mayor to issue a local proclamation directing the setting aside of the third Sunday in May as Senior Citizen Sunday. The mayor did so, and also proclaimed May as Senior Citizen Month, using the recommendations of the rights and obligations of senior citizens made at the 1961 White

MR. PFOST *is the director of recreation in Monroeville, Pennsylvania, and serves as advisor to the local Senior Citizens Club.*

House Conference on Aging as desirable community goals.

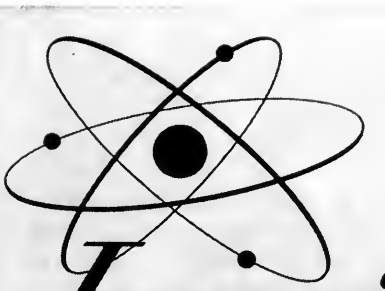
THE CONTINUED SUCCESS of Monroeville's celebration has depended upon the cooperation of the host churches. The second year's celebration was held at the Evangelical United Brethren Church and in 1963 at the Methodist Church. The local Ministerial Association has extended an invitation to hold this year's observance at the Episcopal Church.

The host minister usually meets with a committee of senior citizens and designs the service of worship. In the past, the senior citizens have taken some part in the service either by providing musical selections or readings. The club, accompanied by the mayor, sits as a group and has been the recipient of boutonnieres provided by the local congregation. The sermon is directed toward the entire congregation but, in each instance, has honored the older citizens for their contributions of the past and for the contributions they continue to make.

As each day dawns, a thousand people become sixty-five of age across our nation. By the year 2,000, thirty-two million of our nation's population will be in this age bracket—certainly a major population group with which to reckon —people who have a wealth of experience behind them, people who still can and want to contribute to their communities.

THE SENIOR CITIZEN seeks an active role in the community through a desire to be of service and through a need to be recognized as still being useful. Locally, this has resulted in the promotion of Senior Citizen Sunday, construction and operation of a variety booth at the Community Fair, the collection of used Chritsmas cards and shipment overseas, and other service activities. The senior citizens have accepted the challenge to be an integral part of community life.

The celebration of Senior Citizen Sunday is a form of recognition which each community around the country can give the senior citizen to say thank you for the contributions of those who have led the way and who still contribute so very much. #



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IT'S YOUR MOVE!

The popularity of board games waxes and wanes in cycles not unlike the ever-recurring "revival" of folksongs. Today more people than ever before are playing chess and checkers or variations thereof and are buying the new board games sold in stores and promoted on TV. Puzzles of all sorts are under-going a similar revival. Here are two new board games to give a fillip to the recreation center gameroom or that rainy-day program.

Ghana

A GAME for two players, *Ghana* was invented by a father-and-son team, Arthur and Wald Amberstone of Brooklyn, New York. The board used is essentially an uncolored checkerboard, the squares measuring two inches by two inches. The playing field is thus sixteen inches by sixteen inches which, with a one-inch margin bordering it, makes the over-all size of the board eighteen inches by eighteen inches. It can be made of cardboard, masonite, or wood and the design drawn with a black crayon pencil.

The pieces are round, bevelled discs, seven-eighth inch in diameter. The stones used for playing *Go* make excellent pieces. If the pieces available are larger or smaller than seven-eighth inches, the squares of the board can be made larger or smaller accordingly. Four stones should fit neatly into a square. *Go* stones can be bought at a number of Japanese import houses *(the Miya Company, 373 Park Avenue South, New York City, for one)*. The touchstones are simply painted *Go* stones. Airplane dope (gluey preparation) will serve this purpose very well.

The two players thus face a board which is a grid of sixty-four squares, eight squares long by eight squares wide. The pieces are called *stones*. There are fifteen white and fifteen black stones. Each player plays with one color. The player of white has in addition one blue stone and the player of black, one red stone. The blue and red stones are called *touchstones*.

To begin the game, the stones of each color are arranged in the first two rows on opposite sides of the board. Each stone occupies one square. The blue touchstone occupies the fifth square from the left in the first row on its side of the board. The red touchstone is directly opposite on the other side of the board. The object of the game is to place the opponent's touchstone in such a position that it cannot avoid capture in a single move.

Up to four stones of one or mixed colors may occupy a single square at the same time. A player may move only the stones of his own color.

Movement is accomplished by moving a single stone one square in any direction. If more than one stone of a color occupy the same square, all the stones of that color in the square must be moved at the same time. Each stone of the group that is moved is placed individually in successive squares in a straight line, either diagonally or orthogonally, until all the stones of the group have been played.

A straight line terminates at the edge of the board or at a square already occupied by four stones. If a group is moved and the straight line ends before all the stones of the group have been played, the remaining stones are played in the last square of the straight line. When the last stone of a group enters a square, and by so doing makes the number of stones of both colors in the square equal, the opposite stones are captured and removed from the board.

The touchstone may move with a group or by itself. If it occupies a square jointly with stones of its own color, it may move with them or without them and they may move with or without it. When moving with the group, it may be played in any order. When it moves alone, it may move one square in any direction. If it moves into a square occupied by opposing stones, it captures and eliminates all of them from the board. It may be captured, by a single opposing stone or the last stone of an opposing group entering its square. The presence of other stones in the same square does not affect the capture.

New stratagems in board games

When a move is made which threatens the opposing touchstone with capture on the following turn, the player who makes the move must inform his opponent of this by saying "Guard." A touchstone may not remain under guard or move into guard. When the touchstone is under guard and cannot escape, the game is won. The player who makes the winning move says "Touch" in conclusion.

The game is drawn if (a) fifty moves are made without a capture by either side; (b) the touchstone is the last stone remaining to a side and is not under guard but may not move without being subject to capture; (c) both sides are reduced to their touchstones.

Focus

A FAST-MOVING GAME with a flavor, feeling, and method all its own, *Focus*, a cross between chess and checkers, was invented by Sidney Sackson of the Bronx, New York. A copyrighted booklet giving details in full is available for $.25 from Mr. Sackson, 1287 Arrow Avenue, Bronx 69, New York.

For two players, you will need checkers of two colors, eighteen for each. For four players, you will need checkers of four colors, thirteen for each *(you can paint your own by using colors sold for coloring plastic models)*. Small poker chips of the interlocking variety also make excellent pieces. They are placed initially on an eight-by-eight square board from which three cells at each corner have been removed *(see illustration)*.

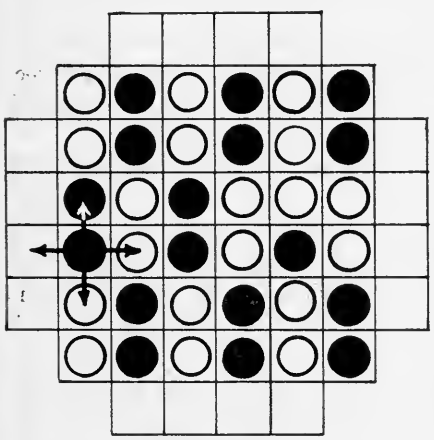

Illustration I

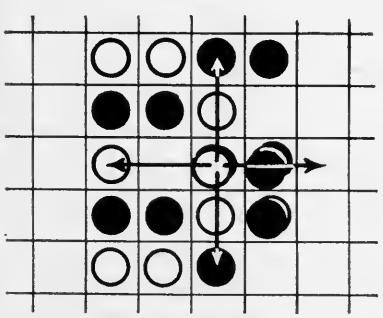

Illustration II

A move consists in moving a pile of pieces as many spaces as there are pieces in the pile. A move can be made up, down, to the right, or to the left, but never diagonally. At the beginning of the game, all piles are one-high so that only one space can be moved. Illustration 2 shows the possible moves of a piece at the start of the game.

By moving up *(Illustration 2)* the white piece lands on an empty space. By moving to the right it lands on a white piece forming a two-high pile. By moving to the left or down it lands on a black piece, also forming a two-high pile, which is controlled by the white player since a white piece is on top. A two-high pile can be moved two spaces. Three-high, four-high, and five-high piles can similarly be moved three, four, and five spaces.

A pile can be moved over an intervening space whether it is empty or occupied by a pile controlled by either player. The piles passed over are not affected in any way. A move may end either on a pile or on an empty space.

Piles can be built up to a maximum of five-high. If a move is made causing a pile to become greater than five-high all pieces in excess of five are removed from the *bottom* of the pile.

Pieces of the opposite color to the player making the move are captured and are out of the game. Pieces of the mover's own color go into that player's reserves from which they can re-enter the game.

A player in control of a pile may make a move of less spaces than the total number of pieces in the pile. He does this by lifting as many pieces off the *top* of the pile as the number of spaces he wishes to move. The rest of the pieces stay where they are.

When a player has reserves he may, on any turn, make use of one of his reserves instead of moving a pile. This is done by taking a piece from his reserves and placing it on any space on the board, whether empty or containing a pile. The effect of this piece is exactly the same as if it had been moved from another position on the board.

When it is a player's turn to move and he controls no piles and he has no remaining reserves (in other words, he cannot make a move), the game is over and his opponent is the winner. #

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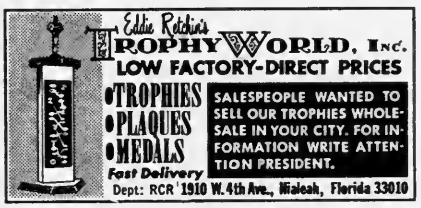
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TRIAL AND TRIUMPH OF TRAINING

A training course for playground supervisors grows through experimentation in Canada's capital city

A. D. Adie

PLAYGROUND SUPERVISOR training is designed to provide supervisors with the skills and knowledge they will require for their summer employment and serves as a basis of selection. Each summer, the Department of Recreation in Ottawa, Ontario, has forty or fifty vacancies not filled by returning staff members. For these posts there may be two hundred and fifty applicants. With a limited permanent staff, it is impossible to properly screen all of these before the training course. All applicants are interviewed, and the best qualified are invited to attend. Usually, twice the necessary number are registered. This training period provides an opportunity to judge the remaining applicants; and the examination at the end of the course decides the final selection.

Originally, the course offered a basic knowledge of department policies and rules; then skills training was added, and some sessions were devoted to arts and crafts, games, and sports. This made the course a combined orientation-workshop period. Instruction, given in the beginning by members of the department staff, gradually became a function of nondepartment experts, on the theory that they were better informed and more impressive. The peak of this type of course was reached about 1957; since then its failings have become too obvious, and it has been discontinued.

Evaluation of the work of the playground staff members indicated that they might be skilled in performance, but often were unskilled in instructing and in leadership techniques. At the same time, there were signs of disinterest in the presentation of theories and policies of the department, while many situations were arising which could not be handled by playground staff who lacked the "answers" for these particular situations. It seemed that training should prepare the supervisors for leadership and decision-making rather than supplying them with too general theories.

Thus, Ottawa's training courses have been redesigned and now train people to organize and conduct activities, in the general sense, and to apply philosophies and policies as related to actual situations.

MR. ADIE *is director of program for the Department of Recreation and Parks in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*

When the lack of leadership in playground personnel was noted, there seemed a concurrent lack of confidence, on their part, in the full-time supervisory staff of the department. This appeared to arise from too much reliance on the "experts." Playground staff began to feel that the department staff members were inspectors, errand-runners, foremen—anything but professional, trained personnel. Since almost all training was by outsiders, there was a suspicion that department staff did not know enough to train the supervisors. This has been solved by almost total reliance on department staff for training, thus showing that these people are indeed experts in recreation.

In most past courses all applicants—whether previously employed or not—attended the same course. Those returning for the second or third year might learn more, but the increment of knowledge was negligible. Thus, for 1963, it was decided to conduct two courses, basic and advanced. Those previously employed, in Ottawa or elsewhere, would attend an advanced course which would attempt a higher level of instruction and thinking. New applicants would, as before, attend a basic orientation course.

Both courses emphasize leadership and supervision, with minimum attention to specific activity skills. For adequate training in such skills far more time than one week would be required. Instead, the department employs people who have some basic skills, enough to enable them to expand their abilities through experience and use of the manuals which we supply.

In 1963, the department registered a hundred trainees for forty-six positions. A further sixty-two applicants were registered in the advanced training course. The basic course gave major attention to recreation, program planning, public relations, publicity, safety, child psychology, discipline, and volunteer leadership. Two three-hour periods were devoted to demonstration-lectures on leadership, one in arts, one in games. Through specifying these fields, the leadership sessions were theory and practice in leadership which would apply to all activities. A further four-hour period was devoted to organization and conduct of team sports. The total course ran for four Saturdays, morning and afternoon. The fifth day was examination: a practical or evaluation test in games leadership in the morn-

ing, and a three-hour written examination in the afternoon.

All lectures but one were delivered by members of the department's program staff. The lecture on child psychology was given by Sister Mary Andrew of the Ottawa Guidance Clinic. Examination questions were set by the lecturer and marked by the program staff.

The background of the applicants varied from no experience to ten years' experience as a teacher or as director of a children's camp. The majority of applicants were high-school students, although in 1963 a greater-than-usual number of applications was received from students and graduates of teachers colleges and universities. Ages ranged from fifteen *(rejected, since sixteen is the minimum)* to thirty-five.

THE ADVANCED COURSE placed emphasis on program planning, playground administration, child psychology, public relations, special programs, and staff relations. It ran for two days and was conducted on a lecture-discussion basis. No examination was set for this course.

The changes in training have resulted in a greater demand for assistance from professional members of staff. This is because of a greater awareness by the playground supervisors of the requirements of playground program. At the same time, there is a decreased need for direct supervision of the staff members in conducting programs. They ask for help, not in planning basic programs but in planning better programs; that is, their critical faculty seems improved. In leadership situations they display more initiative and understanding of the situation than in previous years, and they seem more able to adapt and apply new ideas to their program.

The advanced students, who had an opportunity during their course to bring up problems based on experience and to develop their ideas in conjunction with others, showed a greater degree of competence than had second or third-year employes in the past. All the advanced students agreed that the form of the course was beneficial and would have been equally so had they received such training in their first year.

FOR 1964, the department plans an elaboration of the course outlined, based on these results. Lectures will be limited to four morning periods, approximately eight hours. Four afternoons, twelve hours, will be devoted to demonstration instruction sessions on leadership. They will cover leadership in arts programs, leadership in sports programs, participation sessions in program planning, and discussions on child behavior and problems. Lecturers will be drawn from the department's program staff and from private agencies in Ottawa, thus striking a balance between departmental and outside lecturers. As in the past, the last day will be devoted to practical tests and written examinations.

The advanced course will run two days. The subjects will be grouped under five major headings: program planning, special events, playground program for teenagers, programs for girls, and child and teenage psychology. One more session on general problems and specific questions will make up a total of six half-day sessions.

For those persons who attended the advanced course last year there will be a one or two-day seminar sometime shortly after the regular training courses. This project will devote itself to presentation of ideas by those attending and general discussion of ideas and problems. The staff member in charge will be a discussion leader and commentator rather than a lecturer or director.

WHILE IT MAY APPEAR that these courses pay little attention to the theory and philosophy of recreation, this is not actually true. Although there is not much lecture material bearing directly on recreation theory, all lectures are checked to insure adherence to the philosophy and all lecturers emphasize the theories that apply to their subjects. In this way, the students can see the relationship of principles to practice.

The Ottawa Department of Recreation and Parks has reached the conclusion that the approach outlined here will best prepare the playground supervisors for their duties. By giving them a basic understanding of the reasons and methods, they are able to decide on the detailed applications. They learn the principles in terms of practical reality rather than in terms of idealism and abstract theory. This will help them face the discouragements they are bound to meet during their summer's work. In all, they are prepared to approach the task as work, in its best sense, not as a game. They will not find glamor, nor will they find diversion; but they will find satisfaction. #

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INSTITUTE ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

W. C. Sutherland

RECREATION and park executives report that eighty to ninety percent of their time is spent on matters pertaining to community organization. This is understandable, since community organization is the most effective means of maintaining a reasonable balance between recreation resources and the recreation needs of people. Therefore, the National Recreation Association's Ninth National Institute for Recreation and Park Administrators will deal with "Community Organization." It will be held in Miami Beach, Florida, October 3-4, 1964, just prior to the opening of the 46th National Recreation Congress.

The great urban surge is engulfing America like a tidal wave and rapidly is forcing most of the population to live in major urban centers—possibly every nine out of ten persons in the next generation. This means that communities and their needs are constantly changing, thus making it imperative that recreation executives keep up to date on the trends and skills in such areas as community organization. The Municipal Manpower Commission estimates that by 1980 at least three hundred thousand new employes will be needed for running some eighteen thousand jurisdictions of local government within the anticipated two hundred major urban metropolitan centers.

Many recreation executives are now serving in or adjacent to these major metropolitan centers. Others are gradually but surely being affected by this new environment. In the future, most of the recreation executives, particularly those in the most responsible positions, will be located in these complicated areas where interagency and intergovernment alliances must flourish for the public good.

The public wants more service but at less cost. Community organization and cooperation among all agencies, public and private, are of vital concern. Duplication and overlapping of costly services will no longer be tolerated and long-term financial commitments and a high degree of interagency and intergovernment cooperation have become absolute essentials. Recreation executives, along with other community leaders, have no choice but to launch a broad attack on mounting physical and social problems of recreation and leisure. This year's Institute will give those who were not able to study community organization while in school a chance to catch up. For those who did, this Institute will provide a timely refresher course. Admission to the Institute is by advanced registration only and those interested should apply early.

INSTITUTE FACULTY

Mr. Ylvisaker

Mr. Sampson

THE Institute faculty will include Paul Ylvisaker, director of the public affairs program of the Ford Foundation, one of the foremost authorities on "Community Problems and Organization," and Charles Sampson, a nationally known specialist in community organization and director of administration of the United Community Funds and Councils of America. These two national authorities will be assisted by additional personnel of their own choosing from local operating programs.

Mr. Ylvisaker joined the Ford Foundations public affairs staff in 1955. His particular concern is with urban and regional problems. Before coming to the foundation, Mr. Ylvisaker was executive secretary, and later consultant, to the mayor of Philadelphia. He was assistant professor of political science at Swarthmore College from 1948 until 1953 and associate professor from 1953 to 1955. In 1953-54, Mr. Ylvisaker was staff director of the Inter-University Case Program at Swarthmore, after having been a case writer for the program in 1949-50 and in 1952. He lectured at the Institute of Local and State Government at the University of Pennsylvania in 1952 and in 1953. In 1951-52, he was a Fulbright Senior Research Scholar in the United Kingdom.

He is the author of *The Battle of Blue Earth County* (1949), *The Natural Cement Controversy* (1950) and, with Paul Bedard, *The Flagstaff Federal Sustained Yield Unit* (1957), all published by the Inter-University Case Program; also of *Inter-Governmental Relations at the Grassroots* (1956), published by the University of Minnesota Press. With Martin Meyerson and Barbara Terrett, he was editor of the November 1957 issue of the *Annuals* on *"Metropolis in Ferment."*

Mr. Ylvisaker served as a member of the United Nations team of advisers to the government of Japan under its program of technical assistance to advise on the planning of the Hanshin Metropolitan Region during the summer of 1960. He has also served as a member of the Area Development Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development. In 1961-62, he was a visiting professor in politics at the Woodrow Wilson Graduate School, Princeton University.

Mr. Sampson joined the United Community Funds and Councils of America as director of field service in 1956. Previously he had been budget analyst for the Greater Boston Community Fund (1938-1939); director of the Neighborhood Units Bureau, Providence Council of Social Agencies (1939-1940); and Council of Social Agencies (1940-1943); executive secretary of the Troy, New York, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies (1946-1950); and associate director of the Campaign and Finance Service, Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc. (1950-1955).

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association.*

NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

RESCALING FEES AND CHARGES

CONTINUED operation of Camps Valcrest, Seeley, Radford, and High Sierra for a three-year period by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department was authorized recently by the city's Recreation and Park Commission. The decision was made after consideration of statements made at a public hearing on the camping program. Control of another facility, Decker Canyon Youth Camp, will be shifted to another agency, either the county or the school districts, or a youth-serving agency if no public body wishes to acquire it. The department will also continue to operate Whitmore Hot Springs swimming pool, which is located in the eastern High Sierras.

The commission adopted a five-point program for operation of Camp High Sierra, a family vacation spot operated on the American plan, Camps Seeley and Radford in the San Bernandino Mountain area, and Camp Valcrest in the Angeles National Forest area. The latter three facilities are reserved by organizations which provide their own food and programs. Following is the five-point program adopted by the commission:

1. That the new camps section authorized by the board vigorously promote the department-operated facilities.
2. That strong emphasis be put on day-camp services for children in each of the department's nine districts within the city of Los Angeles.
3. That the use of Hollywoodland Girls Camp and Griffith Park Boys Camp—when the latter is rehabilitated and reopened—be expanded to assure maximum year-round use of each facility.
4. That fees for all camping services be set at proper levels, and that those camps which should be self-supporting be made so.
5. That the Crowley Lake fishing program be continued under the present cooperative arrangement with the department of water and power.

The new schedule provides for an $8.50 fee for Los Angeles residents and $10 for nonresidents at Camps Valcrest, Radford, and Seeley. Spring, fall, and winter weekend camping fees at Camps Radford and Seeley were increased from $1.25 a night to $1.75 for residents and $2.25 for nonresidents. Camp Valcrest's weekend fees were increased from $1.25 to $1.75 for residents and $2 for nonresidents.

Rates for Los Angeles City residents using Camp High Sierra have been increased from $7.50 to $8.50 for campers fifteen years of age and over; from $6 to $7 for those six to fourteen years of age; and from $4 to $4.50 for those two to five years of age. Daily fees for nonresidents at Camp Hi will be increased from $7.50 to $9.50 for those fifteen years of age and over; from $6 to $7.50 for those six to fourteen years of age; and from $4 to $5 for those two to five years. There will be no charge for youngsters under two years of age, residents or nonresidents. Rates at Hollywoodland Girls Camp were increased from $20.25 to $22.25 for week-long outings. The weekend outing fee will remain at $9.25.

- Park-pavilion, recreation-center, and day-camp fees will also be higher in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The city Park Board says the increases are in line with a declaration in its 1962 Annual Report that the lack of adequate charges constitutes the "present major weakness of our park department." It noted that some park systems get nearly a third of their operational funds from fees, whereas the Fort Wayne system recovers only about five percent. The board points out that the increased fees were recommended in an efficiency study made for United Chest-Council by Professor Charles Brightbill of the University of Illinois in 1962. The biggest 1964 increases will be in pavilion rentals.
- In Wisconsin, camping fees at state parks have been increased by the State Conservation Commission. The boost, from $1 to $1.50 a night for tents and trailers, was made to make Wisconsin rates conform with Michigan and Minnesota camping rates.

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

MARYLAND. Baltimore County's network of local recreation facilities will be expanded during 1964. County Parks and Recreation Director Hubert I. Snyder says local recreation councils have requested operation of twenty-five new playgrounds at seventeen new centers. During 1963, the county operated a hundred playgrounds and ninety teenage and preteen centers. In the budget request for 1964, funds were requested for ten new playgrounds and nine new teen and preteen centers. Mr. Snyder says the small increase, less than the number of requests, was based on past experience. He added, however, that funds would be found from other categories should more centers qualify than expected. "We have never yet refused any council which has been able to meet the conditions," he said.

Under the conditions, the department supplies paid leadership and custodial services for the playgrounds and teen centers, and makes the facilities available, usually in schools. The local recreation council must pay for the equipment and supplies, as well as providing for volunteer leaders from its own ranks. Especially enthusiastic about the growth of the centers for teenagers, Mr. Snyder said: "The problem of teenage recreation is one of the most serious in the county, and we want to give it more emphasis in our program.

NEW JERSEY. A report issued recently by the State Conservation Department on the progress of New Jersey's Green Acres program shows that work is under way for developing 53,568 acres into recreation areas. Another 14,197 acres have been purchased or are under contract, and work will start soon. New Jersey's Green Acres program was started in 1961 when the state's electorate approved a Green Acres bond issue providing $40,000,000 for purchase and development of forest and recreation land by the state and $20,000,000 to be used to match local and county funds for land purchase. Thus far, the state has allocated $34,800,000, the federal government has contributed $3,200,000, and counties and municipalities have authorized $10,900,000 in matching funds.

NEW YORK. A better understanding by all interested parties of New York's future forest land-use problems was the principal outgrowth of the recent New York State Forest Land Use Conference. More than three hundred people interested in the future of New York's fifteen million acres of forest land attended the one-day conference. Among the topics discussed were the problems of increased state ownership, the importance of wilderness, the economic problems of private landowners, the need for more coordinated planning, the possibility of pay-as-you-go recreation, and the important role of multiple use in the state's forests. R. Watson Pomeroy, chairman of the state's Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources, set the scene in his keynote address when he said, "Two hundred thousand acres are being retired from farming each year, and this land is reverting to forest cover. What we do or don't do now will determine whether future generations inherit a creeping wasteland or the bountiful dividends of nature." Mr. Pomeroy called for a mobilization of the owners and users of forest lands in "a continuing and dedicated drive for protection and wise use of our forest resources."

Mrs. Erastus Corning II, president of the Garden Club of America, spoke of the importance of our forest lands in serving our social and spiritual needs, and said, "Wilderness and forest lands in the primitive national landscape are an essential part of our American heritage, and it is the duty and responsibility of this generation to preserve the few remaining areas."

The conference resulted from the efforts of five educational, government, and private organizations in the state. Cooperating were the New York State Conservation Department; the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell; the State University of Forestry, Syracuse; the New York State Conservation Council; and the New York Forest Industries Committee.

QUEBEC. Completion of a new bridge across the creek in North-End Raimbault Park brings close to completion the development of one of Montreal's few riverside parks. With the seeding of the picnic area, the park will be fully developed by the time the 1964 season opens. The park is situated on the shores of the Riviere des Prairies at the mouth of Raimbault Creek and covers an area of thirteen acres. The east and west sides are linked by a new pedestrian bridge, six feet wide by fifty feet long, constructed of prestressed concrete.

Loy Morrow, assistant director of the city of Miami Parks and Recreation Department, addresses an outdoor meeting of local citizens and presents the plans for the city's new E. G. Sewell Memorial Park. The scenic park will preserve the natural history of South Florida against development.

Aging Differently in the Space Age

Continued from Page 219

a good idea if they did.

When I was twenty-six or twenty-seven, all the old people I knew were people one wanted to emulate; they were lively. They tatted without their glasses. They could still read fine print. Their minds were alert. They were a little deaf and they had a lot of rheumatism, but nevertheless they were lively, interesting people. The picture of aging, therefore, combined with "you must live through diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, pneumonia and, some day, if you're good, you'll be old"—this was a very rewarding picture. The young people who are growing up today are seeing the consequences of this attitude. A new generation will have a different attitude towards human dignity and will be able to set their sights quite differently.

We have to be continually aware of those people who grew up in and outlived one age and are growing old and dying in another, so that they will not set a standard or depress the expectations of younger people, but rather, that they will be able to communicate to younger people other sorts of things.

In building a program for this kind of change, we must keep out of the future the deficiencies of the present, and recognize that what we're doing now is merely palliative. It's making up for the mistakes of the past; it's making up for the changes of the past; it's making up for people who were undernourished in their childhood and whose aging process shows it. At the same time, we are designing for the next twenty, thirty, or forty years a completely different kind of relationship to older people who will be alertly related to the young people and to the community.

WE COULD START, for instance, by eliminating "den mothers." Den mothers are one of the nuisances that have been invented in this world. They are bad for little boys and they are bad for the mothers. They just perpetuate too much female society mixed up with learning how to be a man. There are unlimited potential candidates for "den grandfathers" around and they are at least as able to do the things den mothers do—and a whole lot of other things that den mothers can't do. So, if we could set up grandparents' and teachers' associations, and get the grandparents back in the schools; if we could set up den grandfathers instead of den mothers; if we could do things such as are being planned now by the new Oliver Wendell Holmes Institute, we might make some progress. The Oliver Wendell Holmes Institute is planned for the affluent, but, nevertheless, can have repercussions in models that we can use at every level. The institute will offer courses of high academic excellence to people's parents and parents-in-law while they're on vacation; so that, when the older folks come home after four mouths in Florida, they'll be very up-to-date.

In fact, they'll be more up-to-date than their children, because they'll have had time to learn something. It will be possible to feed back into the communities remarkably well-informed older people with time to read the newspapers, and time to read Plato, and time to keep alive a knowledge of our tradition. They can teach their grandchildren and their great-grandchildren what they know far better than any young person. This is the nature of change itself.

> RECREATION is an extremely important aid to growing old gracefully. People who stay young despite their years do so because of an active interest that provides a satisfaction through participation.—DR. WILLIAM C. MENNINGER.

WE HAVE BEEN so impressed in this country with putting grandparents on the shelf because they came from some other country, and they didn't get on with the visiting nurse. The general style of the row between the grandmother and the visiting nurse, plus the row between the two sets of parents-in-law, has become very crystallized in the way we handle things. We have assumed that, on the whole, grandparents and old people are a liability. Old people that only talk about the past are just as tiresome as people who talk only about the present. But old people who can describe vividly and meaningfully to young people the steps from candles to kerosene lamps, to gas lamps, to electricity; who can describe the steps from nothing but the newspaper and the telegraph to the Morse Code, to radio and TV, and then Telestar—these people have an invaluable contribution to make in building into our young people a notion of flexibility—a recognition that the world twenty years from now is going to be incredibly different from the world of today.

In a relatively static society, too much association with grandparents makes one static, but in a changing and moving society, the only certain way that you can keep a sense of change and movement is to associate with grandfather and let him talk about the past, and fill the listening children's bones with the idea that the world has changed incredibly. The world has changed, is changing, and will change, and those who have changed most are the older people. They are the best living example of change.

ALL THIS is going to require a tremendous amount of imagination in the way we structure the relationship of older people to the community. We will have to sort out those who are ready for retirement at an early age because of the vicissitudes of their lives and those who need only protection and cherishing and care. We can't do very much more for them now, because in the past we weren't able to do very much or didn't try to. Yet, we must do this without building a picture of aging in the future that is going to include *any* of these things. Instead, we must develop a picture for the future in which we will have the sort of community, the sort of housing, the sort of educational assistance in which people never finish school, in which we never put husky 65-year-old people into ghettoes, and in which we are able to use almost all the grandparent generation and many of the great-grandparent generation in building a society that is flexible enough to be continually self-renewing —continually able to change. #

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Service Aides

ELDERLY VOLUNTEERS called Service Aides are being used to assist other aged persons in the community in a program set up at the Henry Street Settlement in New York City. The Service Aides give concrete help, such as visiting, shopping, filling prescriptions, cooking for an incapacitated person, et cetera. They also inform their aged neighbors of existing community facilities, encourage use of the community center, and help make referrals to other available social resources.

The three-year demonstration project, supported by the Public Health Service, will evaluate recruiting and training procedures, and hopes to set down guidelines for similar service programs throughout the country. If the program proves successful in its early stages, it will be extended to three other settlements on New York's Lower East Side.

Twice as Big

FAMED Hudson Guild, which has served as a neighborhood house for New York City's Chelsea area since 1908, has embarked on an expansion program which ultimately will double the twenty-four thousand square feet of space it occupied at the end of 1963. The building which has housed most of its activities since 1908 will come down to make room for the city housing authority's new sixteen-story addition to the Chelsea housing project. The first four floors of this addition will be set aside for the guild, and there will be ninety-six apartments designed exclusively for aged residents.

When the guild's new headquarters is completed, late in 1966, its facilities will include a theater and gym, woodworking and ceramics shops, an art gallery, club and meeting rooms, and administrative offices. To permit construction to get under way, the guild will move out of its present quarters later this year and the management offices of Elliott Houses and two large apartments in Chelsea Houses will be made available to it for the time being. Though this will mean a temporary contraction of facilities, the guild actually added to its quarters late last year with the opening of the newly constructed children's center in Elliott Houses, which gave it five new playrooms, as well as office space, conference rooms, and other facilities as an addition to the three-playroom center where it had been conducting its day-care and preschool programs. The guild is also planning to operate a fourteen thousand-square-foot community center and health clinic for the aged which will be part of the 940-unit Robert Fulton Houses in the Chelsea sector. The guild is also starting an expansion and modernization program for its farm in Andover, New Jersey, with emphasis on new quarters for family use and for the elderly.

The Robert Fulton Center for the Aged, to be completed in 1965, will be one of the largest in the country, designed to accommodate twelve hundred. Since 1959 the guild has been meeting with city departments and social agencies in the changing area to develop a design and plan of operation which will represent the best thinking of every agency concerned with the elderly.

England suffers from the litterbug too! Mrs. Elizabeth Dalrymple (center), secretary of Keep Britain Tidy, recently visited East Orange, New Jersey, to see how an American community handles the problem of litterbugs. Here, she is seen accepting a gift from Graham M. Skea, superintendent of recreation for East Orange, as Laura Freed, program manager for Keep America Beautiful looks on. The airplane in the background has been stripped down for playground equipment.

Seven Landmarks

THE FIRST SEVEN sites found eligible for a new National Registry of Natural History Landmarks, being compiled by the National Park Service to illustrate important segments of America's natural heritage, include Bergen Swamp, about twenty-five miles west of Rochester, New York; Elder Creek, four miles north of Branscomb, California; Fontenelle Forest, one mile south of Omaha, Nebraska; Mianus River Gorge in lower Westchester County, New York; Rancho La Brea-Hancock Park in Los Angeles, California; and Wissahickon Valley, a part of Fairmount Park in Philadelphia.

The Registry, complementing the highly successful Registry of National Historic Landmarks launched in 1960, is designed to recognize and encourage the preservation and protection of select natural sites irrespective of administration or ownership—state and local agencies, conservation groups, science foundations, or private parties. Participation is entirely voluntary.

Archery Facts

THE LATEST FIGURES on archery show it to be one of the fastest growing participant sports in the United States. It has grown from 1,700,000 participants in 1946 to 7,500,000 in 1963, according to the Archery Institute. There are over thirty-five hundred regional, state, and local archery clubs in the United States.

In world competition, the United States archery teams have won the combined world's championships in 1957, 1958, 1959, 1961, and 1963. During that period of time, the United States women's team has remained undefeated and the men's team lost only to Finland in 1958. The current women's world champion is Mrs. Victoria Cook of Minneapolis. The current men's champion is Charlie Sandlin of Flagstaff, Arizona. Consumer purchase of archery equip-

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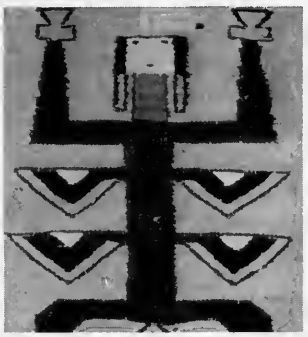

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ment totalled $29,300,000 in 1962, an estimated $33,800,000 in 1963, and are expected to reach $37,900,000 in 1964.

Puppetry Carnival

PUPPETEER Howard Mitchell and his family of puppets headlined the second annual Puppeteer's Carnival sponsored by the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation at Sportsman's Park. An estimated four thousand children and adults viewed Mitchell's art and also presented and viewed plays produced by youth groups throughout the area. Plays were presented simultaneously every half hour in five puppet theaters erected in the Sportsman's Park Community Building. Mr. Mitchell, a Whittier resident, was formerly president of the Los Angeles County Guild of Puppetry. He is also a noted magician and ventriloquist. The free carnival was the culmination program for youth-leader puppetry workshops conducted in some twenty-five communities throughout the county during February.

Blessing of the Animals

THE Blessing of the Animals, a centuries-old ceremony, in which man gives recognition to his suppliers of food, clothing and companionship, is a traditional Easter event in Los Angeles. This spring rite is held in Plaza Square across from Olvera Street. Residents bring work animals and pets to be blessed for continuance of fertility and health. The event is co-sponsored by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Commission and the merchants of Olvera Street. Animals, including donkeys, ducks, chickens, cats, dogs, and birds parade in front of Olvera Street and past an altar to receive the blessing. A variety of animals from the zoo also take part in the ceremony.

Archery Workshops

AN UNUSUAL opportunity to acquire skills and teaching techniques in archery is being offered in a series of archery instructors workshops sponsored by the Outdoor Education Project of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. These will be held in Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan,

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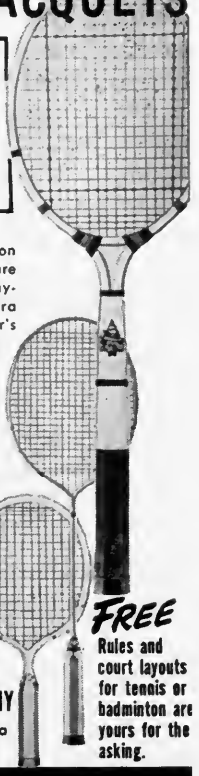

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and Vermont. These short, intensive workshops are designed for teachers and leaders in schools, colleges, camps, recreation departments, and voluntary agencies, and include many phases of archery. Those who are inexperienced in archery will receive enough instruction to enjoy the sport and become qualified to teach the fundamentals. Others with skills and experience will find new methods and teaching techniques for a wide range of archery activities. Some new approaches to learning archery and teaching it are featured.

For complete information write to the Outdoor Education Project, 403 College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Jottings On The Cuff

• Anyone for sharks? Small thresher sharks have been stranding themselves on the beaches in California's San Mateo Coast State Beach. When this happens, a San Mateo ranger grabs the shark's tail, drags the critter down to the water's edge on a receding wave, and then runs like hurry, reports Supervisor David W. Redding.

• Vancouver's world-famous Stanley Park is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary. The park's totem poles are now floodlighted nightly to provide an added attraction to the scenic Indian area.

• Winter carnivals in New Hampshire this year featured an ever-widening variety of events and extended over a longer period of time. The carnival in Rochester was a ten-day project cosponsored by three service clubs, a ski club, and the recreation department.

• There are ants in the piazza at Los Angeles' Griffith Park Zoo. Visitors to the zoo office can kibitz while a large ant family goes about its regular ant business in a glass case on the front porch of the office building.

Building for Church Recreation

Continued from Page 223

Caswell-by-the-Sea, and at the Associational Camp Retreat. The church maintains a cabin at Ridgecrest, North Carolina, for groups from the church throughout the summer for various weeks. Efforts are made each year to secure camp facilities, during the summer, where the church can draw aside the youth for a whole week just to themselves, for worship, inspiration, discussion, and recreation. Overnight retreats are very popular. Other interesting facets of the recreation program of the church are a youth paper published by and for the youth of the church, *Youth Review;* fellowship affairs on a regular schedule for all youth ages; banquets and breakfasts.

At First Baptist, effort is made to enlist the leisure-time resources of every individual in the congregation regardless of age. The recreation program is not to be thought of as a separate program, but a definite part of the over-all program of the evangelistic and educational ministry of the church. #

• See also "Recreation and Your Church" (First Baptist Church, Plainview, Texas), **Recreation,** December 1963; "The Seed of Wonder" (vacation Bible School program), September 1963; and "The Church and Recreation," November 1962.—Ed.

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Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ A new and extremely interesting concept in meeting the social needs of the retarded has been organized by the Irene-Kenmar Country House, Hurleyville, New York. The organization is a nonprofit private agency that will provide summer vacations for retarded children together with their families. Sixteen families will be accommodated this summer. Included in the plans are the non-retarded children of these families. Fathers will be able to spend their vacation periods and summer weekends with the entire family at the Irene-Kenmar Country House. For additional information, write Mrs. Irving Lazaroff, 255 West 18th Street, New York City.

✢ Last Christmas morning, Santa Claus drove into the Nampa, Idaho, State School grounds, bringing a big red-and-white sixty-passenger bus, complete with radio, public-address system, and elevator lift for wheelchairs. This was a very exciting gift from the people of the state of Idaho, and from people all over the United States. All the residents who could walk or crawl were out to cheer the arrival of this magnificent vehicle. They crowded around, patting the sides, going in and out, riding on the wheelchair lift, and one boy even kissed the front end.

This event was the climax to a great statewide project to collect sixty-five hundred books of trading stamps which were used to make the purchase. Groups, organizations, industries, and individuals, mainly in Idaho but also from throughout the United States, responded to the school's expression of need and helped on the project. Stamps were received from as faraway as Connecticut in the East and Southern California in the West, and most of the intermediate areas in between.

Bus rides are one of the recreation activities that can be enjoyed by practically every resident in the institution not completely bedfast. As long as the wheels turn, the kind donors will be remembered by the staff and residents of this institution.

✢ Until recently, blind students could not master courses of study involving arithmetic symbols without a "reader's" direct interpretation. Now Dr. Abraham Nemeth, a blind mathematics professor at Detroit University, has devised a special code enlarging the braille system to include such symbols. Now volunteer workers with the blind are adding the Nemeth system to their training, certified through the Library of Congress.

✢ An annotated bibliography and selected references on *Use of Recreative Activity in Treatment of Rheumatoid Disorders* is available from Comeback, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York City, in limited quantities for $.25 each.

✢ The Personnel Standards Committees of the New York State Recreation and Parks Society has been reorganized for the purpose of upgrading professional standards and interpreting them. The area of concern to persons working with the ill and handicapped is the Committee on Hospitals and Institutions, composed of Dr. Elliott Avedon, Dr. Morton Thompson, and Lionel Martinez. This committee is working towards the establishment of "Standards for Hospital and Institutional Personnel" and possible guidelines for New York State Civil Service examination construction.

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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MARKET NEWS

• THE PROFESSIONAL TOUCH. A complete kit of lettering materials and equipment, to be used in the preparation of overhead projection transparencies, permits clean, completely professional lettering and titling with ease and simplicity, and without requiring any artistic training or ability. Called the *Color-Stik Transparency Lettering Kit*, the outfit offers a wide variety of type styles and sizes, all in brilliant transparent colors. Letters are transferred from lettering sheets to acetate sheets by merely rubbing them with the supplied stylus. Once applied, residue removed, and the sheet inserted in a 10″-by-10″ standard transparency mount, the titling is permanent, and will never fade, crack, or chip off, and the *Color-Stik* letters are projected in brilliant color.

The entire kit is assembled in a compact drop-front storage case of sturdy construction, fitted for each of the items. For additional information write to Color-Stik, 219 South 18th Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

• THE RELENTLESS ROBOT. A new telephone-answering and message-recording device automatically answers any regular home or office telephone. The *Ansey Robot* is approved for use with any telephone because it requires absolutely no wiring or phone connections. The robot is simply placed next to the telephone and is activated by induction whenever the telephone rings. The telephone can be used at any time in the normal manner simply by picking up the receiver and dialing. The robot unit provides for twenty-four-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week telephone coverage.

The relentless robot sits silently next to any regular telephone. When the phone rings the robot is activated by induction and reaches out to pick up the telephone receiver. The robot automatically greets the caller with an announcement in the phone owner's own voice which has been recorded earlier. This ten-second announcement can be changed at any time by the phone as with a regular tape recorder. Next, the caller is requested to leave a message and the robot makes a thirty-second tape recording of the voice of the calling party. Finally, the unfailing robot reaches out and hangs up the telephone receiver. Immediately, the unit is ready to repeat this service for the next caller.

As an additional feature, *Ansey Robots* can be used for letter and memo dictation. Two fully portable tape recorders in the robot can be carried about, or used in place, to record and play back dictation in the office, home, or automobile. For further information, write to Gasoilair Equipment Company, 137 Thompson Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

• SUPPORT ALL ALONG THE LINE. A versatile new free-standing arrangement of panels for all manner of exhibits *(art shows, craft displays, graphic presentations, et cetera)* consists of three or more eight-foot anodized aluminum poles *(diameter, 1½ inches)*, with top trim caps and flat padded feet. Fittings are available to support both framed and unframed panels of inexpensive pegboard, homosote, or plywood. The user makes his own panels (or has them made locally) to fit exactly the space he has available. Panels are painted, covered with fabric or left bare. These *Polecat* supports can also be used as room dividers and moveable partitions and can be set up to form any shape,

from a simple "V" to a long zigzag, a cross, or a maze. It can add many square feet of exhibit space in minimum floor space. For example, two double-sided 4′-by-8′ panels supported on three poles in a "V" shape take up only inches of floor space but add 128 square feet of hanging space. For further information, write to the Brewster Corporation, Old Lyme, Connecticut.

• CLEARCUT. A new big eight-gallon-capacity engine-powered athletic-field marker sprays lines one inch to four inches wide. No need to hand pump; big 3HP Briggs and Stratton engine does all the work. Spray gun detaches quickly for marking yard-line numbers and other decorations. The marker applies a new acrylic liquid under pressure for long-lasting, clearcut lines. For complete information write the American Athletic Equipment Company, P.O. Box 111, Jefferson, Iowa 50129.

• SPACE MAKER. New all-aluminum prefabricated storehouse has a gabled roof with an approximate dimension of seven feet wide by seven feet deep by seven feet high which allows for nearly 350 cubic feet of storage and work space. Can be set up wherever you have to store and keep miscellanea: play and sports equipment, boat equipment, mowers and edgers. It can also be utilized as a pump and filter house. Comes in colorful baked-enamel finish inside and out. For a brochure and further information about storehouse and units, write to Cabanarama Industries, 3601 N.W. 81st Street, Miami, Florida.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Use a spoon or a rolling pin on an easy-to-cut printmaker's plate and make greeting cards, announcements, invitations, book plates, et cetera in single- or multi-color design. For information sheet and sample 3M Print-Maker's Plate, write to 3M Company, Dept. CVP, 2501 Hudson Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55119.

From Switzerland comes a washable synthetic material called Swistraw manufactured in narrow flat bands for craft use and needlework. It resembles a transparent cellophane film, can be used wet or dry, and is available in a variety of colors in either matte or brilliant finish. For further information and a catalogue of craft supplies, write to Triarco Arts and Crafts, P.O. Box 1386, Evanston, Illinois 60204.

Countless uses. Electro-stylus can be used on plastics, glass, china, porcelain, ceramics, metals, leather, film to make etchings, monograms, inscriptions, and any design you desire. Also cuts better stencils. Use it in your letter shop, for making greeting cards and tags, favors, bookmarks, et cetera, and et cetera. For folder, write to Electro-Stylus, 31 Cheyenne Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

EQUIPMENT

Magic eye. Thumb-size midget photo-control unit for lighting operates one or more incandescent or mercury lamps up to six-hundred watts for on-at-dusk, off-at-dawn lighting, is guaranteed for two years. Provides protection against afterdark accidents and crime, calls attention to signs, displays, vending machines, et cetera. For technical details on the Precision A-105 Photogon-control, write to Precision Multiple Controls, Inc., Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Hard-to-find gym and field equipment included in source book listing domestic and imported gym items—uniforms, apparatus, mats, accessories, et cetera—with special section devoted to important reference material and gymnastic textbooks. For copy, write on organization letterhead to Gymnastic Supply Company, 247 West 6th Street, San Pedro, California.

Everything but the water. Swimming equipment catalogue offers racing lanes, training aids, swimwear, and officials supplies. For copy, write to Adolph Kiefer and Company, 2055 Railroad Avenue, Glenview, Illinois.

From an abacus to a zoom finder. Science catalogue includes everything for young scientists (and their elders), amateur astronomists, hobbyists and experimenters. Fry a batch of lenses for optical jewelry, grow atomic vegetables, harness sunshine, build your own satellite scope. For program ideas that are really in orbit and equipment to match, write for Catalog 641 to Edmund Scientific Company, Barrington, New Jersey 08007.

MAINTENANCE

Pressure for clean-up jobs. High-pressure washer cleans machines, pools, restrooms, animal pens and cages, trucks without scrubbing. No air needed. New L. A. Model 102 develops its own pressure. Has two inlets: one draws water; the other, cleaning solvent. Lightweight for easy control and one-man operation. For information write to L & A Products, Inc., 903 West Highway 96, St. Paul, Minnesota 55112.

Grassy-eyed? Rotary mower for hard-to-cut lawns gives a close, clean cut in thickest growth without clumping or bunching. Height brackets adjust to five different heights for controlled cutting. Optional grass catcher converts the Levelawn to a lawn vacuum cleaner. For information, write to Goodall Manufacturing Corporation, Winona, Minnesota.

Green acres. Illustrated catalogue shows plants, bulbs, fruit and shade trees, fertilizing and growing equipment and supplies for park and golfcourse planting and maintenance. For copy, write to Nurserymen's Exchange, 475 6th Street, San Francisco 3, California.

Skill books. Streamlined texts and references for various trades and professions could be real program aids for your "shop" groups. Also useful for your maintenance and sign department. Numerous titles cover the various aspects of painting and decorating, lettering and advertising layout, carpentry and building, even blacksmithing and horseshoeing. For complete list of Drake Books, write to Frederick J. Drake & Company, 9 South Clinton Street, Chicago 6.

PROGRAM AIDS

From archery to wrestling. Sound slidefilms of all popular sports included in 1964 catalogue of 8MM loop films, 16MM motion pictures, 35MM sound slidefilms, and publications for athletics, physical education, and recreation. For copy, write to the Athletic Institute, 805 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 60654.

A nation's songs. In 1964 song-slide catalogue called Songs America Sings are over two hundred of the most popular favorites that have been sung and loved at songfests all over the country. For your copy, write to National Studios, 42 West 48th Street, New York.

Ideas for action. Catalogue of instructor teaching aids is full of resources for all sorts of activities and experiences: creative crafts, everyday games, posters, physical-fitness programs, science projects, music, et cetera. For copy, write to F. A. Owen Publishing Company, Dansville, New York.

Invisible aide. Stop gate crashers, eliminate revenue losses due to unpaid admissions, and control readmissions with the **Blak-Ray Invisible Readmission Control System.** Fluorescent ink becomes visible when patron holds his hand under a block-light lamp. For further details, write Dept. REC, Ultra-Violet Products, Inc., 5114 Walnut Grove Avenue, San Gabriel, California.

From Alaska to Zululand. Rhythms, songs, and games from just about everywhere are included in catalogue of recordings and filmstrips. Here are holiday songs and stories, arts and crafts filmstrips, fitness activities, et cetera. Expand your program horizons. For copy, write to Educational Record Sales, 157 Chambers Street, New York 10007.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

Handy and dandy. A pocketsized (3"-by-4¼") **Golf Guide** includes rules, playing pointers, tournament records, and a thousand and one facts. Sell it in your pro shop, give it as tourney consolation prizes, favors at banquets. Compiled by Joseph Gambatese, the latest edition of the guide is available for $.50 (plus $.25 for postage and handling) from Snibbe, Mott and Associates, 30 East 38th Street, New York 10016.

•

Hello and welcome. Every community needs a handy guide to its hobby and sport groups; social, cultural, philanthropic and educational organizations; professional societies; et cetera. This not only can be a public service but can also be a fund-raising activity (let your senior citizens tackle it). A good example of such a manual is the **New York Social Guide,** whose contents include the names of organizations, purpose and activities, dates and times of functions, average age of members, et cetera. It is easy to follow and well indexed. Use it as a guide for setting up your own community syllabus. Available for $1.00 from Recreation Press, 138 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 1, New York.

•

International programs and projects. A Chinese Moon Festival basket, a Wonder Box, an Eye-It-and-Try-It booklet, and a pencil case for an Algerian boy are among the service project suggestions in the new, eighteen-page packet, **Days of Discovery, June-September.** A Turkish Candy Festival, Korean Day of Swings, Armenian Grape Festival, Succoth, and a play about the American legendary hero Johnny Appleseed are additional features. Games include Korean Poong Choose, American Flag Relay, Turkish Coffee Cups, and Chinese Tiger Trap. In addition, there are recipes and songs from around the world which help children become acquainted with new ways of cooking and singing.

Journeys to still other lands may be taken during vacation days, as leaders and children explore another packet. **Friendly Things To Do, June-September.** In this packet (a companion to the above) are directions for making a happy octopus, a "first fruits basket," and a playtime bag for a migrant boy or girl. Holidays range from Baalbek in Lebanon to the Brother and Sister Festival in India. Songs, games, riddles, and recipes reflect age-old customs in Israel, Lebanon, and Puerto Rico. The concluding ceremony, "We Worship with Other Children," which incorporates parallel portions from the Koran and the Bible, may be used when service projects are completed.

Parents, camp leaders, teachers, and other group workers with children will find in these two packets a wealth of program materials which will help to answer children's summertime wail, "What can I do now?" Either or both packets, priced at 25¢ each, may be ordered from Children's Program, American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 19102.

•

Growth of any profession brings new concepts and practices. Therefore, park and recreation administrators were asked their opinions as to desirable training and qualities of recruits to the profession. The result of the survey is revealed in **A Survey on Recruitment and Curriculums for Parks and Recreation** by Walter L. Cook and Rhodell E. Owens. The twenty-one-page pamphlet (plus numerous tables) is available for $2.00 from the American Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia ($1.00 to AIPE members).

•

What's scriptography? It's a swingy style of communications that combines words and graphics into images that can be understood at a glance. Friendly figures add human interest. Result: the message get attention, gets read, gets understood, and gets remembered! The Channing L. Bete Company (Springfield, Massachusetts 01301) has put out a series of scriptographic booklets that are not only valuable as program aids but also as idea booklets for snapping up your own manuals and visual presentations. The booklets cost $.25 each and include such titles as **The ABC's of Water Safety, About Boating Safety, The ABC's of Public Relations, How to Prepare an Easel Presentation,** et cetera. Write for the 1964 catalog of scriptographic booklets.

•

The citizen diplomat. A growing number of American students are enrolled in overseas institutions and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State of Educational Affairs Lucius D. Battle has identified these "citizen diplomats" as a most important factor in today's internationally conscious world. The 1964 edition of the student travel handbook **Work, Study, Travel Abroad** explores scholarships, fellowships, seminars, and study-travel programs. It lists the advantages and disadvantages of each and lets the reader decide for himself which best suits his needs. Available for $1.00 from the U.S. National Student Association, Department W-1, 265 Madison Avenue, New York 10016.

•

The phenomenal growth of camping over the years has created a strain on available facilities. Therefore, park and recreation administrators will welcome a thirty-two-page pamphlet on **Guidelines for Campground Development** by Charles C. Rombold. Available for $2.00 from the American Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia ($1.00 to AIPE members).

•

Come the Year 2000, current trends indicate there will be 63,000,000 anglers devoting 1,300,000,000 days to recreational fishing. How can this demand be met? The Sport Fishing Institute answers this and other questions in **Fish Conservation Highlights 1960-1962,** which is based on replies by state and provincial fish and game agencies to a series of questionnaires sent to them at the close of 1962. The eighty-four-page report is available for $1.00 from the SFI at 413 Bond Building, Washington D.C. 20005.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Send copy with remittance to:
RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011.

HELP WANTED

Recreation Division Chief wanted by the City of Danville, Virginia. Population, 48,000. Salary range: $5616-$7056; appointment may be made above the first step. Degree in recreation, physical education, or related field with at least two years of professional recreation experience. Under the director of parks and recreation, the employe is responsible for planning and implementation of the city-wide recreation program. Apply to Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 1255, Danville, Virginia.

State Park Superintendent. $6,000-$6,500 PLUS housing and all utilities. To develop and administer a new ocean beach facility, with supervisory responsibilities for other state parks within the county. A challenging position in the Middle Atlantic state area. Previous experience in park supervision required. Apply to Box D564, RECREATION Magazine.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services. California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

POSITION WANTED

Physical Educator graduating this May would like full-time recreational work. Either a private or city position. References. Write Box 181, La Crosse, Kansas.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

PEOPLE IN THE RECREATION NEWS

Norborne Berkeley, Jr., of New Canaan, Connecticut, a vice-president of Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York City, has been elected treasurer of the National Recreation Association. In his capacity as treasurer and member of the NRA Board of Trustees, Mr. Berkeley will share in formulating the policies and guiding the expanding work of the association. Mr. Berkeley received his BA from Yale University in 1947 and LLB from the University of Virginia in 1949.

• • •

Four nationally accredited assistant directors now head the Seattle Park Department's recreation divisions. The four, whose recruitment was authorized in 1963 by the City Council and Seattle Park Board, qualified for appointments to the new positions by written and oral examinations under supervision of St. Louis and Seattle civil service personnel examiners. **Willard H. Shumard** is director of the Seattle department.

Head of the new cultural arts section of the department is **Mrs. Frances Parrish,** former executive assistant to the Louisville, Kentucky, director of parks and recreation. **Pearl Powell,** former citywide supervisor of the Seattle department, is now assistant director of camping, citywide activities, and staff assignments. **Gerard A. Friesen,** who was general supervisor and coordinator of playgrounds in Austin, Texas, is now assistant director of Seattle park recreation centers and playgrounds. New assistant director of sports and aquatics is **Watson B. Hovis,** former assistant superintendent of the Tualatin Hills District, Beaverton, Oregon, Park and Recreation Department. All full-time park department recreation-division employes in Seattle are under civil service, thereby providing them with the same job stability and fringe benefits accorded other city and county employes.

• • •

Fred J. Weiler, director for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in Arizona, was recently presented with a twenty-year service award. Mr. Weiler, a career civil servant, has been with the U.S. Department of the Interior since 1943 and has been Arizona BLM state director since 1961. He is in charge of BLM's public land program covering nearly thirteen million acres of federal land under BLM administration in Arizona. *(See Mr. Weiler's article "More Recreation on Less Land," RECREATION, January 1963.)*

• • •

Nick J. Catamas, recreation chief at the Veterans Administration Hospital in San Fernando, California, received a Citation Award at the 16th Annual California Park and Recreation Society meeting in Anaheim. Mr. Catamas has played a leading role in medical recreation since 1947 and has been closely identified with the total recreation movement in California during the past ten years as a speaker, consultant, and lecturer, holding offices and heading committees.

IN MEMORIAM

• WILLIAM G. KEATING, recreation superintendent in Rome, New York, for twenty-one years before his retirement in 1962, died in March at the age of sixty-nine. He had been prominent in the field of sports for fifty years as a three-star athlete, coach, physical education director, and official. His son, William Keating, Jr., is director of recreation in Oneida, New York.

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Western Wood Division, American Excelsior Corp. 8320 Cranford Street, Pico Rivera, California

American Excelsior Corporation, 1000 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois 60622

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Creative Aging, Edward L. Bortz, M.D. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011. Pp. 179. $4.95.

UNQUESTIONABLY our "age image" must change. Older adults of today are different from those in our grandmother's day or in the day of Mr. Whistler's "mother." *(See editorial by Margaret Mead, "Aging Differently in the Space Age," Page 219.)* As Dr. Bortz, a well-known geriatrist, says, "The widespread image of the aged man and woman as an object of commiseration, tolerance, and pity is one of the great cultural misfortunes of society . . . there needs to be an expansion of our imagination in terms of human durability."

He writes with sensitive understanding of the ways in which older people can offer "the special contributions which only experience and the patience and wisdom gained by long living can make." Unfortunately, American society is too often unaware and wasteful of the vast resources of its elderly members. The author's handling of the subject in *Creative Aging* helps the reader see that old age need not be a period of decline and depression but, on the contrary, "the survival period" of life.

"If the positive values of growing with the years are emphasized, if there is creative imagination and intellectual daring to construct a new kind of society in which men and women will have a new appreciation of the joys that come from living a long and mature existence, there will be a lessening of the sorrows that afflict humanity, a vigorous vitality never known before, and a hopefulness and understanding that will make men akin to gods.

"For, in truth, man is really just a little lower than the angels, and he can attain this desirable state only through his own planning and attention to what is to come." This book should be required reading for all those preparing for retirement or for those leaders of groups of retired citizens.—*D.D.*

101 Ways to Enjoy Your Leisure. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 10016. Pp. 128. Paper, $3.00 (hard-cover $4.50).

This moderately priced, easily available publication, prepared by the Retirement Council of Stamford, Connecticut, makes an excellent companion piece to *Creative Aging* by Dr. Bortz, for it goes into suggested interests, activities and services, and how to use them to enrich one's retirement years. The Council points out that the retired worker must seek new values for his life off-the-job, and quotes Mortimer Adler who asks, "How is leisure, as an activity, as an occupation, distinct from work and play? The answer to the question lies in leisure, conceived as those activities which are worth doing for the intrinsic rewards they yield, as compared with work which in essence one does for an extrinsic reward . . . Leisure work is the work we must do in order to live well. Obviously, just subsisting is not enough for a good human life.

"Retirement should be a transition from toil to leisure. It should be a transition from devoting part of one's time to earning a living to devoting all of it to living well."

The book would be an excellent one to be discussed or put into the hands of pre-retirement club groups, special-interest groups, or anyone in search of retirement ideas. It covers travel, trailering, gardening, history, giving service to others, and so on—with specific suggestions in every case. "Work With your Hands" gets a whole section to itself. Many older people say they never really knew how creative they were until after retirement.

Opening the Door to Creative Experience for the Aging Through an Art Program, Selma Gross. Baltimore City Commission on Programs of the Aging, Mayor's Office, Baltimore 2, Maryland. Pp. 60, illustrated. Spiralbound, $1.00.

This manual was submitted originally as a master's dissertation to the Maryland Institute of Art. Mrs. Gross, supervisor of senior citizens for the Baltimore Bureau of Recreation, is an artist who has had a number of exhibits of her paintings. She has prepared it as a guideline and inspiration for those leaders who are not satisfied with the cup-of-tea, greeting-card-to-the-ill, simple drop-in program of many golden-age clubs and centers. It is her belief that creativity knows no age limits; it is an outlet that can be stimulated and encouraged by certain techniques of leadership.

The attractive and thought-provoking manual is illustrated by large photographs of action shots and also of creative work done by older adults in Mrs. Gross's experimental group. This publication is new evidence of the growing concern of the recreation profession that programs can and should be meaningful and creative. *(See Mrs. Gross' article "Creative Magic for the Senior Citizen," Page 234.)*

A Parent's Guide to Children's Play and Recreation, Alvin Schwartz. Collier Books, 111 Park Avenue South, New York 10003. Pp. 191. Paper, $.95.

Back in 1961-62, the author used to drop into NRA headquarters, use the NRA library, and talk with us about children at play. His sense of humor, wit, and genuine enthusiasm made such talks most enjoyable. The same quality of understatement and quiet humor runs through this delightful book. We cannot resist a few examples. In discussing music and the types of instruments children may like to explore, Mr. Schwartz observes, "While small boys have been known to play the tuba and play it well, fewer have been as successful in lugging it around." On cooking, he comments, "Anybody who can manage the trip to the top of the kitchen stool and thereby reach the kitchen counter is eligible to cook at our house." On turtles as pets, "Although not known for their conviviality . . ."; on dogs, "It's an immutable rule that large dogs have large appetites"; on traveling, "Our approach to traveling with children is to do as much as we reasonably can to assure a good time and then to proceed with fingers firmly crossed"; on sand, soil and water as play materials, "Being as messy as possible may be hard on the clothes and even require a bath, but it also unchains the soul."

Mr. Schwartz says firmly in his introduction that he does *not* mean to tell any parent how to *raise* a child. "If you're like most parents you already are receiving more advice on this subject than you can use." He also states firmly that this is *not* a collection of cute and tricky ideas, it does *not* recommend expensive toys, trips, et cetera.

If you have preschool or school-age children, or know young parents who do, treat yourself and them to a copy of this book. And if you are in the recreation profession, add it to your personal library, use it in your work, and follow up its excellent listings of additional references and resources. It is affable, amiable, and accurate—and it has an index to make it even *more* useful.—*V. M.*

"We have long neglected the mentally ill... this neglect must end."

John F. Kennedy
February 5, 1963

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BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

CULINARY ARTS

Art of Rice Cookery, The, Dharam Jit Singh. Howard Moorepark, 440 E. 79th St., New York 10021. Pp. 143. $2.50.

Betty Crocker's Cooky Book. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 156. $1.95.

Chop Suey, A La Carte, compiled by Chinese Cooking Companions. Japan Publ. Trading Co., Rutland, Vt. Pp. 58. Paper, $1.00.

Complete Tante Marie's French Kitchen, The, Charlotte Turgeon. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 146. $6.50.

Delights of Apple Cookery, The, Lila Perl. Coward-McCann, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 179. $4.50.

Ideas for Building Barbeques. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 72. Paper, $1.50.

Indonesian Cookery, Lie Sek-Hiang. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 254. $3.95.

Instant Epicure Cookbook, The, Lillian Langseth-Christensen. Coward-McCann, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 302. $5.75.

Men Cooking, 474 Outstanding Men Cooks. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 224. Paper, $1.50.

Modern Kitchens. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.95.

1001 Dairy Dishes from the Sealtest Kitchens. Sealtest Cook Book, P.O. Box 5023, St. Paul 4, Minn. Pp. 288. $.25.

Outdoor Cook's Bible, The, Joseph D. Bates, Jr. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 212. Paper, $1.95.

Sunset Cook Book of Desserts, The. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 125. $3.75.

Sunset Cook Book of Breads, The. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 127. $3.75.

Yankee Hill-Country Cooking: Heirloom Recipes from Rural Kitchens, Beatrice Vaughan. Stephen Greene Press, 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 202. $3.95.

SCIENCE

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1963 United States Aircraft, Missiles and Spacecraft, James J. Haggerty, Jr., Editor. Natl. Aerospace Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 168. Paper, $2.00.

Outpost of Jupiter, Lester del Rey. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 191. $2.95.

Prove It, Rose Wyler and Gerald Ames. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 64. $1.95.*

Radio Amateur's Handbook, The (41st ed., 1964). Amer. Radio Relay League, West Hartford 7, Conn. Pp. 592. Paper, $3.50.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS

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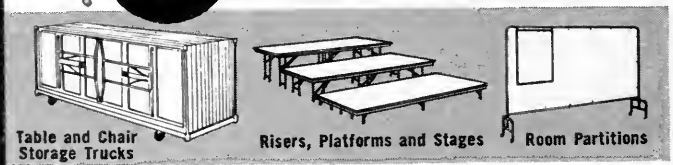

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Combined issue on **Community Development.**

NEA Journal, April 1964
Classroom As Big As All outdoors, Ann Brinly.

PARENTS', April 1964
What's Behind Those Teen-Age Masks?
Morris Sklansky, M.D. and Edith G. Neisser.
Take a Lesson from the Dinosour,
Brock Chisholm, M.D.

SAFETY EDUCATION, April 1964
The Last Prom, T. A. Bland.
12 Water Emergencies, Joyce Di Cicco.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, March 30, 1964
Spring on a Florida River (Weeki Wachee), Shelly and Mary Louise Grossman.
A Dreamy New Era for Fish, Robert H. Boyle.

TODAY'S HEALTH, April 1964
How to Make Yourself Fall-Safe, Hal Higden.

YWCA Magazine, April 1964
The Challenge of Work and Leisure, Paul Haun.

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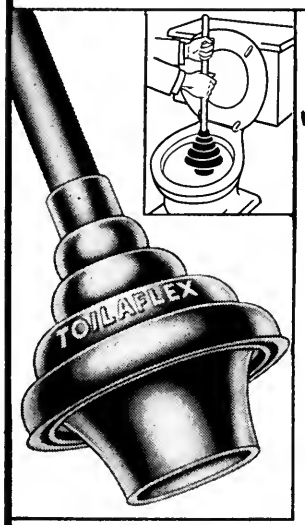

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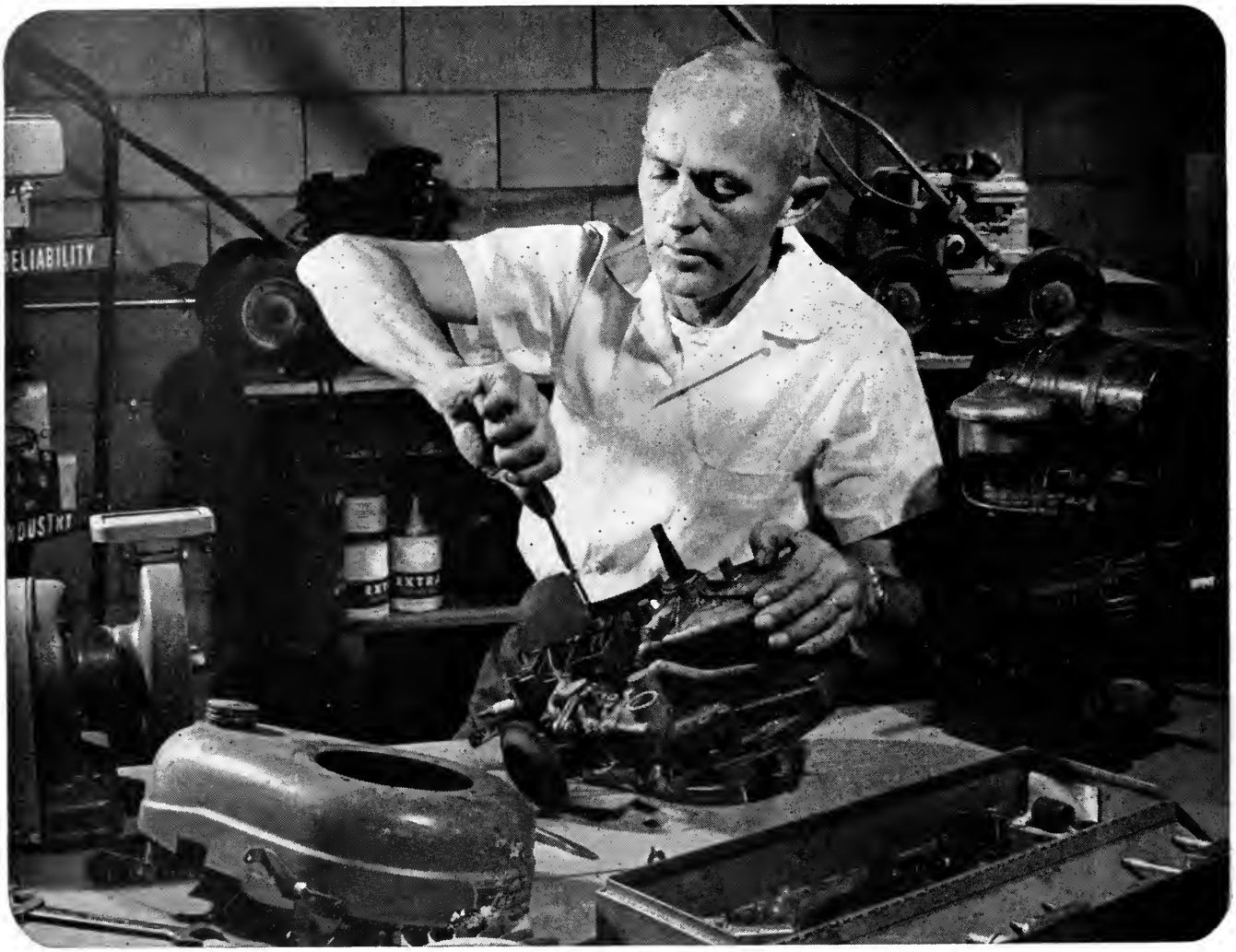

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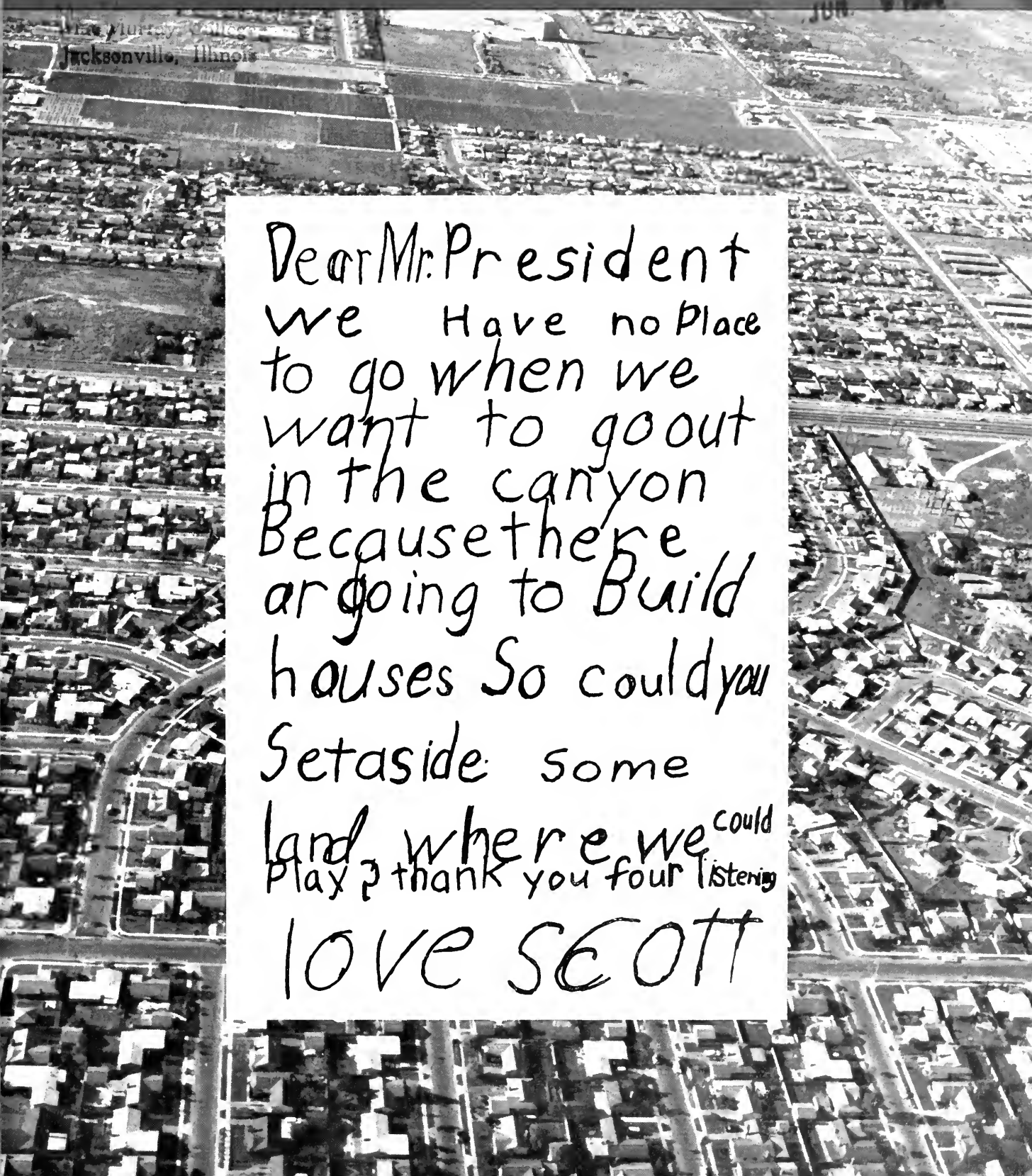

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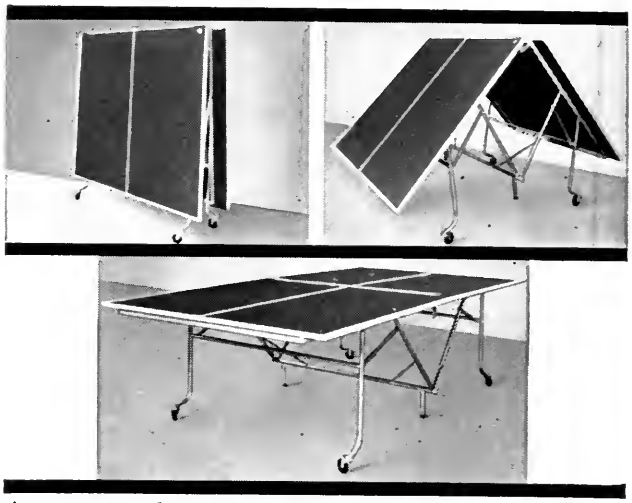

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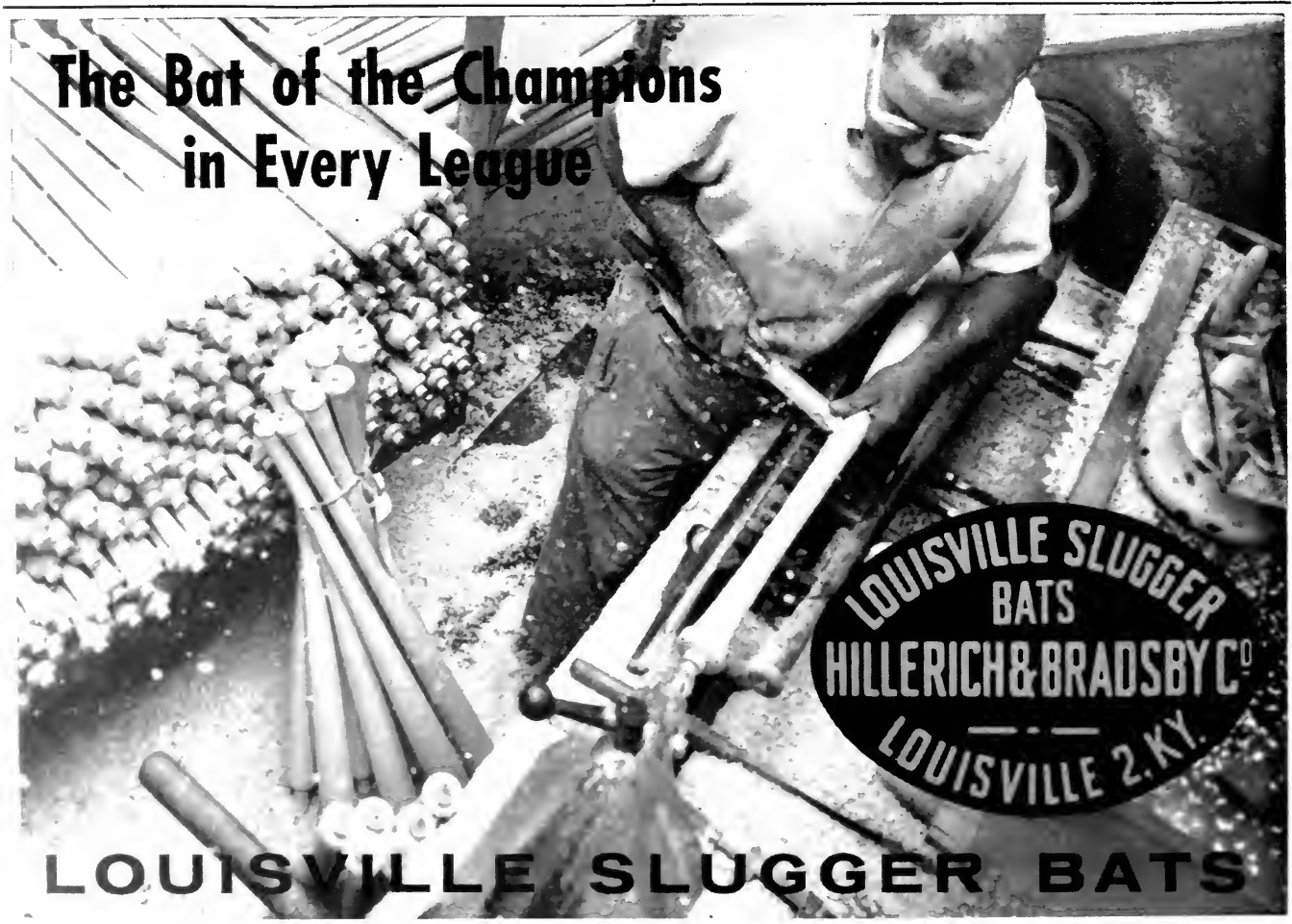

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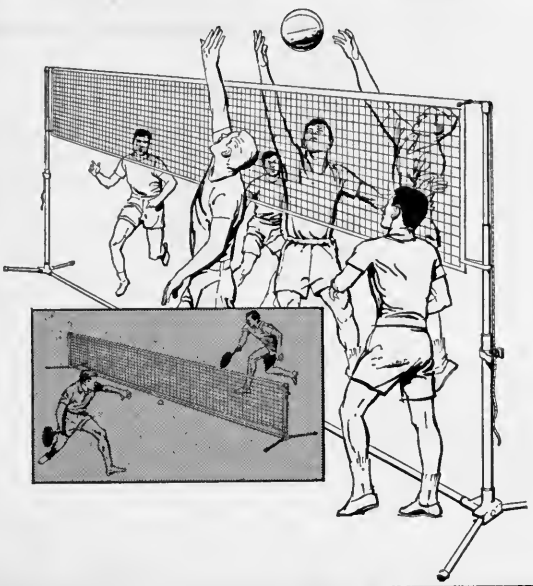

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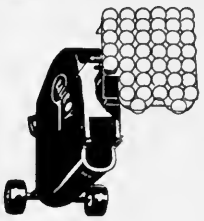

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June 1964 VOL. LVII NO. 6 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

In California, in 1962, a small boy —aged seven—went out to play and found previously open land was now occupied. The resultant correspondence between him and the President made frontpage news from coast to coast. Picture and letter reproduced from *The Race for Inner Space (see Pages 260-61 and 316)*, courtesy Division of Information, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Next Month

The September issue of RECREATION is always the "Congress Issue" and will carry last-minute plans and news of the big meeting, including the Program Digest to help you map out your schedule before you leave home. The day-in-depth plans and announcements of speakers will give you material to feed to your local press or to your board and commission about the coming sessions. Among other articles, "The Air Force Assesses Its Recreation Centers" by Arthur Todd is an appraisal of the Air Force recreation program in Europe, and "Retooling Our Thinking" is from a thought-provoking address given by Charles E. Doell at the Southwest District Conference. Among program materials will be "Party Planning" and "Return to Paradise," an account of colorful parties planned by a group of young boys.

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LETTERS

The Disinherited

Sirs:

The Playground Issue of RECREATION [April] is wonderfully interesting. All the issues are, but this seemed particularly so because of my interest in playgrounds for migrant children. I wish *all* American children might have access to playgrounds. If I had my way, this project would have high priority in the anti-poverty drive. For neglected children, playgrounds mean so much both for their physical and mental health. My chief concern is the more than hundred thousand migrant farm children who lack the opportunity to play because they work in the fields and have no playgrounds.

In the early part of the century, Sarah Cleghorn, the Quaker poetess, wrote this short poem about factory children:

The golf links lie so near the mill,
That almost every day
The laboring children can look out
And see the men at play.

I would like to adapt this poem to the migrant farm children, in these words:

The playgrounds lie so near the farms,
That almost every day
The migrant children raise their eyes
And see our children play.

In almost every agricultural area of America one may find these children living in migrant labor camps in gross neglect. If only people would visit these places and set up playgrounds for them! What a world of happiness would result!

CYRUS KARRAKER, *President Pennsylvania Citizen's Committee on Migrant Labor, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.*

Recreation in a Crisis

Sirs:

Though the Good Friday earthquake has made tremendous changes in our pre-quake plans, we want to continue with our recreation outlets. Now a comprehensive summer program is more important to our citizens than ever before.

From almost the moment of the quake, this department has been involved in serving our community, and this has given us an opportunity to see how important recreation can be, even in a crisis. Emergency medical supplies, cots, and other equipment which had been stored in the Parks and Recreation Department's Community Center were distributed to quake victims and emergency workers. The center was and is being used for emergency office space for many agencies. The department staff has consolidated into one office but has been kept very busy in the field conducting a recreation program for disaster victims.

Due to the destruction of their villages by the tidal waves following the earthquake, 268 Aleut residents from Old Harbor and neighboring villages were evacuated to Anchorage. Temporary shelter was provided by the American Red Cross first in the Airport Heights Elementary School and later at Camp Denali on Fort Richardson. In order to provide relief from such restricted surroundings and from such difficult and trying circumstances, the Department of Parks and Recreation initiated a recreation program designed to include all of the evacuees. The program is being conducted each weekday and has proven to be a delight to the staff workers as well as to the evacuees.

LOUISE SIMS WULF, *Playground Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department, Anchorage, Alaska.*

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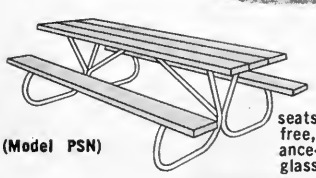

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OR WASTELAND? It is an alarming fact that Americans are becoming the litter champions of the world. The foremost challenge to the nation's park system is the impact of public use, according to the U.S. Department of the Interior. Game animals need forage, the soul of man needs space and beauty.

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Save Beach Sand

A GEOLOGIST at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is making a serious plea for the preservation of beach sand along the California coast. Dr. Robert Norris points out that beaches are of such great economic, recreation and esthetic importance that their preservation should be taken into account, particularly whenever stream developments are considered.

Most of the sand on the beach is delivered by streams, Dr. Norris explains, and since beaches are in equilibrium with their environment, they require periodic nourishment in order to balance the natural losses of sand they experience. Construction of dams, flood-control channels, settling basins, and the like tend to intercept sand and prevent its reaching the beaches.

Thus far, the geologist charges, there has been no official recognition of the need for maintaining streams as agencies for the supply of beach sand. Since it is obviously unrealistic to eliminate all dams and stream-development structures, all serious artificial obstacles to the maintenance of beach sand supplies, Dr. Norris suggests that the next best thing would be to have regular consideration of beach sand supply in all new stream development programs. Unless we study all aspects of this problem, he warns, we may bequeath our children and grandchildren severely eroded beaches and a tremendously expensive reconstruction program.

Big Sisters

FORTY Y-Teens from Travis High School in Austin, Texas, have adopted the Pan-American Recreation Center as their service project and have organized a very successful Saturday morning activity program for children, ranging the gamut of "big sister" assistance—storytelling, dancing, games, selection of library books, help with skating, gift-making, little-girl secrets of dress and hair styling. You name it, they do it! More than two hundred children have showed up for the program instead of the fifty to sixty anticipated by Pan-Am's staff. The keen teens are "big sisters" to an average of five little boys and girls for each Y-Teen.

Skillful Skillets

SOMETIMES you need skills to put on a recreation program, sometimes you may need skillets. The annual report of the Torrance, California, Recreation Department proves that the well-rounded program should give participants what they want whether it be tempera or tempura.

In Torrance, the Japanese flower arranging classes became very interested in Japanese cooking. They asked if Sachiko Sakomizu could teach a class. Reports the annual, "We didn't really have any reason why we couldn't offer

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Japanese cooking except that the department has no cooking facilities. But, then, Japanese cooking can be done in an electric skillet. So we thought that if everyone would bring their electric skillet to class we could run the lessons. Under the press of publicity deadlines and in an unguarded moment we said, "Why not?" and publicized the class to meet at the Victor E. Benstead Plunge. Then we sat down to work out the details. We found that there were a few other considerations—we needed a stove to cook the rice, we needed pots and pans and utensils. Also, did we have the electrical 'juice' at the plunge to run all those skillets? And so the problems began to pile up.

"We called the Edison Company to see if somehow we could borrow a stove. Edison officials said, 'Why don't you just bring the whole group to our Living Center where you would have everything you need?' And so we were saved and with a sign of relief, we notified all those on the long, long list that the classes (plural by now) would meet at the Edison Company. So Miss Sakomizu taught her classes at the Edison Company, and we had the excellent help of the home economists, and everyone enjoyed themselves very much. And the department staff didn't have to carry all those pots and pans and everything in and out of the plunge. Result: One hundred cooks, four classes offered, sixteen class meetings, 368 total attendance."

Torrance also reports that, "Boys as well as girls learned to cook in the Space Age Junior Cooks classes which the department cosponsored with the Southern California Edison Company. This cooperative effort was suggested by the Edison Company after the success of the Japanese cooking. A Junior Cook's Fair came at the end of the three-lesson series. We who tasted know that they really learned to cook. The wonderful part of the whole program was that children learned that they didn't need a box to bake a cake. Result: 105 space-age cooks; 18 class meetings; 460 total attendance (includes fair)."

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Senior Leadership Workshop

A VOLUNTEER leadership workshop for Senior Citizens, sponsored by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, consisted of a series of six meetings on subjects including club organization, parliamentary procedure, program and party planning; community resources, community singing, and dance mixers; organization of bus trips, and crafts and decoration ideas.

Notes on the Cuff

- Some people see pink elephants that aren't really there, but visitors to Griffith Park Zoo in Los Angeles can see pink rattlesnakes that really ARE. They came to the zoo from a collector who gathered them in their natural habitat in New Mexico.
- For a small fee covering cost, the Department of Parks and Recreation in Wooster, Ohio, arranges children's birthday parties in a facility especially designed for this purpose. Service includes all equipment and food necessary for a successful party, including cake, ice cream, punch, lollipops on a tree, and so on.
- Recreation Director Gerry Cox of Derry, New Hampshire, is currently driving a very interesting vehicle—a 1929 Model A Ford.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The National Recreation Committee of the National Association for Retarded Children has named **Dr. Morton Thompson,** director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, as consultant to the NARC Recreation Committee. Dr. Thompson is now working closely with the committee and Arnold Cortazzo, NARC consultant on vocational rehabilitation and recreation, on several projects. One is the development of a series of manuals on recreation for the retarded, including *Modified Sports and Games, Physical Fitness,* and *Resident Camping.* Other cooperative projects are a nationwide survey of community recreation department programs for the retarded and the development of day-camp standards for the retarded. The latter project will be developed with two other agencies, the Association for the Help of Retarded Children and the American Camping Association.

Dr. Thompson has also been appointed representative of the National Recreation Association on the Arthritis Advisory Committee of the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

• • •

Lawrence F. Cook, whose career in the National Park Service spans forty years, has been named to the newly created post of field assistant to the director in the service's Washington office. Mr. Cook moves up from the division of ranger services where he had been chief since 1959. His new assignment calls for carrying out a series of studies and duties related to the service's training programs. Mr. Cook entered the Park Service in 1924 as a park ranger at Sequoia National Park, California.

• • •

Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb recently received the Trail Blazer Award of the New York Chapter of the National Home Fashions League. In the course of her "trail blazing," Mrs. Webb founded the American Craftsmen's Council in 1943 to educate the general public in a greater appreciation of American Crafts and to encourage and educate craftsmen. She also founded the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York City, created a magazine, a school for craftsmen, and a shop, "America House," also in New York City.

• • •

Steve Sinko, former Duquesne University football great, professional star, college coach and athletic director, has joined the Athletic Institute as its Eastern field representative. He comes to the institute from Boston University where he had been head football coach.

• • •

Allen R. Menefee, co-author of the study of recreation for institutionalized mental retardates reported on Page 304, has just been named assistant chief of the Mental Retardation Branch, Division of Chronic Diseases, of the Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

• • •

Gerald A. Harrison, assistant professor of recreation at Springfield College, has been named to the board of directors of the American Camping Association. Professor Harrison has been active in the camping field for many years. At Springfield College, he is responsible for teaching camping and outdoor education courses. Professor Harrison is also a member of the Core Committee of the Family Camping Federation which was established in 1962 under ACA auspices to serve leaders related to the family camping movement.

IN MEMORIAM

• IRENE TEAKELL, former city recreation director in Albuquerque, New Mexico, died in April at the age of sixty-four. She was a pioneer in developing public recreation in Albuquerque and had made many contributions to the recreation movement throughout New Mexico. For the past few years she had been active in developing facilities and programs for senior citizens.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ THE STRUGGLE for New York City's Central Park land continues unabated. A wave of protests greets still another attempt to encroach upon it, this time for a public housing project. Meanwhile, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that the city *can* build the controversial Huntington Hartford pavilion and outdoor cafe in Central Park! In more than three and a half years of involved litigation, several civic organizations have contended that the project is an illegal use of park land.

• A bit further up the Hudson River from New York City, dispute flares over a proposal to build a hydroelectric power plant at Cornwall on the river. A series of four articles entitled "Rhine in Ruin?" by William G. Wing in the New York *Herald Tribune* recounts the many battles down the years to preserve the beauty of the riverfront and its palisades. Reports Mr. Wing, ". . . the women of New Jersey . . . fought the quarrymen and saved the Palisades; so did George W. Perkins and Mary Harriman and three generations of Rockefellers who helped create the priceless park on the Palisades; so did the private society of river-lovers, the Hudson River Conservation Society, which has labored for a half-century to preserve the grandeur of the scenery.

"They held the line during the century of pressure on the Hudson [River] Canyon and provided a spell during which two points have become clear: that the scenery of the Hudson Canyon is an invaluable asset to New York and that the scenery won't take much tampering." The *Tribune* series concludes with a quotation from Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes: "A river is more than an amenity; it is a treasure."

▸ CENTENNIAL: Yosemite National Park celebrates its one hundredth anniversary in June. In 1864, by act of Congress, signed into law by Abraham Lincoln, the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees were given to the state of California for public use and recreation. Yosemite received national park status in 1890 through the valiant efforts of John Muir who has been called "the father of Yosemite."

▸ THE FIRST THREE PRODUCTIONS of the North Carolina Film Board, the only state-subsidized film board in the country, include *The Road to Carolina*, an historical film; *The Ayes Have It*, on state legislative procedure; and *The Dying Frontier*, on the poverty-stricken Appalachia area. The films will be available for national distribution shortly.

▸ CALL OF THE CARIBBEAN. Post-Congress tours to Nassau by air or ship will be available to delegates to the 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach, October 4-8, at special rates. Air tours include one-, two- and three-day trips. The cruise ship is a weekend trip, Friday to Monday. For details of these tours or others you might like, write to the official tour agency: Farr Tours (attention: James Stuart), 6705 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida 33141. The tour agency also has an office in the Congress headquarters hotel, The Deauville, where delegates will be able to confer on the spot and check over final plans.

▸ SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS for delegates' wives at the 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach, October 4-8, will include a luncheon session with Mrs. Sargent Shriver as speaker. Wife of the director of the Peace Corps and sister of the late President, Eunice Kennedy Shriver is active on many frontiers, particularly in recreation and training for the mentally retarded.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ A TURBULENT AGE. "Teenagers are exposed to a series of turbulances and contradictory urgencies . . ." declares Dr. Erich Lindemann, professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, "and they must also be exposed to our basic values of life. . . . They need to have allegiance to common family goals, but should not be in bondage to outdated values. . . ." He was speaking to the 18th Annual Institute of the Child Study Association of America in New York City on the "Crisis in Family Life."

An excellent talk was also delivered by Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, lecturer on anthropology and sociology at Rice University, on the social and cultural pressures on children. She says that these pressures are of two types, malign and benign, and that the goal of constructive action, then, is to reduce the former and increase the latter. "But of the worthy, lasting values," she says, "the constructive influences at work are ideals, which can be helped to realization by family, school, religion institution, community agency and organization." She pointed out that in a society such as ours, where children are out of the home so much of the time, it is important for organizations and institutions to exert benign pressures, and that shortages of benign pressures can be destructive too. "We subject our children unfairly and improperly to materialism and hedonism," she says, "and it is heartening that most of our children do survive our ineptitudes and failures, and even triumph over them. There is reason to look ahead with optimism, because all across the country thoughtful people are constantly reexamining our ways and working to make them better. . . ."

▸ NEW NATIONAL SEASHORE. The Department of the Interior recently released a study which recommends the establishment of a new Cape Lookout National Seashore on the lower Outer Banks of North Carolina. Located in Carteret County, the proposed national seashore would encompass some 15,800 acres and about fifty-eight miles of ocean shore on the chain of barrier reefs extending south and west of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Eighty percent of the area is state-owned and would be donated to the federal government.

▸ TO HONOR FDR. The Department of the Interior has endorsed proposed federal legislation designed to implement a recent agreement between the United States and Canada to establish a twenty-acre Roosevelt Campobello International Park in the Province of New Brunswick.

▸ SCUBA HEALTH HAZARDS. Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut has introduced a bill *(S.2550)* to provide technical assistance and research relating to the control of health hazards and the prevention of accidental deaths and injuries associated with underwater diving to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. *The Congressional Record*, February 26 states: ". . . Many Americans who thrive on the excitement of underwater exploration unknowingly face grave danger. The air a scuba diver breathes, in many instances, is contaminated. The tank of life strapped to his back may be, instead, a device of death. . . . An estimated one million persons engage in

scuba diving in this country . . . they must be protected. Usually contamination occurs when the diver's air tanks are filled. . . . The bill authorizes the Surgeon General to promote acceptance of air purity standards. These standards should cover not only the content of air placed in scuba diving tanks but also the conditions under which it is compressed. . . .

"Scuba diving has become a popular sport and . . . also has been adapted for other important use. Police scuba divers search for drowning victims and submerged stolen cars. Construction divers work on pier and tunnel projects. Marine biologists and underwater explorers probe the mysteries of the deep while wearing scuba diving gear. California even has game wardens who detect illegal fishing through underwater diving. . . ."

▸ NATIVE PRODUCT. Richard (Wink) Tapply, New Hampshire representative of the National Recreation Association, is spending half of his time on a new project to study how craft leaders can develop meaningful arts and crafts programs by using free and inexpensive materials available in New Hampshire, and to disseminate to craft leaders the results of this study.

The work plan for the project has been divided into two general areas of research and education. Research will involve compiling a list of waste materials available from New Hampshire manufacturing concerns; initiating a plan of acquisition of these materials; constructing sample, craft items which can be made from these materials; and composing detailed instructions for use of these materials. A similar area of work with natural materials is planned. A study of tools, shops, methods, and improvising will be made. Education responsibilities will include the dissemination of the knowledge gained to craft leaders through newsletters, workshops, "how-to-do-it" bulletins, and demonstrations.

COMING EVENTS

National Safe Boating Week, *June 28-July 4.* Sponsor: National Safe Boating Week Committee, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 1300 E Street N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Craftsman Fair of the Southern Highlands, *July 13-17, Civic Auditorium, Asheville, North Carolina.*

Western Resources Conference 1964, *July 14-17, University of Colorado, Boulder.* For full details, write to Bureau of Continuation Education, 352 Chemistry Building, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80304.

Pinewoods Camp, Cape Cod, Massachusetts: *Chamber Music Week, August 2-9; Dance Weeks, August 9-16 and 16-23; Folk Music Week, August 23-30.* For details, write to Country Dance Society, 55 Christopher Street, New York 14, until July 25 *(after July 25, write to Pinewoods Camp, Buzzards Bay, RFD 2, Massachusetts).*

Fourth Annual Workshop Seminar, *Rudolf Steiner Exhibitions, August 9-30, Stockbridge School, Interlaken, Massachusetts.* For details, write to Rudolf Steiner Exhibitions, 25 Pershing Road, Englewood, New Jersey.

20th Anniversary Meeting, Children's Theatre Conference and Beginner's Workshop, *August 18-22, University of Kansas University Theatre.* For information, write to H. K. Hancock, University Extension Building, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

Youth Month, *September 1-30.* Sponsor: Senior League, Inc., and American Friends of Youth, Inc. Write to Evan P. Lovell, National Director, Taft Building, Hollywood at Vine, Hollywood, California.

National Science Youth Month, *October 1-31.* Sponsor: Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

CAMPING

Family Camping School, *weeklong sessions starting June 22, 29; July 6, 13, 20, 27; August 3, 10, 17, 24.* Sponsored by Worcester Science Museums, under the direction of Maine School of Camping. Write to Victor J. Morano, Director, Worcester Science Museums, 41 Elm Street, Worcester 9, Massachusetts.

Family Camping and Outdoor Recreation Workshop, *July 20-25.* Sponsored by Montana State University, Confederated Sallish and Kootenai Tribes. Write to Walter C. Schwank, Director, Health, Physical Education and Athletics, Montana State University, Missoula.

Beginning Campcraft Course, *July 25-August 2;* **Basic Campcraft,** *August 1-15.* Sponsored by Olympic College. Write to George W. Martin, Registrar, Olympic College, 16th and Chester Avenue, Bremerton, Washington.

Family Camping Workshop, *August 9-15.* Sponsored by State University of Iowa. Write to Dr. E. A. Scholer, Room 121, Field House, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Summer Graduate Workshop in Outdoor Education, *August 17-28.* Sponsored by Michigan State University. Write to Dr. Julian Smith, Director, Outdoor Education Project, College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

New Hampshire Family Camporee, *September 11-13.* Write to Richard A. Tapply, New Hampshire Field Representative, National Recreation Association, 42 Lake Street, Bristol, New Hampshire.

▸ PETS AND PEOPLE. A comprehensive kit of free materials to help you put on a pet fair includes a sixteen-page guide, banners, posters, ribbons, certificates, stencils, leaflets, posters, exhibitor tags, and what have you not. For your kit, write to Pets and People, Room 1111, 1841 Broadway, New York 10023.

▸ CAN YOU IMAGINE what a job it would be to pick up 18,566,000 cans, 37,132 boxes of tissue thrown from a car window (each box once contained five hundred tissues), and 18,000,000 pop bottles and hamburger wrappers. This is the amount of litter that would have to be picked up in just the state of Nevada, if each tourist who came to the state threw away one can, one facial tissue, and one pop bottle and hamburger wrapper. Last year, the Nevada State Highway Department spent $482,-951 in gathering litter along the highway. These statistics, representing a minute fraction of the staggering litter toll, were cited by Clair Christiansen, resource development specialist of the University of Nevada, at a Pacific Northwest Workshop on Litter-Prevention and Beautification held in Seattle, Washington, in April.

▸ PROMOTE VACATION READING. A love of reading is something that must grow through a person's own experience with books. Adults, however, can set the stage. The Children's Book Council has prepared vacation reading materials to help you promote a summer program. These include posters, slitcards, bookmarks, pencils, decorated paper (for announcements, bulletins, certificates, et cetera). For complete list of available aids, write to the Council at 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010.

▸ COMPLETE PHYSICAL-FITNESS PLANS for boys and girls aged twelve to eighteen have been prepared by the President's Council on Physical Fitness. They include basic workouts plus other pertinent information. The two manuals, *Vim* (for the girls) and *Vigor* (for the boys) are available for $.25 each from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

▸ THE BEST OF PLANS . . . Virginia Musselman, editor of the annual *Playground Summer Notebook,* scheduled for publication on April 1, asks us to tell all the *Notebook's* faithful subscribers that the delay just couldn't be helped! The *manuscript* was written by January 1 (plenty of time) but the artist was laid low by a flu germ—and the *Notebook* wouldn't be the same without its sketches, now would it?

PARKS AND RECREATION SHOWCASE at the WORLD'S FAIR

From one fellow professional to another . . .

In this article, written expressly for RECREATION *Magazine, a veteran park executive discusses the recreation areas, parks, and landscaping at the New York World's Fair and tells his fellow professionals how they can make a visit to the fair a profitable experience, indeed.*

Stuart Constable

PARK AND RECREATION leaders will find the New York World's Fair 1964-1965 more than a showcase of exhibitors' wares and skills, projections into the future, and entertainment attractions to amuse everyone from child to grandparent. The fair is also a playground with assembly areas and parks possessing a wide variety of greenery, floral arrangements, thirty-five hundred park benches, and an elaborate network of roads and paths.

The World's Fair has five specific recreation areas where most of its fifteen hundred special events will be held. Included in these special events are musical concerts, nationality and state days, Olympic Games tryouts, and barbershop quartet appearances. The Singer Bowl, having the largest seating capacity, accommodates seventeen thousand and is an open-air stadium. In addition to being the scene of the fair's opening day ceremonies and a number of Olympic trials, it will have at least one admission-free event, either cultural or sports, every day throughout the fair.

Each of the four other assembly areas will have a seating capacity of approximately twelve thousand, making a total seating capacity of more than twenty-nine thousand for all five recreation grounds. The four attractively landscaped commons provide approximately eight thousand to ten thousand square feet of paved area, surrounded by grass aprons where three thousand additional standing spectators can be accommodated. Each common will be equipped with a band shell complete with a public-address system and lights.

The geodesic-domed fair pavilion will seat twenty-one hundred and provide a convex stage with a 40-by-40-foot playing area for special gatherings.

PLANTING throughout the 646-acre fair grounds also serves to give the exposition the appearance of being one

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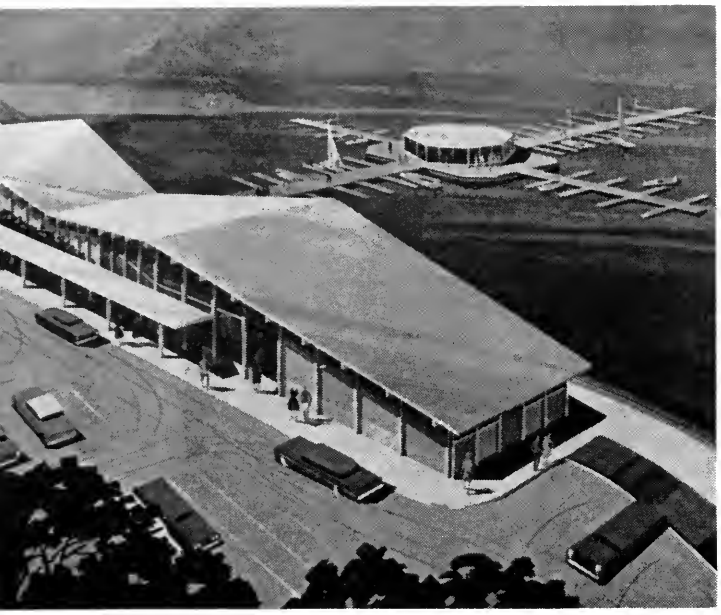
MR. CONSTABLE, *vice-president in charge of operations for the World's Fair, is one of the nation's foremost landscape architects and was associated with the New York City Department of Parks for twenty-five years. In 1936, he was appointed chief designer by Parks Commissioner Robert Moses and held that post until 1955. He was responsible for the designing of all the parks built by the city during that twenty-year period. In 1955, Mr. Constable was named executive officer of the department by Mr. Moses, serving for five years. Mr. Constable also served as acting commissioner of the New York City Planning Commission between 1950-1960 and the New York City Art Commission between 1949-1955.*

"The Rocket Thrower" by Manhattan sculptor Donald DeLue greets visitors entering fair's main mall.



giant park. The Fair Corporation, alone, planted 4,000 major trees (oaks, maples, plane trees, et cetera), 1,300 minor trees (crabapple, hawthorn, amelanchier, et cetera), 315,000 bedding plants, 65,000 groundcover plants, 25,000 shrubs, 120,000 tulips, and seeded over 10,000 pounds of grass. These figures do not include the considerable amount of planting done by exhibitors. Each lease signed by an exhibitor contained a clause specifying that a minimum of forty percent of the site be reserved for landscaping. Since it was left to the individual exhibitors to landscape their sites, visitors are assured a wide variety of planting effects surrounding the 150 pavilions.

For example, ninety-five percent of the thirty-five square feet of the Julimar Farm exhibit area will be landscaped in a series of fairyland gardens, designed by Edward D. Stone, Jr. of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The Danish Pavilion will include a miniature Tivoli Gardens, featuring play sculpture designed by top Danish artists to provide a playground delight for children. The Pan American Highway Gardens, an exhibit to celebrate the 1963 completion of this road, will feature trees, shrubbery and flowers from the highway route that runs through beautiful tropical areas from the border of Mexico to Panama.

To remain as a permanent part of Flushing Meadow Park at the close of the fair, the Garden of Meditation will have an oval walk surrounding a lawn area and an informal pool. Benches will be placed on one side of the oval which will be connected by paths to the border walks of the fair. The entire area will be screened with pine, birch, pin oaks, and other major trees in mass, in groups, and as single specimens with underplantings of laurel, azaleas and other shade-tolerant material.

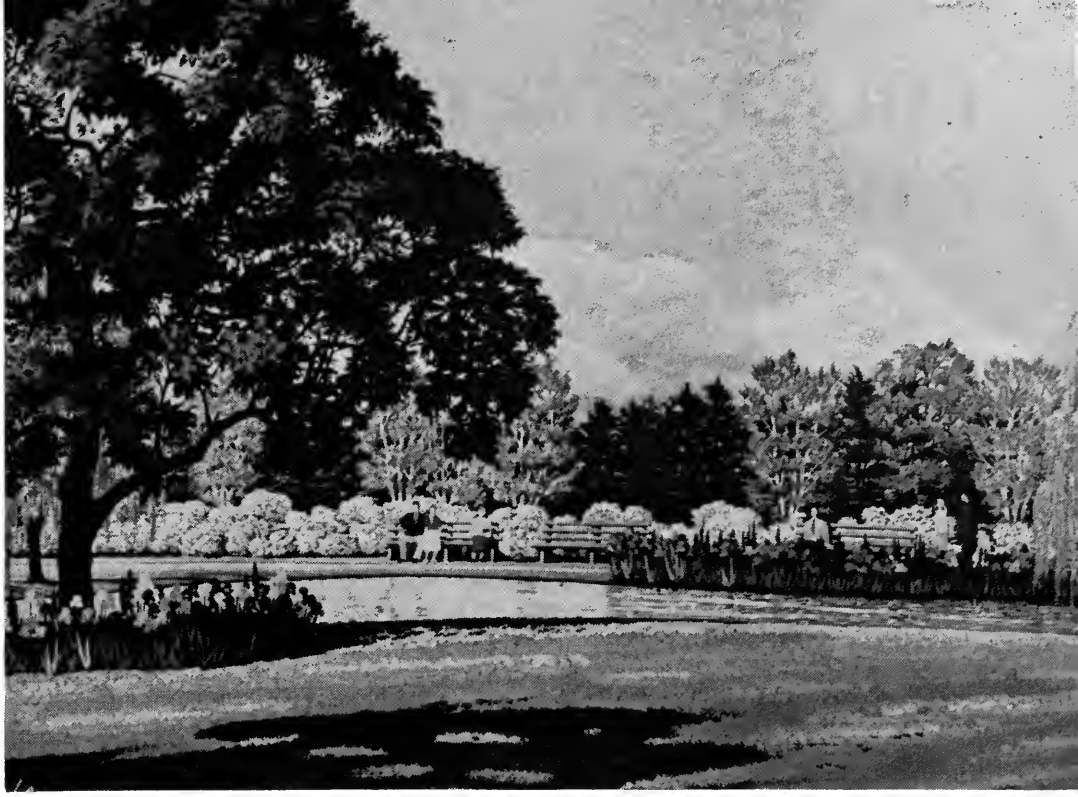
For the amusement of children and adults alike, Chunky Corporation has planned a playground consisting of thirteen seemingly unrelated pieces of sculpture containing eye-level apertures. When viewed through these openings two or more of the abstract forms line up to become whole units representing a man standing on his head, a giraffe, or an elephant.

As a final example, the Long Island Railroad site will feature an "escape garden" where visitors can breathe in the aroma of Long Island flowers while sitting on rustic benches. Serving as caretakers of the garden are members of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association. Incidentally, it is the boast of this exhibit that nowhere in the garden can there be found even a sprig of that most typical of LIRR flora, a thing called "crabgrass."

NO PARK is quite complete without at least one pool or fountain, but the World's Fair will have ten pools, five of which will remain after the fair closes in October 1965. The Pool of Industry is 335 feet in diameter and is surrounded by a 44-foot wide promenade. The Fountain of the Planets, located in this pool, will be the site of a nightly spectacular show of fireworks, special lighting effects, and music. The other pools vary in size and shape, with a Fountain of the Continents at the base of the Unisphere (R), featuring a three hundred-foot diameter pool and two rows of vertical jets surrounding the pedestal of the Fair's symbol.

For boat enthusiasts the World's Fair marina, located on Flushing Bay, will provide mooring for eight hundred boats and a projected plan for 1,210 more. The Flushing Charter Corporation will also rent boats from this area. (*See "Drop Anchor at the Fair,"* RECREATION, *February 1964.*)

Opposite the fair grounds near the marina is the sixty thousand-seat Shea Stadium, which opened in April. When not in use by the New York Mets base-



Far left. Main administration building of World's Fair Marina on Flushing Bay houses a three hundred-seat restaurant. Marina consists of a system of inter-connecting Fiberglas causeways and slips. The marina will remain as a permanent facility after close of fair, will eventually berth two thousand boats.

Left. Shea Stadium, new home of the New York Mets baseball team, opened in April. Adjacent to the fair, it seats fifty-five thousand for baseball and sixty thousand for football. When not in use by the ball teams, the stadium will be used by Fair Corporation for special events and major sports attractions.

Right. The Garden of Meditation will also remain as a permanent part of Flushing Meadow Park at the close of the fair. The entire area is screened with pine, birch, pin oaks, and other major trees in mass, in groups, and as single specimens with underplantings of laurel, azaleas, and shade-tolerant material.

ball team, the Fair Corporation will use the stadium for special events.

For fair visitors who wish to include the joys of ocean surf and sandy beaches, Jones Beach State Park can be reached by an easy, all-parkway drive. Once the visitor leaves the mammoth parking area, he never sees another car. The beach extends for miles providing the privacy of a deserted island or the fun of genial crowds.

THE FAIR will have a life of two years, but already the imaginative president of the New York World's Fair Corporation, Robert Moses, famous to park enthusiasts over the years, is looking ahead to rebuild Flushing Meadow—site of the fair—into one of the finest parks in the world. He recently commented, "The aftermath of a world's fair is at least as significant as the fair itself. Visitors to such an exposition carry away indelible impressions, lively lessons, enduring satisfactions and pleasant memories, but what finally remains on the ground when the pageant has faded, the brickbats have been removed by the wrecker and scavenger, and the park planners have gone to work is of more concern to the next generation than any spectacle, however gorgeous."

Mr. Moses envisions a whole network of connecting parks in the Borough of Queens—a "ribbon corridor" park system, with Flushing Meadow but one link in the chain. These parks would extend to the New York City limits at Nassau County, an area encompassing 2,816 acres, or more than four times greater than Flushing Meadow itself.

EACH PARK in the system would have its own baseball diamonds, tennis courts, picnic grounds, and everything else which is associated with a great family-type park, where city dwellers can escape into the open only a few minutes from home.

In submitting a preliminary plan for post-fair park construction, Mr. Moses said: "We urge that this plan be given sympathetic consideration by officials, the press and the public. I express the hope that the fair may be sufficiently successful (financially) to make the program in large part realizable in the period immediately following its close . . . the fair will, to the extent that it has the means, use its expert force to finish the Flushing Meadow and corridor program without cost to the city. In this way there will be no competition with the rest of the city's park program . . ."

A few days after submitting his plan, Mr. Moses issued an addendum saying he would build a zoo in Queens Botanical Gardens to match any in the city and nation for size, stock, and beauty as part of the park system. The Queens Botanical Gardens, located in Kissena corridor, east of grounds, includes an elliptical lawn, floral displays, formal rows of trees, groves, and a large pool.

The fair and future park plans have always been considered together. Its roads and walkways, pools, and lagoons, trees and floral displays and permanent buildings will be part of a legacy to the city of New York.

WHEN THE FAIR IS OVER

WORLD'S FAIR President Robert Moses, long-time New York City Park Commissioner, hopes the fair site will be added to the city's park system when the fair finally shuts down in 1965. RECREATION readers may recall Mr. Moses' fighting words in the May 1956 issue: "American municipalities, including counties, towns, cities, and villages have always had inadequate parks and playgrounds. Today, when they are bursting their seams, we wake up to discover the appalling bill which must be paid for past smugness, stupidity, neglect, selfishness. . . . As a long-time park man, all I ask is steadier and more reliable support from those who are vocal enough about principles but short on help where it is needed."

POLICY FOR COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION

The special role of the county in an age of expanding leisure

The National Association of Counties has adopted a "National Policy for County Parks and Recreation." A slightly condensed statement of this policy follows:

A MAJOR GOAL of civilized societies everywhere has historically been *leisure*—the progressive diminishment of the effort required to provide the necessities of human physical and economic survival. In the 20th century, we are approaching the attainment of this goal. It is the purpose, therefore, of the National Policy for County Parks and Recreation to suggest some guidelines by which county governments in the United States may contribute toward effective utilization of leisure by participating in the provision of a balanced program of public parks and recreation. Such a balanced program will involve every level of government, as well as the private sector, and will serve every segment of society.

The special role of the county is to acquire, develop, and maintain parks and to administer public recreation programs that will serve the needs of communities broader than the local neighborhood or municipality, but less than statewide or national in scope. In addition, the county should plan and coordinate local neighborhood and community facilities with the cooperation of the cities, townships, and other intra-county units, and should itself cooperate in state and federal planning and coordinative activities. Where there is no existing unit of local government except the county to provide needed local neighborhood or municipal facilities and programs, the county should provide such facilities and programs, utilizing county service districts, local assessments, and other methods by which those benefited will pay the cost.

Internal Organization. Counties have an obligation to create organizational structures for meeting their park and recreation responsibilities. Internally, such organizational structures should fix responsibility for the county park and recreation program clearly with the elected county governing body.

Counties are urged to employ parks and recreation directors and staff qualified by education and experience to administer and assist in planning, implementing and managing the park and recreation program. In addition, they should fully utilize the wide range of technical services that are available through various state and federal departments and the several national park, recreation and conservation organizations.

County park and recreation responsibilities involve several facets of county government. Other county departments should be kept fully informed and requested to cooperate in the development of these programs, and share mutual responsibilities and interests.

External Organization. Park and recreation facilities and programs serving a community larger than an individual county, but of less than a statewide scope, should be administered jointly through cooperative arrangements between two or more counties. In the event that creation of a new unit of government is necessary to attain an effective and economically feasible solution of regional park and recreation problems, the final responsibility for its administration should be vested in the elected county governing bodies involved.

Financing County Programs. County park and recreation programs should be financed principally through general taxation. This may be supplemented by such sources as general obligation and revenue bonding, donations of money, land and services from private individuals and groups, and user fees.

County government strongly supports the concept that users of certain kinds of public park and recreation facilities and programs should pay for such use. Revenue from this source should be applied toward the acquisition, development, maintenance, and administration of parks and recreation programs. Fees should be regulated so as to insure that persons with modest incomes will not be denied the privilege and benefits of public park and recreation programs of facilities.

Planning Responsibility. Parks and recreation should be an integral element of all county land use planning and zoning. Such planning and zoning should embrace not only areas to be acquired for the county park or recreation system, but maximum use should also be made of zoning and other regulatory powers to preserve open space, protect scenic values, and otherwise enhance recreational opportunities in private developments.

The County and Other Local Governments. Counties should encourage, through planning, consultation and other services, the providing of adequate local neighborhood and community facilities and programs by municipalities, townships, and other intra-county units of government. Municipal governments should be encouraged to step up their efforts to secure open space and recreation areas, particularly in and around urban centers.

Municipal, township, and other intra-county units should coordinate their programs with existing county plans. Their requests for technical and financial assistance should be made first to their county governments. If the county is

unable to provide such assistance, it should forward the request to the appropriate state agency and should support the local unit in its request. All such requests should be restricted to those instances in which the county lacks the resources to provide the requested services on its own behalf.

Counties should also, where appropriate, enter into intergovernmental contracts or agreements with municipalities, townships and other intra-county units for the joint use of personnel and for joint administration of park and recreation facilities and programs.

The County and State Governments. Every state should acquire, develop, maintain and administer park and recreation facilities and programs which provide values for the benefit of the entire state. In addition, every state should authorize appropriate enabling legislation so that counties and other local governments will have full authority to provide a balanced program of park and recreation services and to finance it adequately. The states should also provide technical assistance to local governments in their park and recreation endeavors and, where possible, financial incentives to assist them in accelerating their park and recreation programs.

The states should consult formally with the local governments involved, from the inception of their planning process, before deciding to acquire or withdraw lands from tax rolls for state park and recreation programs.

Where state or federal recreation or park areas are being used primarily by residents of a single county, the state and federal governments should give consideration to offering such areas to the county government for operation.

The County and the Federal Government. The excellent report to the Congress in January, 1962, entitled *Outdoor Recreation for America*, by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, is strongly recommended as a source of information of lasting usefulness. County government endorses the basic recommendation of this bipartisan group that the primary responsibility for adequately meeting the nation's recreation and park demands lies with "private enterprise, the states, and local government" and that the role of the federal government should not be one of domination, but of cooperation and assistance in meeting the nation's park and recreation challenge. *(See "Outdoor Recreation for America," RECREATION, October, 1963; "New National Recreation Area System," June 1963; and "Outdoor Recreation in America," March and April 1962.)*

The County and the Private Sector. Some two-thirds of the nation's land is privately owned. Collectively, these lands have an enormous potential for park and recreation development, at private expense, which has been only partially realized. Counties should seek opportunities to stimulate such development. County cooperation should include the provision of access roads, where feasible and traffic volume will justify, to permit the park and recreation development of private lands. Counties should support state legislation exempting private owners of land from tort liability where lands are opened for general public recreational use without charge to the public. Public agencies should acquire conservation easements over private lands, where feasible, to preserve open spaces in and around urban areas.

Counties should cooperate with and support in every way possible the efforts of private businesses and of charitable, service and civic organizations to acquire and appropriately manage recreation and park sites which serve public needs.

HYDROLOGIC BENCHMARK

FAMOUS Crater Lake in Oregon has been selected as a "benchmark" in a national network of hydrologic study sites maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey. Crater Lake, a national park, occupies the cavity of an extinct volcano, encompassing an area of 27.5 square miles of which 20.4 square miles is lake area. Dr. Luna B. Leopold, chief hydrologist of the survey, said, "Crater Lake is the seventeenth in a growing number of carefully selected sites that meets the survey's purpose—the establishment of a network of relatively undefiled areas throughout the nation in order to define natural hydrologic trends so that, by comparison, changes in areas affected by man can be evaluated. It is the first lake site to be added to the network. All others are on small protected national or state streams.

"Diversions, storage dams, pollution, dredging, and industrial use are some of the ways in which man has and will continue to alter important hydrologic characteristics of an area. It is important, therefore, to find out as much as possible about variations in quantity or quality of water that might result from natural or manmade causes." The survey hydrologist said that Crater Lake National Park meets the principal criterion for the selection of a hydrologic preserve in that its drainage basin will remain permanently protected in its "virgin" state, unaffected by man.

Dr. Leopold hopes that scientists representing several natural environmental disciplines, such as botany, zoology, and climatology, will eventually join in the effort of studying the "untouchable" sites in order to advance ecological studies of importance to the nation. "It is my hope, also," says Dr. Leopold, "to see our hydrologic network grow into an international effort.

"We have devoted most of our major attention to the establishment of costly and complicated programs which take years to initiate. The proposition of an international 'vigil' network of landscape observations on small drainage basins can start on a relatively simple basis, well within the practical limitations of manpower and money of even the smallest of countries."

The hydrologic network is described in a booklet entitled *A National Network of Hydrologic Bench Marks* (Geological Survey Circular 460-B) and may be obtained without charge from the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20242.

STATE PARKS RECREATION MENU

William H. Radke

Kentucky state parks offer visitors a recreation menu of planned activities

RECREATION HISTORY is being made in the Kentucky state park system. Capitalizing on the Daniel Boone theme, park signs utilize a tongue-in-cheek approach to the litter problem. Posters and billboards that read: "Dan'l Broome Swept Here" remind today's explorers that "Kentucky's Beauty is Everyone's Duty." So Dan'l is related to the recreation pioneering in thirteen Kentucky state parks where, under the direction of Charles Spears, state recreation officer, twelve weeks of planned recreation programs are offered free to park visitors. This new program not only attracts travelers but keeps them happy and active in a guest-like atmosphere. By vacation's end, the tourist is planning an early revisit—and tourism is Kentucky's second largest industry.

Formalized recreation programs were introduced into the park system three years ago to form a state-level breakthrough in public recreation. The

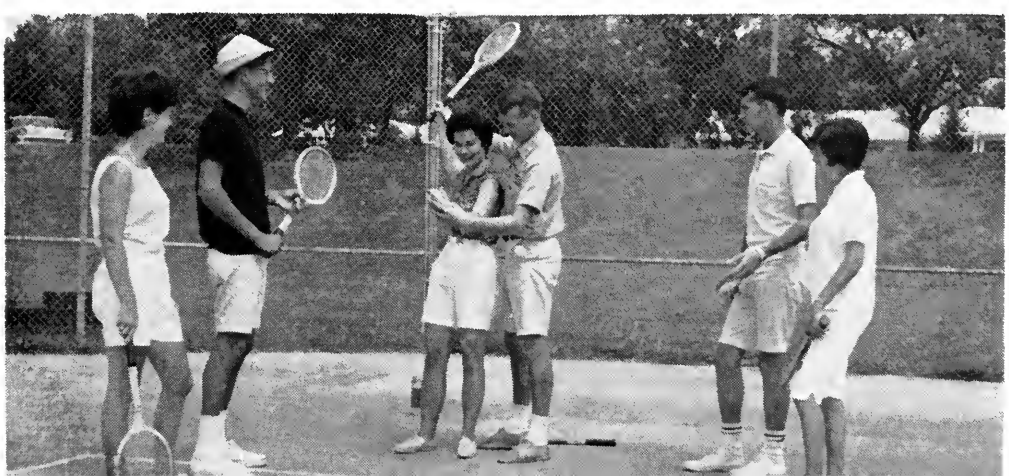
MR. RADKE, *director of field services for the Suburban Community Chest Council in Berwyn, Illinois, was formerly superintendent of recreation in Brookfield, Illinois.*

Above. Planned, supervised recreation programs in Kentucky's state parks are boon to children and parents alike. Even very small parks solve babysitting problem for a fee.

Left. Life is faithful to art. These figures did not step from a stained-glass window but are actors in outdoor production of **The Book of Job** given at Pine Mountain State Park.

Right. Kentucky's famed pioneer reappears on billboards to do battle with new menace attacking parks and wilderness. Another slogan: Kentucky's Beauty Is Everyone's Duty.

Below. Tennis instruction and play are to be found on state park menu and appeal particularly to teenagers. Playing equipment is available at the recreation supply room.



idea was originally conceived by Edward V. Fox, commissioner of parks, and the format is familiar to professional recreationists. The recreation day is divided into three two-hour segments with program planned for morning, afternoon, and evening. Since all ages travel, programs are balanced within the limitations of park facilities and appeal to young and old.

Charley Spears knows of no other state park system which offers this extensive program or makes such a determined effort to satisfy the visitors' desires. "Our supervised park programs run from June to September," he says, "and participation is high. Dad and Mom can go fishing for a couple of hours, play golf or follow the riding trails with the confidence that their small fry will be busy, happy, and supervised in their absence. We even have a baby-sitting service at reasonable rates. Programs offer a great get-acquainted opportunity for park visitors who arrive among their many new friends. We are convinced that the nine and nine-tenths cents per visitor it costs to put on a program is a fine investment. Most park activities are offered without charge to our guests who may be staying at the lodge, in the camping area or in a cottage. Because of program popularity, we expanded our 1963 program to thirteen parks, as against ten in 1962. We plan to go to fourteen in 1964 which will bring our recreation staff to twenty-two, including three full-time recreation leaders."

Mr. Spears explains that personnel is gleaned from the teaching staff and student body of schools and colleges. Regular, year-round park personnel who show an aptitude for recreation leadership are also drafted. The season starts with a training workshop. Park recreation directors prepare advance weekly programs for approval but are permitted to vary them to suit the desires of the visitors. If, in a given week, for example, archery has a great interest for the current visitors but the archers leave the following week, something else may be substituted. Leaders try to organize any activity requested by a reasonable number of vacationers. Leaders also keep daily records designed to include activity description, time, location, weather, attendance, and participants' reaction.

"Most personnel," Mr. Spears says "find the work so interesting and gratifying that they return from summer to summer. This helps tremendously from a training point of view. We feel that it takes nearly six weeks for a new person to get the feel of his dual role of directing program and being a host as well. The experienced person can step right in and get things rolling the first week. We don't place restrictions on academic training. We seek the best people available for the jobs, those with a natural aptitude. Eventually we hope to have an academically trained staff."

THE PARK VISITOR is given a "Recreation Menu" upon arrival. This is not a figure of speech but actually an outline of activities planned for the current week. It tells what is going on, when, and where. It's called a "menu" since there are usually several things occurring simultaneously and the tourist has a choice. A few things, such as horseback ing and craft supplies, require a fee.

The most popular indoor activities, according to Mr. Spears, are film programs, games, and dancing; these drew eighty-six thousand participants. This points up a serious deficiency in the physical plant. Park buildings were originally designed without provision for recreation programs. Makeshift space is devised by utilizing halls, foyers, diningrooms, storerooms, and offices. Mr. Spears says this space shortage is being licked as fast as budget will allow, by the construction of new buildings plus additions to existing ones.

Nature hikes conducted by park recreation naturalists are most interesting and informative. They have attracted ninety-four thousand hikers of all ages. Square dancing is a favorite pastime and supervisors do the instructing and calling for all ability levels. On occasion, professional callers are brought in for the further enjoyment of the guests. Where nearby points of interest are found, leaders organize auto caravans which stop at selected locations to explore and take photos. Bingo has been a favorite among the adults. Since no fee is charged and simple prizes are given, there was little criticism among the seventy-four thousand players.

With age as no barrier, the "learn-to-swim" classes included beginners from seven to seventy-four. Eighteen hundred non-swimmers increased their knowledge during the summer.

> Territory is but the body of a nation. The people who inhabit its hills and valleys are its soul, its spirit, its life.
>
> —JAMES A. GARFIELD.

OUTDOOR DRAMA is performed in several parks with productions on a combined professional and amateur level; *The Book of Job,* for example, has been produced at Pine Mountain State Park and just completed its fifth season. Actors are made up to appear as having stepped from a stained-glass window.

Governor Bert Combs is highly gratified with the great interest that in-park recreation programs have developed among tourists. Governor Combs has been instrumental in promoting this phase and encouraged its expansion at every opportunity. "The Commonwealth of Kentucky has a fine climate and great natural beauty," he states. "It is traditional that we should do everything possible to make our guests as comfortable as we know how."

The professional recreation person may look at Kentucky as a proving ground for state-sponsored recreation programs. There seems little doubt that this is a harbinger of recreation expansion across the nation. Any state seriously concerned with attracting visitors to its borders will do well to explore the Kentucky experiences and view the evidence. To be sure, most states have some form of recreation in their parks, but the statewide, formalized program is a new approach—and a great service to the traveler.

State officials should critically examine their own areas and see if they are doing everything possible to add to the pleasure of those who visit their parks. Is there an air of hospitality present? Do visitors leave wanting to return, or do they go on . . . looking for something more satisfying?

We in recreation may tip our hats toward Kentucky. It has found a formula and is proving it more forcibly with each passing year. #

GULF STREAMED RECREATION

County recreation program zooms into orbit

Miami Beach, host city for the 46th National Recreation Congress, October 4-9, not only has its own distinctive recreation story to tell (RECREATION, April *1964) but it is part of a county where recreation programs have really zoomed into orbit. Here is the amazing story of recreation in Dade County.*

Art Peavy

THE VARIED recreation program in Dade County, Florida, runs the gamut from fashion shows at a 17th-century Italian Palazzo to a to a junior Artists Day at the zoo! The Metro Dade County Park and Recreation Department at Miami, Florida, has an active county-wide recreation program which began in 1958 with a superintendent and grew to a staff of five in two years and then, with proper financing, mushroomed by 1963 into a program of a million participants directed by 113 full-time and 168 part-time employees. The Metro-directed program utilizes other park facilities, schools and schoolgrounds after hours, and neighborhood centers still being built even today.

An important adjunct to this program was the agreement reached between the Dade County School System and the Park and Recreation Department for Dade County, which permits use of all school facilities after school hours to be used as neighborhood recreation centers. The agreement states that the recreation program has priority over all other activities other than the basic education program carried out by the individual school. As a further sign of the fine cooperation of these two government bodies, the person normally assigned by the school to handle after-school programs now works under the supervision of the recreation staff according to the agreement. The only charge to the parks department is for janitorial services that require extra custodians to be assigned.

The recreation division began with twelve school centers in 1961 when money became available from Florida Power and Light Company franchise tax collected in unincorporated areas designated to be spent there for recreation. Today, with approximately $850,000 a year to work with, it has twenty-two school centers in operation in addition to twenty-nine neighborhood parks and centers. The facilities are still growing.

Even during the early days of the department — prior to reorganization into a parks and recreation department —it concentrated on recreation activities of a county-wide nature. Today, it would be hard to visualize a marble-shooting contest on the steps of the downtown skyscraper county courthouse, but back in the early days of the department this was an annual activity under the programs and special-activities section of the department.

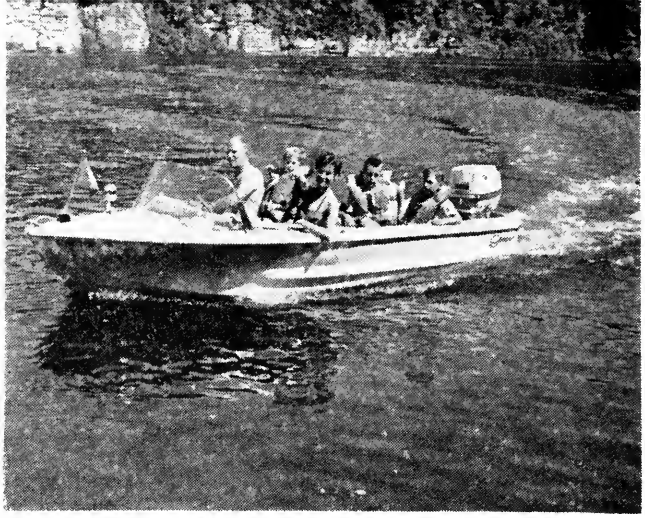
Other early activities of the department were fishing contests for children. These were exceedingly popular, and, as a result, several waterfront areas are still available for fishermen under the age of sixteen to try their luck at these specially designated spots. An annual community affair was a Coconut Festival. This was held at one of the ocean-front parks and had a true tropic-island flavor with outdoor pit-roasted BBQ pigs, Polynesian sword dancers, and

Continued on Page 313

Viscaya, Italian Renaissance palazzo built by a multi-millionaire as his winter residence on Biscayne Bay in Miami, is now a public museum operated by Dade County Park and Recreation Department.

MR. PEAVY *is superintendent of recreation for the Dade County Park and Recreation Department in Miami, Florida.*

SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS



Booting is popular on Lake Malone, a nine hundred-acre reservoir formed in the Mud River Watershed project for flood prevention and recreation.

An answer to the popular demand for more water-based outdoor recreation areas

This lake in Illinois Old Tom Creek Watershed project is used for recreation purposes by a sportsmen's club as well as church and youth groups.

Hollis R. Williams

THE DEMAND for outdoor recreation areas far outstrips existing facilities in many parts of the nation. People seeking the out-of-doors want water; they want to go swimming, boating, fishing, and water skiing. They also want to go camping, picnicking, and hiking, preferably near water sites. An Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission survey shows that forty-four percent of the population prefers water-based recreation activities over any other, and this trend is on the increase.

How will the demand for more water-based public recreation areas be met? Many state and local governments are finding a solution through the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Small Watershed Program which has been so successful in flood prevention, erosion control, agricultural water management, and supplying water for municipal and industrial uses, and fish and wildlife development.

MR. WILLIAMS *is deputy administrator for watersheds, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

It has been evident for some time that small watershed projects offer excellent opportunities for public recreation developments. The ORRRC report states that "the broad scope of the small watershed program places it in a particularly favorable position to contribute to public recreation opportunities. Most of the nation's small watersheds, including many adjacent to metropolitan areas, are eligible for treatment."

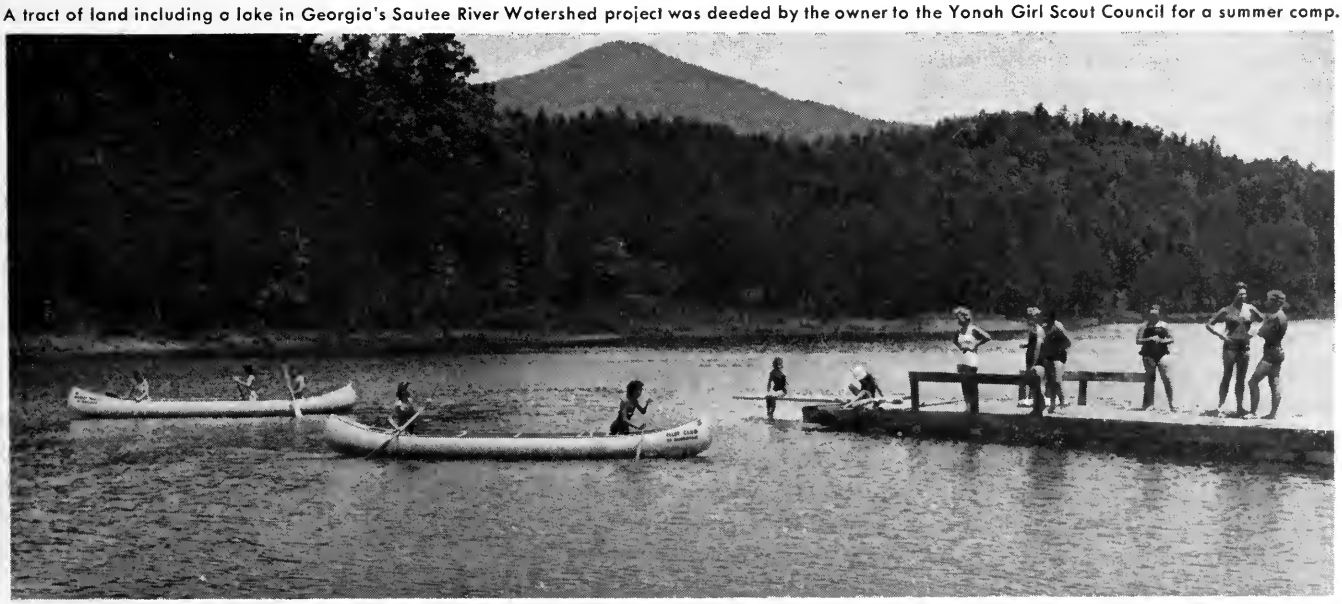
The potential contribution of small watershed projects in meeting the public recreation needs was recognized by Congress when it passed legislation to broaden the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act *(Public Law 565)* late in 1962. Now the federal government, through the Soil Conservation Service, may cost share up to fifty percent for enlarging dams for recreation use, acquiring land, easements, and rights-of-way for the larger reservoir and adjacent land, and in construction of minimum basic facilities needed for public health, safety, and access.

There are, of course, certain general policies and provisions surrounding the use of this new recreation authorization. For one thing, the recreation development must be available to the public. There must be at least one access road, and the entire immediate shoreline of a reservoir must be open to the public, thus preventing private landowners from exclusive use of any section of the shoreline. Local sponsors may charge a user fee to cover maintenance and operating costs.

Watershed projects under *Public Law 566* are local projects. They are initiated, partly financed, built, and maintained by the local sponsoring groups. The sponsors also own all the structures that might be built. Groups eligible to sponsor or co-sponsor a watershed project include soil and water conservation districts, municipalities, counties, conservancy districts, state agencies, and others so authorized by the state government. Applications approved by the designated state agency and the SCS state conservationist are sent to the Washington SCS office for further action.

The new recreation provision of the Small Watershed Program has already been widely accepted, particularly by state park and fish and wildlife agencies, county governments, and municipalities. The recreation lakes, their operation, and maintenance remain under control of local organizations or state agencies and can be operated as a part of the state park systems or in whatever manner local organizations may

A tract of land including a lake in Georgia's Sautee River Watershed project was deeded by the owner to the Yonah Girl Scout Council for a summer camp.



determine as consistent with state policies.

WATERSHED projects have repeatedly proven their worth through the nation in preventing destructive floods, halting soil erosion, supplying water for municipal and industrial needs, enhancing fish and wildlife resources, providing water for irrigation, and improving drainage. The flood detention reservoirs, designed to catch peak runoff water from rainfall, are ideally suited for recreation and for fish and wildlife developments. Water impoundments backed by the earthen dams range in size from less than ten acres to more than two hundred acres. The average runs about thirty acres. To date, there have been more than three thousand such reservoirs constructed in watershed projects.

Prior to the new provision, many of these reservoirs were developed for recreation purposes through the generosity of individual landowners who controlled the land surrounding them. These developments, however, have been minimal except where state and local governments were involved in the undertaking.

Such an undertaking is well illustrated in Kentucky's Mud River multipurpose watershed project, where the State Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has sponsored the recreation phase of the project to serve the needs of an estimated half million visitors annually. One of the project's twenty-six flood-detention reservoirs was enlarged to create a nine hundred-acre lake in picturesque rolling, wooded country. The lake will be used for swimming, fishing, boating, and water skiing. The state purchased adjoining land for a public park for picnicking, hiking, and camping. Thirty miles of roads have been constructed, and electricity and telephone lines have been installed to service the area. *(For more on Kentucky state parks, see Page 272.)*

It is expected that tourists, attracted by the new lake and recreation facilities, will add greatly to the local economy which has depended primarily on agriculture up to now. The new lake is the only body of water of any size within a hundred miles.

Recreation is not the only way local people will benefit from the project. It also offers flood protection to the 1,860 farmers in the 240,000-acre watershed. One community has tapped one of the watershed project's reservoirs for much needed municipal water. As a result, small industries have sprung up and others have expanded.

THE CITY OF Plain Dealing, Louisiana, sponsored the recreation development in the Upper West Fork Cypress Bayou Watershed project. The city now has two lakes, one with 104 and the other with ninety-eight surface acres, for recreation. The larger reservoir also furnishes the community with 750,000 gallons of water daily for municipal use. A sixty-acre park adjoins the lake and has been developed for recreation by community, civic, and service groups, businessmen, and individuals.

The lakes were stocked with fish by the Louisiana Fish and Wildlife Service. As many as three thousand people have been attracted to the lakes in a single day. It is interesting to note that when small watershed projects now being developed in Louisiana are completed, they will add more than thirty-five hundred surface acres of water in the state. Most of this area will be developed for some recreation uses.

In 1963, the first year the recreation provision of the watershed act was made available, a total of sixty-one proposals were made to add recreation in fifty-five watershed projects in twenty-nine states. The cost of these developments —to enlarge structures, obtain land rights, and install minimum basic facilities—would run approximately $27,400,000, of which local groups would be responsible for $14,800,000 and the federal government allotting $12,600,000. The developments would provide for an estimated 3,700,000 user-days of water-based recreation annually.

THE Department of Agriculture also encourages church and private organizations, such as sportsmen's clubs, youth groups, and the like in developing recreation sites in watershed projects. Since these developments are not open to the general public, there is no cost sharing, but technical help and loans are available. Private groups have been quick to recognize the recreation potential of watershed lakes. For example, the Tennessee-Arkansas- Mississippi Council of Girl Scouts is sponsoring the recreation development around one of the reservoirs in Tennessee's Porters Creek Watershed project as a permanent summer camping area for the council's nine thousand scouts.

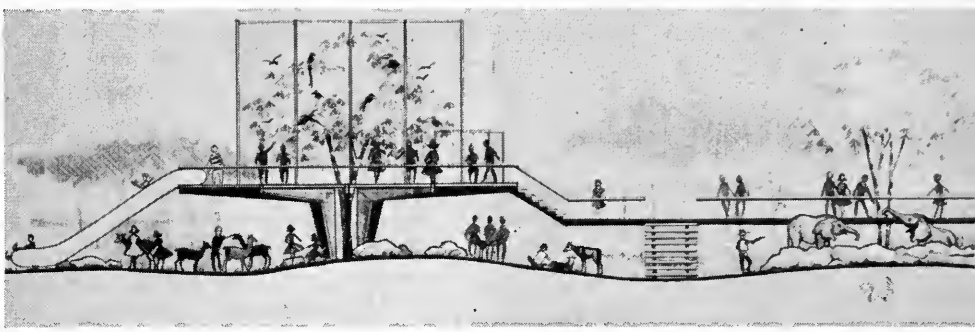
The council owned twelve hundred acres on which a watershed flood detention dam was to be built. The council granted an easement to build the dam on its property and paid $56,000 to enlarge it for recreation purposes. How was it financed? Virginia Jones, the council's executive director, said, "We don't figure in *dollars*. We figure in *cookies*. The lake has cost us about three hundred thousand boxes of cookies, dutifully sold by Girl Scouts in the three states."

When completed, the camp will house more than five hundred girls and their counselors at one time. Girl Scouts have also developed a summer camp in Georgia's Sautee River Watershed project and have a $250,000 development under way in the Wildlife Creek Watershed project in Oklahoma.

AS OF February 1, 2,056 applications had been made for watershed development under *Public Law 566*. Of this number, 530 are under construction and an additional 618 are in the planning stage. There are thirteen thousand watersheds under 250,000 acres in the United States, of which slightly more than eight thousand need project action on for flood prevention, erosion control, and the like. The USDA believes recreation developments could be incorporated in several thousands of these projects.

Although the United States is endowed with many natural water acres, there are many factors limiting them for recreation development such as lack of public access, pollution, and geographic location. Small watershed projects, on the other hand, can be and are being sponsored in almost any part of the nation. Developed projects have brought water-based recreation closer to hundreds of thousands of people already. In the future, small watershed projects can do much in filling the outdoor recreation demands of millions. #

Multi—Level ZOO



The new zoo will take full advantage of its hilly terrain as well as its man-made levels. Top, a moat separates man from giraffe. Above, a "tree house" arcade provides stairs and slides to the lower levels.

A MODERN and distinctive zoo now being built for the City of Los Angeles will reflect a dramatic break from traditional design. Moats and barriers will be utilized instead of fences and cages, permitting intimate views of all specimens from safe positions on surface walks. Bridge spans will provide exciting panoramas of the exhibit areas from above.

Financed from $6,613,000 set aside for its construction in the 1957 Recreation and Parks Bond Fund, the Greater Los Angeles Zoo will be located in Griffith Park. The site was selected as an ideal location because of its size, climatic conditions, and accessibility. The architectural firm of Charles Luckman Associates has designed the facility, and the first phase, including the three-acre children's zoo, will be completed shortly after Labor Day. Meanwhile, citizens are working with the city recreation and parks department to collect rare specimens of animals, birds, and reptiles from around the world.

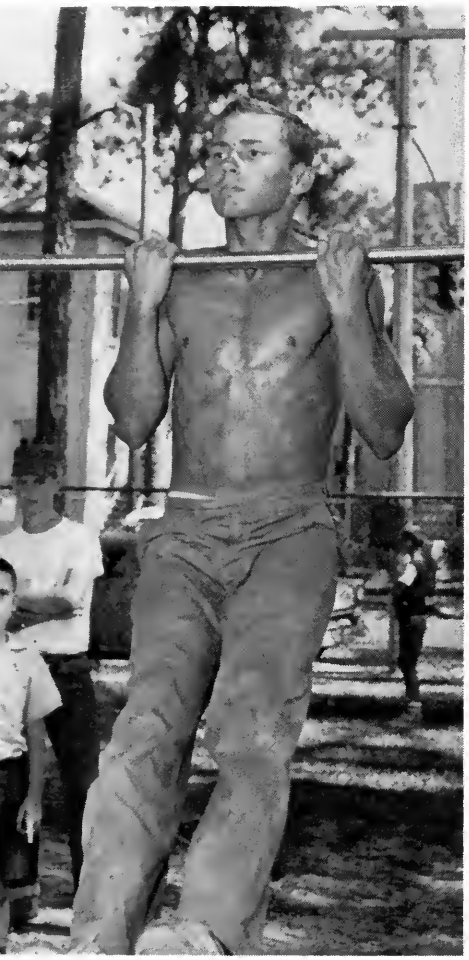
The zoo is planned as a living museum of the world's fauna, but it will be more than a wild animal exhibit—it will provide an essential breeding place for species of animals fast becoming extinct. Already many species have disappeared; some are on the verge of extinction; others are threatened and few are safe. Among the near-extinct animals hoped to be acquired for the new zoo is the Arabian oryx. Less than a dozen of these are known to be alive. The orangutans and gorillas, for example, are in great danger of becoming extinct. To help preserve the species, family groupings of these are planned at the zoo. New species emerging on the world scene, but still rare, such as the saiga antelope from Central Europe and Russia, are also desirable acquisitions.

The zoo will be divided into five "continental" areas. In each, the animals from a particular continent will be grouped together in a setting depicting their native environment. For instance, animals from Africa will all be seen in that section of the zoo devoted to the African continent. Each of the five "continents" will have its own specially designed spectrum of colors and materials. Thus, each continental area, will in effect, be a complete zoo in itself. For the first time in zoo history, visitors will enjoy the unusual aspects of a "two-level" zoo. A unique viewing vantage will be achieved by spectator bridges over animal compounds thus taking full advantage of the hilly terrain in the Griffith Park site.

At the Children's Zoo, youngsters will actually mingle with, and caress, baby animals. A gayly styled pavilion will house educational exhibits and demonstrations. There will also be a play area where children can sit upon, and scramble over, friendly, uncomplaining sculptures of jungle and barnyard animals.

Centrally located in the main zoo area will be an unusual twin-spired restaurant surrounded by satellite pavilions providing shelter for educational exhibits and information facilities as well as comfortable outdoor relaxation. Because of its central location, this structure's 104-foot spires will be clearly visible from every corner of the zoo providing directional guidance and a convenient rallying point for visiting groups.

George Hjelte, who retired as general manager of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department in 1962, has been serving as a full-time consultant in the planning, organization, and construction of the new zoo.



Summer sports play their part in a well balanced youth program

SPORTS FITNESS CAMPS

Dorothea Graham, *Sports Fitness Director, Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation, Portland, Oregon.*

EVERY BOY AND GIRL needs a balanced program of physical education, health education, and recreation. Therefore, Portland, Oregon, has developed sports-fitness camps as part of its summer youth program. The summer sports camp provides activities that develop strength, flexibility, endurance, and coordination. It provides opportunity to participate in sports and other physical activities and contributes to the wholesome use of leisure, the creation of character, and the development of health and optimum physical fitness. It helps youngsters participate in sports in a sportsman-like manner, to appreciate techniques, strategy, artistry, accomplishment, and similar qualities in the performance of sports; to appreciate the history of sports; to appreciate the cultural significance of sports; and to appreciate the personal significance of sports and other physical-education activities.

The sports-fitness camp was established to meet the fitness needs of youth in the city within the program of the Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation. Since its inception seven years ago, it has been one of the most popular activities of the summer. The program has developed from one camp into three, with requests from various sections of the city to have a camp in their area, but due to limitation of staff and facilities it has been necessary to limit the operation.

The first camp was situated at a park next to a high school where gym facilities were available. However, to draw interest in the program at that time, the major portion of the program was held out of doors. This involved moving the trampoline, mats, et cetera, but the advertising results were tremendous, and the staff felt that all the hard work was well worth the moving of equipment.

A large portion of the program is still carried on outside, and, with the cooperation of the school district, the camps have full use of the school athletic facilities, particularly the apparatus and wrestling rooms used daily for various activities. Maintenance is carried out by school or park depending upon the facilities used and all equipment is furnished by the park department.

AT EACH of the three camps, enrollment is limited to a maximum of sixty-five boys and the same number of girls. Each child must have reached his ninth birthday before the camp starts and must not be over thirteen. All sessions are usually filled by June 1, with the program starting around the fifteenth of the month.

Each camper registers in advance for a choice of sessions. There are three sessions of three weeks, Monday through Friday. The day is divided, with the girls arriving at 9AM and ending at noon, and the boys participating from 1:30 to 4:30PM. There is a small registration fee charged which includes a lettered T-shirt.

The staff is composed of directors particularly interested in sports, who have a general knowledge of all activities, and who are possibly specialists in one particular field. This staff of three, one woman and two men, work with both the girls and boys, and it has been found to balance the program quite well. Some have questioned the use of a woman in the boys' program, but the bureau has been fortunate in the quality of its personnel, and the boys, in particular, have looked forward to some of the classes under a woman's leadership.

It is stressed upon each camper that

he wear clean clothes and that he will derive more benefit if he attends regularly. Since this is a recreation program, there is emphasis on fun along with accent on correct techniques and procedures. Some campers have returned for three years, and quite a few get special mention for perfect attendance. Parents have been most appreciative of the camp and look forward along with the children to next year's opening.

One day at the beginning and end of each session is devoted to physical-fitness testing. The six-part test includes situps, pullups (modified for girls), shuttle run, standing broad jump, softball throw, and fifty-yard dash. Depending upon the group, it may be necessary to put a limit on the number of situps (a time limit of two minutes is effective) and on the modified pullups for the girls. This can best be judged with each group, but a watchful eye must always be kept on the health of the camper. Each child keeps an individual scoresheet and these are filed away and are taken home after the last test.

THE DAY for the camper begins with the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, followed by rhythmic exercises (calisthenics is an unpopular word) for a period of twenty minutes. The girls' program includes simple folk dances and has been well received. The staff takes turns in leading the exercises, and, within a week or ten days, it is gradually turned over to the campers. Each child is assigned a certain sport for the exercises and during this activity one of the instructors takes the roll. The exercise period usually cannot end without a game or two of "Simon Says."

The campers are divided into one of three groups according to ability and age classification, dependent upon the first day testing program. These groups participate in three different activities for the next hour and a half on a rotating basis, with a change of staff personnel. Each group picks a name; they have come up with "Hellcats," "Unbeatables," "Physical Wrecks," et cetera. The activities may include gymnastics and posture training—apparatus, tumbling, stunts, trampoline, balance beams, and posture training—and sports and games—basic mechanics of individual play and team strategy, including games of simple organization, soccer, volleyball, touch football, softball for girls, wrestling, and tennis.

During the three weeks in track and field, the camper works to attain his AAU Junior Physical Fitness certificate. This has been a keen source of individual competition and has increased the interest in track and field in the area. Not all campers pass the test and receive their awards, but all have tried and worked towards this final achievement. Included in the citywide program is a weekly track meet in which all campers are encouraged to participate.

APPARATUS is developing new popularity with the use of rings, bars, springboard, horse, buck, et cetera. Many of the boys and girls have been introduced to this equipment at camp and have been quite amazed at the stunts and various tricks they can accomplish in a short time with the proper teaching techniques. The trampoline is naturally quite popular and, as with all aspects of the program, safety is stressed. It is understood that there can be no "goofing off."

For the younger camper there is particular stress on basic movements—how to catch, throw and kick a ball (softball, soccer, volleyball, football). By the means of adapted relays and games, these techniques are then put into motion. It is always a source of inspiration to the staff to see the gains made along this line.

The last activity period of the day is devoted to swimming. Instruction follows the teaching progression as given by the American Red Cross, and ARC tests are administered and certificates awarded to those who qualify. Many of the campers are ardent swim enthusiasts and have entered swim meets both in and out of the city. But the great thrill comes when they compete against the other camps in the city during the final week. At times the program is handicapped by the weather as some of the outdoor pools are not heated, but the staff has discovered if it can entice the youngsters in for a strenuous fifteen minutes of instruction they are not so aware of the cold or rainy weather. Dryland swimming in the gymnasium has proven to be satisfactory, particularly on elementary backstroke, buddy rescue, use of life jackets, et cetera. All campers must participate in the life-jacket drill and all nonswimmers are given a lead-up by various methods.

The sports-fitness camp is a program which is enjoying success and points out that discipline can and will be endured by the youngsters during the summer months. They know there are certain rules and regulations that must be adhered to, and yet the fun element plays a very important part in the daily schedule.

EXPERIMENT IN FITNESS

Vincent D. Bellew, *Superintendent of Recreation, Eastchester, New York.*

AT West Point fitness is almost a religion. The Cadet Prayer includes the hope that through self-discipline the men will be physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight. Is it possible for the recreation leader to instill the spirit of the West Point cadet into the boys of his community? Eastchester, New York, gave it a try. Two years ago Eastches-

ter ran a pilot school in physical fitness. All media carried the message to the boys of the town that the first seventy to sign up would be accepted at the town's physical-fitness camp.

The boys eligible for registration were from the fourth to the eighth grades. The tuition was only $15.00 for the seven weeks, a half-day session from 9AM to noon, Monday through Friday. The staff was headed by a physical-education teacher with ten college physical-education students as staff members. These teachers were screened not only for athletic prowess but for personality and dedication as well. They were anxious to be a part of the experiment. The children and teachers were all required to wear sneakers, shorts, and T-shirts. The program included calisthenics, baseball, football, soccer, swimming, boxing, wrestling, unarmed combat, archery, track, sport skills, tennis, golf, and a number of other activities. The boys took a physical-fitness test the first week and were given a physical-fitness report card. They were tested every two weeks. Comparisons and conferences were held on individual weakness and strength. The final report card was sent home to the parents along with the first one. By comparison the average improvement in pull-ups, situps, pushups, and mountain climbing was amazing.

The camp's format was patterned after the intramural program at West Point, started in 1921 by General Douglas MacArthur and still in existence. At nine o'clock sharp, the camp bugle blows and the boys hit the line and brace. The flag is raised and the boys pledge allegiance to the flag. Orders of the day are read off, telling each group leader the day's activities. The boys peel off in columns of two and double-time to their activity where they go through fifteen minutes of vigorous calisthenics and drills geared along the lines of their physical-fitness test. Then they participate in a particular activity for an hour. When it is time to play, they have fun, frolic, and let off steam, but when it is time to work, they work. Any infraction of the rules draws penalties such as ten pushups or a run around the track.

The program is diversified so that each day the boys get something different, but include always calisthenics and drill. Special features of the program are trips to West Point, Yankee Stadium, or Connecticut to watch the football Giants practice. While the program is both vigorous and disciplined, it is also flexible enough to bring joy and interest into the program.

Last year, when Eastchester reopened the school, sixty of the seventy original boys returned. Registration closed with 140 boys, with that many more wanting to be accepted. This year Eastchester anticipates having two physical-fitness camps. Interest in the physical-fitness set-up keeps growing despite the community's diversified recreation program offered by seventeen public playgrounds, day schools, play schools, music schools, and a variety of other activities.

It took a tennis champ to get this shot! Fourteen-year-old Jodene Scaglia was Seattle Girls' Tennis Champion when she snapped this picture and took a second award in the junior division of the 1960 Kodak High School Photo Contest.

TENNIS BOOM

Joseph S. Seavey, *Recreation Director, East Detroit Recreation Commission.*

TENNIS, once a sport for the few in East Detroit, Michigan, has now become one of the recreation department's year-round activities. In order to maintain a sound tennis program and keep up with demands for facilities, the city this past year completed three new tennis courts, making a total of nine in the community. Two courts at the high school are in poor shape but have been given temporary maintenance to allow them to serve as an instruction center during the summer months. The new courts at the recreation center allowed East Detroit to host the state recreation association meet that drew many of the states top-ranked players. East Detroit finished a strong second in the competition.

Class enrollment for all ages reached an all time high last year with over four hundred entrants receiving instruction on a variety of levels from beginners stage to advanced tournament. Several instruction clinics were sponsored, climaxed in August with the appearance of world-famous tennis star Althea Gibson. Continuing big event for tennis enthusiasts in East Detroit was the Fourth Annual Tennis Awards Night. Awards are presented for achievement in instruction classes and to tournament winners. Special individual awards were presented for outstanding contributions to the sport to youth and adults of our community.

To add to the accomplishments of the tennis staff, East Detroit was justly proud of its Girls Little League Team which won the Southeastern Michigan Tennis Championship. For the first time in the department's history, three of its players ranked among the top ten by the Southeastern Michigan Lawn Tennis Association. East Detroit has also been influential in organizing an Inter-City Tennis Association that will work on better methods of instruction, award systems, tournament promotion and many other details that should continue the upsurge of interest in East Detroit as well as its surrounding communities.

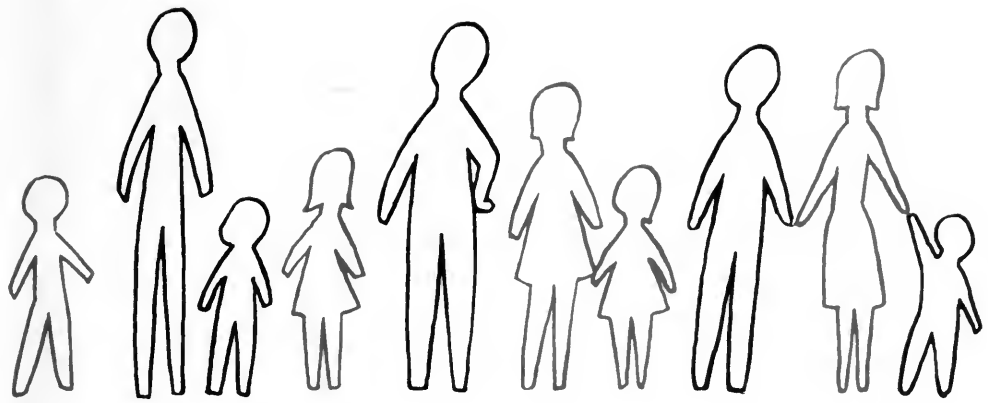
And so we say . . . TENNIS, EVERYONE?

• For other articles on recreation department fitness programs, see "Fun and Fitness" (Part I), **Recreation,** May 1964; "A Physical Fitness Testing Program," June 1963; "Nation-Wide Testing Program," June 1963; "Family Unity and Fitness, Too," December 1963.—Ed.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION · 1964

THIS IS YOUR NRA

NATIONAL
RECREATION
ASSOCIATION



AN INTRODUCTION

In April 1964, the National Recreation Association completed fifty-eight years of service directed toward the provision of adequate and satisfying recreation opportunities for the people of America. The Association, founded in 1906, is a national, voluntary, civic organization through which professional and lay citizenship participation can unite to provide the many nationwide services in the field of recreation which are essential to the sound growth of the recreation profession and the recreation movement.

This Is Your NRA is a report on the work and services of the Association typical of any current year, based on the figures of 1963. It is addressed to all Service Affiliates and Service Associates of the Association and to all other persons who are concerned with the provision of adequate and satisfying recreation opportunities for the people of America.

It is significant that this report confines itself to the work of the previous year, for the Association fully realizes that we are on the threshold of a new era for recreation and if the challenges of the future are to be met successfully, the Association must act with vision and boldness in planning for the years ahead. One of the characteristics of the Association over the years has been its ability and willingness to adjust its activities and services to economic and social changes and needs as they occur.

Discussions by the Association, the American Institute of Park Executives, the American Recreation Society and other recreation and park agencies may lead to mobilizing and structuring the resources of the various service and professional organizations into a bold new cooperative approach directed toward helping the nation achieve the best possible use of a growing leisure time.

This Is Your NRA presents a proud record; it provides a prelude of things to come. Your comments and suggestions in developing a design for the future are most welcome.

James H. Evans

Chairman of the NRA Board of Trustees

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ST EIGHTH STREET
YORK, N. Y. 10011

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

A Service Organization Supported by Voluntary Contributions

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ANSWERING YOUR QUESTIONS

Reception room at NRA headquarters.

What Is the National Recreation Association?

It is a national, voluntary, non-profit, nonpartisan and nonsectarian organization through which professional and lay recreation leadership can unite to provide the many nationwide services in the recreation field essential to the sound growth of the recreation profession and the recreation movement.

What Is its Purpose?

It is dedicated to serving all recreation executives, leaders, volunteers and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time. Its specific services are described in the pages that follow.

Who Are its Constituents?

In 1964, the Association's constituents are the 2,071 recreation agencies in 1,480 communities affiliated with the Association for service, the 4,536 recreation leaders in 2,137 communities associated with the Association for service, the 13,950 financial contributors in over 2,700 communities, and the general public to which its services are ultimately directed.

How Is the Work of the Association Financed?

NRA's 1964 budget of $997,000 has received the approval of the National Budget and Consultation Committee sponsored by the United Community Funds and Councils of America and the National Social Welfare Assembly. Approximately a third of NRA's support comes from its own earnings, including general service fees and reimbursement for special services, sales of publications, and interest on endowments. The remaining two-thirds of its support comes from several hundred volunteer sponsors, Community Chest and United Funds, foundations, corporations and individual contributors throughout the country. Between 1906 and 1964, the Association raised and expended a total of $45,083,561.48 for the advancement of the recreation profession and the national recreation movement. On December 31, 1963 its assets totaled over $1,000,000.

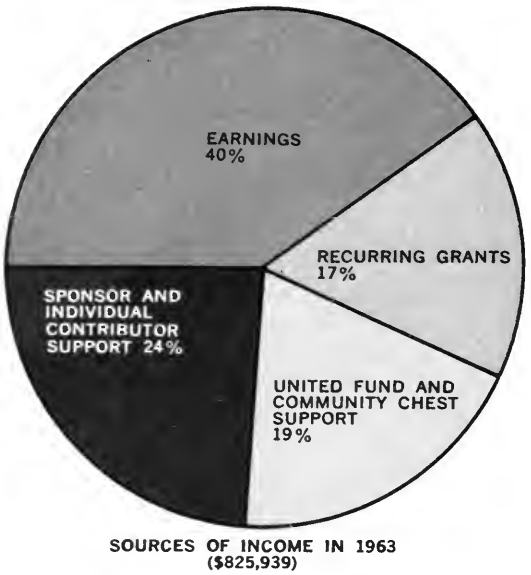
How Is It Governed?

By a sixty-member Board of Trustees, composed of lay and professional recreation leaders and other outstanding representatives of the citizen and professional resources available to help meet the expanding recreation needs of the American people. They are listed on Page 4.

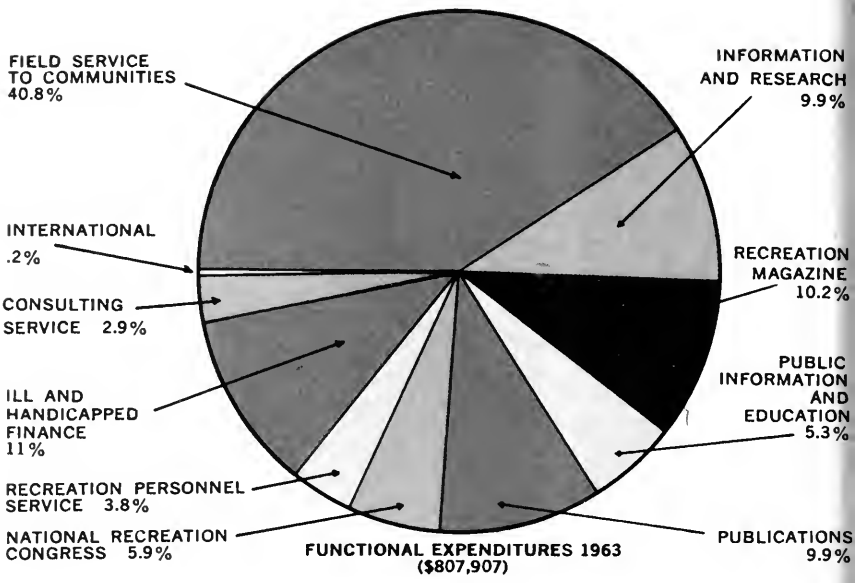
Acting in an advisory capacity to the Board of Trustees are the National Advisory Commission and National Advisory Council. The commission, a twenty-member lay group, is composed of officially appointed representatives of national voluntary agencies, plus distinguished citizens who are active in the field of recreation, and representative board members of local recreation agencies. The council is made up of the chairmen of the National and the District Advisory Committees of the Association and the president of the Federation of National Professional Organization for Recreation. This council represents more than seven hundred professional recreation leaders serving on NRA's National and District Advisory Committees. In addition, 130 state and community lay leaders served on the Association's four state and eleven local advisory committees in 1963.

Why Is Lay Involvement So Important in the Work of the Association?

- To represent the citizen at large for whom recreation services are provided.
- To increase the objectivity and the broader acceptance of services and leadership provided by the Association.
- To provide an effective liaison between recreation and the various social and economic segments of society.
- To effectively interpret and promote recreation to the



SOURCES OF INCOME IN 1963
($825,939)



FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES 1963
($807,907)

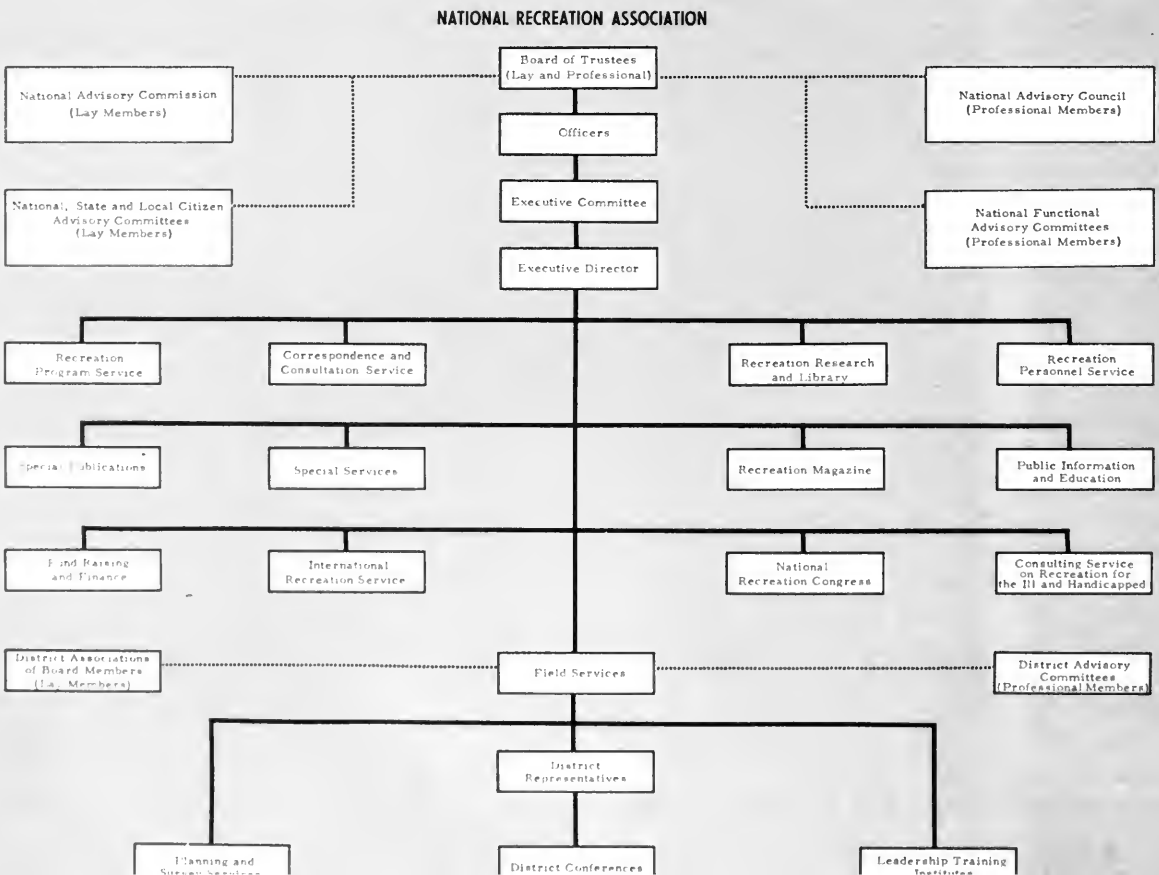
public at large and to secure adequate backing and support from both the public and private sectors of the nation.

Why Is Professional Involvement So Important in the Work of the Association?

- To provide the best technical counsel and advice available on the recreation problems and service needs of the nation.
- To strengthen and expand the body of technical knowledge in the field of recreation.
- To relate the standards and practices of the profession to the overall recreation movement.

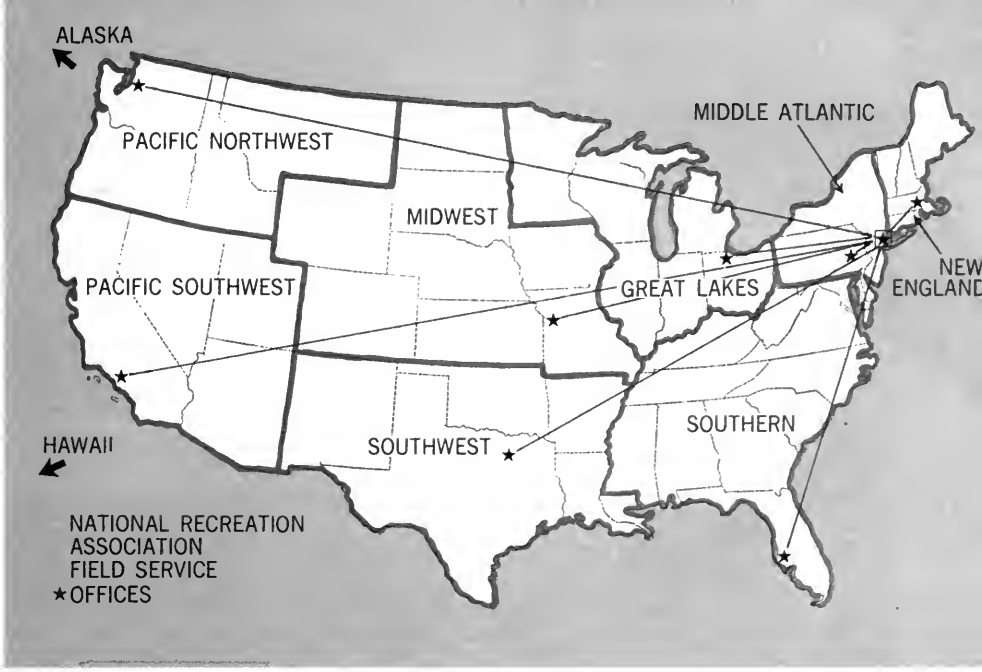
Why Does the Combined Lay and Professional Approach Provide Better Recreation Service to the Nation?

The strength of the national recreation movement lies both in the diversity and in the wide range of the combined experience and viewpoints of the professional and lay leadership of America. The layman's special contribution lies in the areas of broad public policy, support, interpretation, and public education. The professional contributes his technical knowledge, skills, and experiences, with each contributing to the other's special competency. The National Recreation Association is a joint enterprise whose aim is to serve the people and communities of the country.



FIELD SERVICE

NRA Takes Its Services to the People.



UPON REQUEST, NRA field representatives go into the offices and meeting rooms, and to the playgrounds, recreation centers, hospitals and institutions, churches, military installations, and other places where people are making plans, training leaders or conducting recreation programs. They work with professional and volunteer leaders, executives, boards, and citizens groups in public and private recreation agencies on local, state, and national levels. This on-the-spot service takes NRA to the people.

In 1963, members of the NRA field staff made 1,211 visits to 620 communities and 100 military installations. They participated in 128 meetings of state recreation societies and 73 meetings of other organizations. They visited 50 colleges and universities; they planned and participated in 23 meetings of their district advisory committees and conducted nine district conferences. They conducted 42 leadership training institutes which reached more than 2,000 people. They made 56 surveys, plans, and special evaluations of recreation areas and facilities and programs. These services were performed by NRA district representatives, training consultants, and planners. Field service was also given by other NRA staff members—specialists in program, cultural arts, and the ill and handicapped.

Service to State Agencies. Field Service representatives work with state park and recreation agencies, conservation, health, welfare, institutions, planning, extension, economic development, commissions on aging, fitness, and children and youth. Common types of services include technical assistance, information, personnel training, resource development, promotion of legislation, and assistance to state recreation societies and associations.

Service to Federal Agencies. As new federal agencies and programs get under way, the field staff of NRA gets acquainted with government representatives in their districts. NRA's representatives have worked closely with public housing authorities, the U.S. Extension Service, Veterans Administration, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Labor, Youth Division, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Service to the Armed Forces. An important phase of NRA's field service is work with Armed Forces installations. In 1963, an NRA national training specialist conducted workshops and made field visits to twenty-eight Air Force bases in twenty-five states. The director of NRA Field Services spent two months in Europe making an appraisal of the Air Force recreation center program, visiting fifteen bases in Germany, France and England; district representatives visited bases and adjacent communities giving technical help, conducting workshops, making surveys, recruiting civilian recreation leaders, and encouraging cooperative base-community relationships. One hundred military installations were visited by NRA representatives. The National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Services gathered material for a booklet on *Military-Community Cooperation Through Recreation,* published early in 1964.

Visits to Colleges and Universities. The Field Service maintains a close relationship with the colleges and universities which offer a major in recreation. NRA representatives visit the schools as often as possible, speak to classes, and interview students.

Services to Voluntary Agencies. Extenive field service is given to nongovernment voluntary agencies of all kinds. Leading the list are community councils operating under various local names. In 1963, over fifty of these councils, community, county, regional, and a few state-wide in scope, were serviced by NRA's district representatives.

Services to community councils cover a wide range, including technical assistance on specific problems, planning facilities and camp sites, program aids, training, help in improving coordination, surveys, and speaking at meetings. Working through the com-

munity councils has usually proved to be the most effective way of making this service count. Other agencies served include health agencies, civic groups, unions, hospitals and institutions.

NRA Recreation Planning Service. The work of NRA's Recreation Planning Service is a part of field service and is supplemented by district representatives and outside specialists engaged to serve on the team of consultants to make recreation studies of various types. These include comprehensive long-range plans of area and facilities, program, personnel, budget and administration, as well as site plans and limited studies and evaluations. In 1963, studies of fifty-six communities were completed or in process. Sound recreation planning is promoted by NRA's Planning Service through special sessions at conferences, speeches, magazine and newspaper articles, and through consultation.

Recreation Leadership Training. NRA's leadership training staff conducted forty-two institutes and workshops in 1963 in twenty-six states for leaders in youth agencies, playgrounds, and recreation centers. Over two thousand leaders received training in social recreation activities, games, rhythmics, and creative dramatics. Many of these workshops were conducted at Air Force bases with leaders from adjacent communities participating. Three recreation training courses were given to fifty Peace Corps volunteers in training at Columbia University. Nine recreation workshops were given by NRA for rural leaders in New Hampshire.

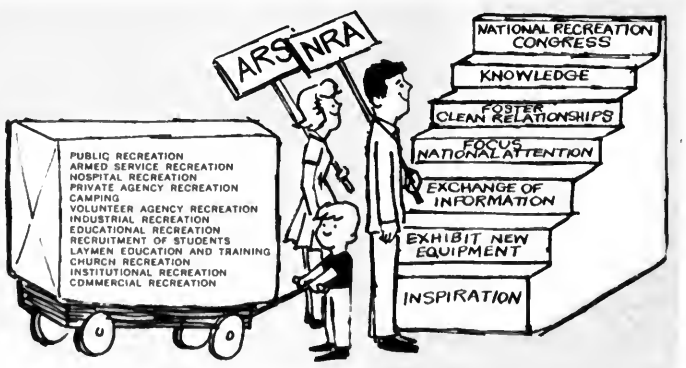
Field representatives give on-the-spot park and recreation service.

District Recreation Conference. NRA's nine district conferences held in 1963 attracted a total attendance of 3,584. Paid registrations accounted for 2,587. Guests, speakers and exhibitors 1,314. There were 185 commercial exhibits and 71 educational exhibits. Seventy-one agencies cooperated in sponsoring the conferences.

District Advisory Committees. Each NRA district has a committee to advise the district representatives, help plan the district conference, improve communication between recreators, recruit recreation personnel, and carry on special projects to strengthen recreation in the district. Members are appointed by state recreation societies and by NRA. Examples of specific projects include the sponsorship and staffing of a booth at the two-day annual career exposition at Pennsylvania State College; establishment of a variety of scholarship funds, a program standards and evaluation procedures project in the Great Lakes area; an inventory of all full-time and part-time recreation personnel in the Midwest and an annual Recreation Executives School co-sponsored with the University of Kansas; a board and commission handbook in the Pacific Southwest in cooperation with the Sacramento County Department of Parks and Recreation; a directory of all parks and recreation conferences in the Pacific Northwest and a program to encourage cooperation and coordination between agencies in the field.

NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

THE National Recreation Congress is sponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society. In 1963, 2204 delegates from the fifty states and fifteen foreign countries attended the 45th National Recreation Congress in St. Louis. Forty-five different sessions were held, ranging from an all-Congress "day-in-depth" dealing with the subject of leisure to small special-interest sessions, such as the one on ice-rink maintenance. The 46th National Recreation Congress will be held in Miami Beach, October 4-9.



The executive office with the executive and personnel directors in conference.

PERSONNEL

THE NRA Personnel Service provides the professional workers of the country with the opportunity to have their personnel credentials maintained at a central place. Some thirteen thousand personnel records are in its combined active and inactive files. Five hundred and fifty-six new registrations were added in 1963, and 889 men and women were on its active personnel list at the close of the year.

In 1963, the Personnel Service received over nine thousand communications related to personnel subjects which resulted in over seventeen thousand outgoing communications. This included over six thousand notices to candidates about position vacancies which numbered over four hundred. It also included 964 sets of formal confidential personnel records sent to employers on request.

Request for information. Both employers and professional leaders request personnel services other than those pertaining to employment. Employers need information on many subjects, such as personnel policies and practices, salaries, standards, and in-service training. For the workers, guidance, counseling and information on various professional matters are supplementary services. Over three hundred individual interviews were conducted in 1963.

Recruitment. Six universities were visited by the director of the Association's Personnel Service in 1963, resulting in thirty faculty and 163 individual student interviews in addition to student group meetings. Many other visits were made by field representatives of NRA.

With the help of the National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, several important recent developments have occurred, such as the preparation of a script and set of recruiting slides and launching of a bulletin.

Recruitment and News. The Ralph Van Fleet Scholarship program; the inclusion of recreation as a career field in the *College Placement Annual* (240,000 distribution); the Peace Corps' occupational manual, and the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*— these and other special activities, together with the continuous distribution of recruiting materials and the interpretation of recreation at career conferences and special meetings, help to round out the total recruiting effort.

Internship. Six interns were enrolled in a National Internship program in 1963, replacing those who had completed the training the preceding year. Since the program started in 1958, forty-three interns have been enrolled, receiving over $172,000 from cities in stipends.

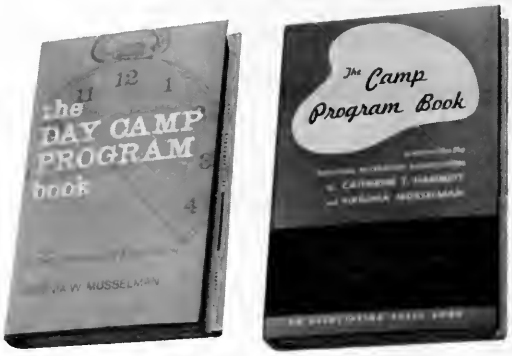
Publications and Studies. The department carries on various studies and prepares needed publications. It recently revised and reprinted a "standard," *Playground Leaders — Their Selection and Training*. Another major publication *Forceful Communication Through Visual Resources* was published in 1963.

The 1963 student inventory and curriculum study made by the Undergraduate Education Committee brought up to date the list of universities conducting major recreation curriculum and produced current information on the status of professional preparation and on the supply and demand of recreation personnel. The Placement Committee conducted a salary and wage administration study completed in 1963. Also, a small piece was prepared, helpful for recruiting, entitled *Are You Proud of Your Profession, Mr. Recreation Executive?* The committee is now revising the publication *Personnel Standards in Community Recreation Leadership*. Twenty-eight positions will be added as a result of new developments and trends affecting recreation personnel.

Institute for Administration. The Personnel Service is also responsible for the annual National Institute for Recreation and Park Administrators. The Institute quota of one hundred executives is always oversubscribed.

In addition to general recruiting and selection services, the director of the Association's Personnel Service has served on examining boards for top executive positions. He also participates in district conferences, national conferences, meetings of the National Social Welfare Assembly and the National Committee on Accreditation.

PROGRAM SERVICE



THE NRA Program Service is highly visible and widely used. Much of it is direct service through correspondence, consultations, telephone inquiries, attendance and participation in conferences, workshops, and meetings. Some is indirect through preparation of special resource lists, program material, book reviews, magazine articles, books, and booklets.

It is a perfect example of how one NRA service dovetails neatly with other NRA services and, in so doing, adds strength to the total service. For example, the over two thousand inquiries about activities that come to the Program Department extend NRA's Correspondence and Consultation Service.

Activities and Correspondence. The wide range of inquiries is fascinating. Questions about programs for all age groups come from government agencies and leaders, churches, youth-serving agencies, PTA's, business and professional clubs, educators at all levels, men and women from all walks of life. The Program Service also helps answer inquiries related to program activity received by other NRA departments, such as the NRA International Service, Defense-Related Services, and the Consulting Service on the Ill and Handicapped.

Publications. When a gap is evident in current program literature, efforts are made to fill it. For example, the *Day Camp Program Book,* written for NRA and published by Association Press in 1963, answered a real need in existing literature. Each year, some four thousand copies of the Program Service's ever-popular *Playground Summer Notebook* are snapped up by recreation departments, youth-serving agencies, and recreation leaders. In 1963, the service prepared an article on games for Grolier's revised *Child's Book of Knowledge.*

Additional factual information and data have been made available to and published by the *Music Educators Journal, Back Stage,* and *Arts Management.*

Work with Other Organizations. The director of Program Service represents the NRA on the executive committee of the National Committee On Children and Youth, on the Education Recreation Committee of the National Social Welfare Assembly and on the Film Committee of the Thomas A. Edison Foundation. The Association's special consultant on the performing arts works with other organizations involved specifically with cultural-arts services.

Recreation and the Cultural Arts. Ever since the NRA added a consultant on the performing arts to its staff, interest in and development of cultural recreation has increased steadily. *The Performing Arts as Recreation* series of pamphlets published as supplements to RECREATION Magazine, have been prepared by the service. They include *Dance Is Recreation, Music Is Recreation, Drama Is Recreation, Poetry Is Recreation.*

NRA's National Advisory Committee on Programs and Activities, recognizing the progress in cultural recreation programing, has worked on preparation of a *Guide to the Organization and Administration of Cultural Recreation Programs,* with data from ninety-six public recreation agencies.

Special field services on the performing arts have included consultation on cultural programs for the U.S. First Army, the North Carolina State Recreation Commission, the West Orange, New Jersey, Creative Arts Program, and city and county recreation agencies.

Other special program services have included leadership training for Red Cross volunteers in Nassau County, New York, help in planning and conducting sessions on cultural recreation at the North Carolina State Recreation Society Conference and the Connecticut Governor's State Recreation Conference, and a music workshop for Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Services to special organizations have been given by the consultant as a member of the Board of the American Educational Theatre Association and the U.S. Institute of Theater Technology, as regional governor of Region #14 (New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania) of Children's Theatre Conference (CTC); vice-chairman of the Advisory Council for Children's Theatre (ACCT); and as a member of the board of trustees for the Masterworks Foundation, Morristown, New Jersey, and Creative Arts, Inc., West Orange, New Jersey.

Specific plans are in the offing for joint undertakings by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the National Recreation Association, which is an affiliate of the center, with a view toward assisting in the implementation of the recreational aspects of the National Cultural Center Act of 1958.

CORRESPONDENCE AND CONSULTATION

THIS might be called the "grass-roots" of NRA service. It covers the entire field of recreation, reaches individuals and organizations from every state in the Union and in at least ninety other countries throughout the world. It is a service to which anyone can turn for a prompt, friendly, and interested reply to any question or problem in the recreation field.

This kind of free service has been an important function of the Association since the day the organization was founded. The ability of CCS to answer thousands of inquiries each year is not based on the knowledge and education of any one person, but upon the accumulated information and experience of the whole recreation movement, kept current by close correlation of the Association's library and information files, recreation records, new publications, field reports, reports of conferences, studies and research from many sources, and by cooperation of all the NRA staff and the magazine RECREATION.

The numbers and diversity of the letters answered enables CCS to constantly feel the pulse of the recreation movement. It quickly becomes aware of special needs, interests and trends, and discovers areas of information needing more study and development of within-the-department information sheets to be used with replies to various inquiries.

The director of CCS is also responsible for meeting, in person, inquirers who choose to visit the office instead of sending a letter, and for talking with persons who choose to telephone instead of sending a letter or visiting the office.

International Recreation Service. From the standpoint of correspondence, the International Recreation Service is an extension of CCS's regular domestic correspondence service mentioned above. The cases originating outside the United States and its territorial possessions are handled in much the same manner but on the letterhead of the NRA International Recreation Service. In 1963, the International Recreation Service load included 180 requests from forty-three countries.

The consultation service of the International Recreation Service includes conferences with individuals from other countries who are visiting the United States, under various auspices, and for varying lengths of time. Most of these visitors from abroad are especially interested in learning about the history and services of the National Recreation Association and about the way in which public recreation is conducted in American communities.

The third work aspect of the International Recreation Service is the responsibility of the director to serve as the secretary of the National Advisory Committee for the International Recreation Service. This is a committee of fifteen, representing each of the eight NRA field districts, Canada, and Europe. An annual meeting is held at the National Recreation Congress.

Stockroom holds hundreds of publications handy for shipment.

One of the many busy offices that make NRA service possible.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

As PART of its service, the department gives advice and help on the techniques of communication to NRA Service Affiliates and Service Associates. Information and publicity help is available to any recreation and park leader, individual citizen or group interested in bettering recreation in their area. To reach "average readers," PIE works with national and local media—writers and researchers—as they tell the recreation story through books, including textbooks, leading magazines, newspapers, radio and television.

National Recreation Month. Recognition of the importance of recreation at the highest national level is given through the annual June Recreation Month message from the President of the United States, arranged for by PIE. A comprehensive kit with suggested organization, program, and publicity ideas for June is sent as an annual service to all NRA Affiliates. While the supply lasts, kits are also available to representatives of other interested organizations. This material is designed to help local and national groups highlight their own recreation services. Special display material, a brochure on National Recreation Month, and suggested sports for local radio and TV stations and a suggested proclamation for mayors are provided. Arrangements are made in cooperation with state recreation societies to obtain statewide proclamations from state governors.

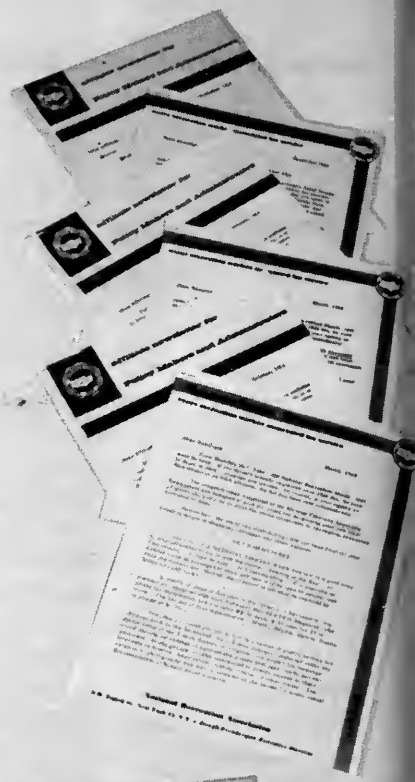
Honors. PIE administers another special service to NRA Affiliates: the citations program honoring laymen who have given outstanding service to the cause of better recreation. The more than three hundred citations awarded annually provide an opportunity for NRA Affiliates to strengthen relations with community leaders and highlight the importance of recreation.

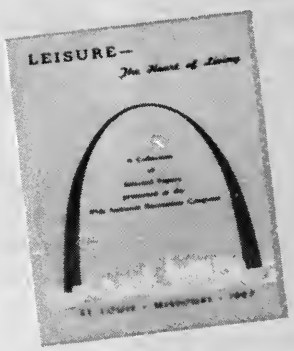
Help With Local Bond Issues. The department helps local and state groups interpret the need for legislation or special bond issues for open space or recreation facilities. Special material, brochures, kits, and other publicity which can be adapted to educational campaigns are provided.

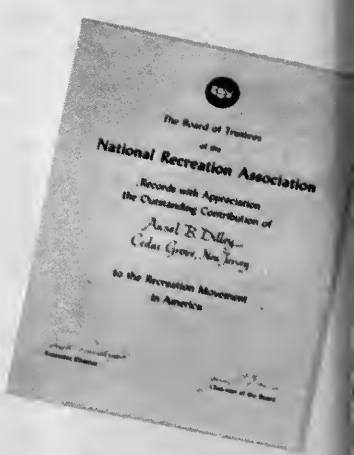
Work With Councils of Social Agencies and Other Related Groups. PIE initiates and helps carry through programs for other national groups to interpret the need for adequate recreation facilities and wise planning of free time. In communities where NRA is a member of the United Fund or Community Chest, kits of information, not only about NRA but also stressing the importance of all phases of recreation, are provided each year to support the local fund-raising campaign—contributions which enable local agencies and councils of social agencies to continue their vital services.

PIE also works actively to develop relationships with other national groups, such as the National Council of Churches, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Federation of Settlements and American Association of Retired Persons, providing them with information about the numerous services available to them through the Association.

Newsletters. PIE prepares ten monthly issues of two different *Newsletters,* one to NRA Affiliates (agencies) and one to NRA Associates (individuals.) Releases on appointments or changes of recreation personnel with national significance are regularly sent to specialized publications and the general press.







ILL AND HANDICAPPED

THE NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped is dedicated to assisting the ill, the handicapped, and the aged, whether institutionalized or in the community, to achieve their maximum potential for socialization.

The basic services of the Consulting Service include personal consultation, correspondence, development of books and literature on recreation for all disabilities, training workshops, lectures and research. The department answers over two hundred inquiries every month. These include requests for literature, problem solving, program planning, activity ideas, and research data.

One of the basic tasks of the department has been to develop a continuous up-to-date flow of diversified materials and literature kits covering all disabilities and all age levels. The Consulting Service also prepares the "Rx for the Ill and Handicapped" column appearing regularly in RECREATION Magazine. This carries news of interesting developments on programs, research, and personnel concerned with recreation for the ill and handicapped.

The Consulting Service participates in national and regional conferences, provides speakers and offers workshops, demonstrations, and training programs. It works with health agencies through the National Interhealth Agency Committee on Recreation which it organized. This committee, representing nine national health agencies and the National Recreation Association, works on common interests and problems. Two new manuals have resulted as part of the work of this committee. The Consulting Service prepared *A Program of Recreation for the Homebound Person with Cerebral Palsy* and *Modified Sports and Games for the Retarded.* The first printing of the cerebral palsy pamphlet has already been distributed by United Cerebral Palsy, Inc.

Work with the aging, especially the institutionalized, is an important phase of this department's work. Specialized literature, workshops, and training programs on recreation are provided for our senior citizens.

Research. The Consulting Service conducts surveys for hospitals, schools, health agencies, camps and communities, churches, with recommendations on personnel, program, equipment, and facilities. The Service developed a project for the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, and a federal Public Health Service study, "A Community Recreation Referral Project," is now under way in Philadelphia.

Another ongoing project is "A Recreation Service for the Homebound" now being carried on in Chicago with the participation of multiple-sclerosis, arthritis, and rheumatism agencies of Chicago, the Chicago Park District, and the Chicago Welfare Council. The project has trained and equipped volunteers visiting the homebound weekly. Plans include bringing many of these people out into an activity center for social recreation outside of their homes.

The director of the Consulting Service works closely with national organizations for the handicapped on programs, surveys, and publications. He has helped develop a series of manuals on recreation for the retarded for the National Recreation Committee of the National Association for Retarded Children. He is also NRA representative on the Arthritis Committee of the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

SPECIAL SERVICES

The Recreation Book Center. More than seven hundred publications on leadership, arts and crafts, physical fitness, hobbies, public relations, and all other phases of recreation administration and service are available for inspection and purchase in the Recreation Book Center located in NRA headquarters. Professional or volunteer recreation and park workers, and all others interested in recreation in any setting will find, in this carefully screened collection, basic and supplementary books for any type of recreation library. The Recreation Book Center offers recreation leaders the opportunity to select, from the lists of ninety-eight commercial publishers, the resource material they need. The center's list is revised annually and new publications added.

More than ninety percent of the twenty-two thousand volumes sold annually are ordered by mail. For the benefit of those who cannot visit NRA headquarters to make their selections in person, the Association publishes AGBOR (*A Guide to Books on Recreation*), a thirty-two page annotated list of the center's books. A new edition of this catalogue is sent to all NRA Service Associates, Affiliates, and subscribers to RECREATION Magazine each September.

Throughout the year, flyers listing all the publications in special-interest categories are sent to individuals and groups and are widely used at conferences. All the books available through the center are on display at the National Recreation Congress. Many Congress delegates have expressed the feeling that this is one of the most valuable features of the Congress.

Special Publications. In subject areas not covered adequately through other sources, members of NRA's own staff have been called upon to provide the needed material. These books usually are published for the Association by commercial houses, as in the case of *The Camp Program Book* and *The Day Camp Program Book*. Smaller manuals, such as *Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas, The Conduct of Playgrounds,* and *Outdoor Skating Rinks with Natural Ice,* are produced on NRA's own press and distributed through the Book Center.

The Special Publications Service also is responsible, annually, for the editing and production of *Selected Papers Presented at the National Recreation Congress* and the papers presented at the annual National Institute in Recreation Administration. *The Playground Summer Notebook,* eagerly awaited each spring by playground leaders all over the country, is published by the Association through its Publications Service.

The annual *NRA Directory* of Advisory Groups, Service Affiliates, Service Associates, and Professional Societies and Associations is sent each spring to all those listed in its pages. The directory is the most nearly complete "Who's Where" available for the recreation field.

Through Service Association or Affiliation with NRA, individuals and groups can serve the cause of recreation and, in turn, receive the services of the oldest and largest lay-professional recreation organization in the world.

Recreation Exhibits. Manufacturers of all types of recreation supplies and equipment exhibit their products annually at the National Recreation Congress and the eight NRA District Conferences. The opportunity to examine a wide variety of manufactured items, attractively displayed in one place, is another special service of the National Recreation Association. NRA also creates and provides displays and exhibits for meetings and conferences of other groups—local, state, and national—interpreting the values of recreation and the services of the Association.

RESEARCH AND LIBRARY

GATHERING and disseminating information on all phases of recreation was one of the most important services undertaken by the Playground Association of America (as NRA then was known) immediately after its organization in 1906. Its operation as clearing house continues in importance to this day. It is basic to NRA services and enables the Association to act as a research and publication center.

The Association's *Recreation and Park Yearbook,* published at five-year intervals, is a unique record of the growth of recreation leadership, expenditures, and services in the United States. Government and other agencies, as well as individuals, turn to the Association as the only source of such facts and figures as these:

	PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION CENTERS	LEADERS	EXPENDITURES
1920	4,293	10,218	$ 7,199,430
1930	10,385	24,949	38,518,195
1940	15,657	38,926	57,538,111
1950	24,367	58,029	268,911,957*
1960	37,077	99,696	567,171,765*

*Includes expenditures for parks

Information gathered through surveys and by other means has aided the recreation field to gauge its progress and establish standards. Four of the Association's publications, *Introduction to Community Recreation, Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation, Recreation Areas — Their Design and Equipment,* and *Community Sports and Athletics,* have become standard texts in recreation courses.

An important part of the Association research is its recreation library. Here some five thousand bound volumes, two hundred periodicals and forty-four vertical files provide NRA Service Associates and students with an incomparable collection of current and historical material on all phases of recreation.

Recognizing the need for increasing basic knowledge in the whole field of recreation, and for developing evaluative scales and techniques, the Association now is establishing a National Institute for Recreation Research. This will review and analyze existing research material, determine the areas of greatest need, initiate and carry out research projects in these areas, cooperate with universities and other agencies in the conduct of research, and disseminate information.

The work of the Institute will provide the recreation movement with the instrument of accountability which it has lacked and will enable the professional to demonstrate the actual relationship between service and results. The Institute will be an appropriate recipient of grants from government agencies and private foundations. The National Recreation Association anticipates that the National Institute for Recreation Research will prove to be one of its most important contributions to recreation, in this country and around the world.

Largest recreation library in the world.

RECREATION
A MONTHLY SERVICE

PUBLISHED by the National Recreation Association since 1907, RECREATION Magazine has for many years been accepted as a standard resource on current recreation and parks affairs, trends, problems. It is used by boards and commissions, local superintendents, directors and other professional leaders, and by citizen leaders and groups — in interpreting recreation aims and values to the public, in speeches, in planning local areas and facilities, and in providing recreation and park services. It acts as a help in fund raising, bond-issue promotion, recruiting, orientation and training of staff and volunteers. It is a text or reference for recreation majors in colleges and universities. A bound volume of one year's issue forms an up-to-the-minute recreation textbook, rounds out the professional's library.

Distribution. The total distribution of the magazine, as of December 31, 1963 *(ABC Report)*, is 13,400, of which 10,885 are paid subscriptions. Its circulation covers every state in the union and its possessions, varying per state from New York's 1,051 paid subscriptions to Nevada's fourteen paid subscriptions. Canadian subscriptions total 328, while 247 go to foreign countries, 187 to military or civilian personnel overseas. Additional, uncounted, unlisted circulation where one copy receives group use covers individuals in college classes and on large recreation department staffs. The ABC audit covers 1,090 libraries where one copy is used by many.

Content. The magazine's total number of pages in 1963 was 494. Its five sections—General Features, Administration, Program, Recreation Digest, Regular Departments—covered forty-five broad categories of subject matter, while eighty pages were given to advertising.

Advertising. RECREATION is a basic medium for advertisers who want to develop or promote equipment and services for the recreation market and, increasingly, as recreation and park departments merge and the magazine's park content grows accordingly, it is becoming the same for the park market. In 1963, 92 advertisers expanded the advertising pages to a total of 80 as against 26 advertisers and 29 pages in 1943, and 59 advertisers and 46 pages in 1953.

The National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials. This NRA committee, founded in 1958, serves a twofold purpose: advisory to the NRA and advisory to the field in raising the standard of recreation publications. The editor of RECREATION serves as the committee's secretary and liaison person with the Association. This year, the committee is being expanded into the National Advisory Committee on Communications, with subcommittees on a variety of media and techniques of communication.

Editorial Coverage by NRA Districts

District	Articles	Short Items	Mention	Total
New England	5	10	3	18
Middle Atlantic	15	10	7	32
Southern	13	6	5	24
Great Lakes	15	16	7	38
Midwest	8	5	4	17
South West	5	6	3	14
Pacific Northwest	6	10	5	21
Pacific Southwest	8	17	6	31

1963 Text Allocation (Ten Issues)

Section	No. of Pages	No. of Articles	Short Items
General Features	135	73	5
Administration	61	29	2
Program	60½	27	8
Recreation Digest	16½	9	1
Regular Departments	146	79	3
Total Text	417	217	19

Vacation cultural center offers programs for all ages in a setting of scenic beauty

FAMILY CAMPUS on the MOUNTAINTOP

A NEW CONCEPT in family vacations has gained popularity in Southern California at the University of Southern California's 250-acre Idyllwild Campus in Riverside County in the beautiful San Jacinto mountains. More and more families are discovering the attractions of this mountain school which offers programs in music and the arts for all ages. Most of the adult workshops offer two units of upper division credit as well.

In a magnificent setting of fragrant pine trees, surrounded by the majestic peaks of Mt. San Jacinto, Mt. Marion, and Mt. Tahquitz, the Idyllwild campus commands a spectacular view. It is 120 miles from Los Angeles and fifty miles from Palm Springs.

The University of Southern California operates the entire summer and winter program in affiliation with the Idyllwild Arts Foundation, the nonprofit corporation in which the title to the property, now worth close to a million dollars, is vested. Dr. Max T. Krone, co-founder and president of the foundation, is the director of the university's program at Idyllwild.

According to Dr. Krone, "The foundation is dedicated to the cultivation of the arts by people of all ages in a beautiful, inspiring, outdoor setting, to the conservation of the natural resources which are our heritage, and to foster and develop the aesthetic, emotional, mental, and physical health of those who attend the classes and programs on the campus."

Because there is such a variety of workshops offered each summer from June to September, it is not difficut for any member of a family to select an area of interest. From the nursery-school group beginning at age three to the adult groups, the days for everyone are filled with creative activities.

The Children's Center is completely separate from the rest of the campus and there are facilities and materials to meet the needs and sizes of each age group. From ages three to twelve, an orientation-in-the-arts program is provided. Qualified and dedicated classroom teachers and counselors work with the children to give them experiences in music, art, dance, and nature study.

For the junior-high age group, there is a choice of four special programs. For two weeks at the very beginning of the summer, the entire facilities are given over to a junior-high music program. During this period, a few hundred youngsters participate in a symphony orchestra, concert band, and choir, presenting nightly programs and concerts and at least two major concerts on Sunday afternoons.

ONE OF THE most popular junior-high programs is the ISOMATA Junior Players which now has a waiting list each year by the time the first session begins. This is a resident children's theater whose program includes music, dance, and art as well as drama. The Junior Players have a six-week season and usually give two major productions as well as several smaller ones. Boys and girls, aged thirteen to fifteen, are accepted for three or six weeks either as boarding or day students. They have their own outdoor theater which has developed during the past eight years into a well-equipped stage with lighting and sound system as well as a building to house dressing rooms, and storerooms for the growing inventory of costumes and other equipment. Burdette Fitzgerald of the UCLA Theater Arts Department has been director of the Junior Players since its inception.

Another popular program for this age group is the ISOMATA Puppeteers under the direction of Harry Burnett of the famous Yale Puppeteers. Here the students learn to make marionettes, write and produce their own shows each week. It provides a happy combination of crafts and drama. A new group making its bow in the 1964 season is the M-A-D Hatters, which provides a program for youngsters of thirteen to fifteen who wish to enjoy experiences in music, art, and dance with special emphasis on one of the three.

Members of Idyllwild Folk Dance Workshop take a fling at intricacies of the Philippine tinikling.

Two language programs which have been successful during the past two summers will be continued. The Spanish House and French House for thirteen- to fifteen year-olds are both four-week sessions on boarding-school basis.

ACROSS THE ROAD at the adult campus, secure in the knowledge that their children are happily learning and playing, parents may pursue any one of a dozen workshops under the direction of teachers and artists from colleges and universities all over the country. For those interested in music, there are the Folk Music Workshop, the Integrated Folk Arts Workshop, the Meaning and Enjoyment of Music, Elementary School Music Workshop, Recorder

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action for aging

Volunteers + Leadership Training = Active Senior Citizens Club

Mrs. Carter Clopton

ENTHUSIASM AND INTEREST are important elements in any program. This is especially true in senior activity clubs. Our country's rapidly expanding numbers of retired persons are looking for fulfilling leisure-time activities to make possible a satisfying life, rich in service, fellowship and fun, with comradeship of their own age group. This is more than recreation in the usual sense; it is "creation," sparked by the senior citizen's desire to do something stimulating and worthwhile, with tangible returns, for which he can be recognized. Meaningful activity is the keystone of a happy life at any age, regardless of individual circumstances or capacities.

This philosophy set the tone of a most successful workshop, called "Training for Leadership in Senior Citizens Clubs," held in Austin, Texas. Such volunteer leadership training is a must since senior citizens clubs are literally "popping out all over." Each month, in Texas alone, many clubs are organized, according to the information received in the office of the Governor's Committee on Aging. These centers have come into being because, increasingly, communities are recognizing the need for them and are mobilizing to meet that need. These clubs and social centers are developing more rapidly than the cooperating agencies can expand their budgets for professional staff. The solution in Austin has been to use professional assistance in coordinating these groups and in recruiting and training volunteer leadership to organize, administer, and promote for each center. These volunteers may be from the sponsoring organization or from the club membership itself.

There are twelve senior citizen clubs scattered throughout Austin to serve varying geographic areas. Ten of these are sponsored by churches. Each club meets once a week for three or four hours. Four of the clubs have paid personnel who serve as directors with added leadership from the members. The remainder use volunteer leadership exclusively. The Austin Parks and Recreation Department provides a general supervisor (part-time) and a coordinator for senior activities who assists these clubs with professional guidance. This assistance involves coordinating, programing, problem solving, and recruiting and training of volunteers.

To be most effective, training should start with and be a part of recruiting. This is espesially true when the recruiting is done on a community-wide basis for many areas of service. A community training project called "Action for Aging," held recently in Austin, included an orientation session on all aspects of aging, and, two weeks later, a workshop devoted to action in specific areas. This project, initiated by the Council of Catholic Women and coordinated by the Adult Services Council Committee on Aging of the Community Council, involved people of all denominations and concentrated on five fields in addition to recreation. It actively involved well over a hundred men and women as future volunteers and was so successful that other cities in Texas are planning like programs. *(Complete proceedings of "Action for Aging" are available from Coordinator of Aging Services, P.O. Box 12125, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas).*

WHILE TRAINING is a continuous process, formal training courses for volunteer leaders should be set up periodically to indoctrinate volunteers new to the program. It will also serve to stimulate the established volunteer leaders through the exchange of new program ideas and materials.

Austin's "Training for Leadership in Senior Citizens Clubs," a follow-up of recruiting and indoctrination, was planned by the staff of the Austin Recreation Department and the executive director of the Adult Services Council. It was held for three mornings from nine to noon. Each session was a balance between theory and "doing," and based on the rule set up for all senior activities. After all, "The mind can absorb only as much as the seat can endure." Participants for this workshop included the present volunteer leadership from the clubs, new volunteers from the churches and other sponsoring groups, officers (members) of the clubs, and recruits from the Volunteer Bureau. Speakers and discussion leaders were invited from community agencies which serve the aging, such as Governor's Committee on Aging; Education, Rehabilitation and Service Team for Nursing Homes of the City Health Department; staff of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health and the Adult Services Council.

The following outlines the broad subject areas covered in these training sessions:

Philosophy of Leadership for Senior Social Clubs:

- "Caring about" the senior, not "caring for."
- Purposes and goals of center.
- Ten basic concepts of aging.
- Personal qualities needed.

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- Satisfactions to be gained by this work.
- Role of leader (director) of club.
- Criteria for self-evaluation.

Organization and Administration of a Social Club:

- Sponsorship and its role.
- Kinds of assistance given by recreation department to centers.
- Simple rules for operation of club.
- Development of self-government.
- Financing.
- Registration and membership.
- Publicity and public relations.
- Transportation—the problem and possible solutions.

Programing:

- Role of leader and membership in setting the over-all program.
- Kinds of assistance and program aids provided by professional recreation staff.
- Planning specific program areas to be developed: educational activities, movies, et cetera, tours, community service projects, crafts, and entertainment (table games, parties, dancing, refreshment).
- Teaching actual skills: new party games and mixers; invitation, decor, and favor ideas; games, leadership hints; craft projects demonstrated and work session.
- Resources for additional assistance. This includes community organizations from youth organizations to government agencies.

Senior citizens in Austin, Texas, sign up with local Adult Services Council during community-wide recruitment and training program for volunteers.

Specific Volunteer Jobs Outlined And Assigned:

- Qualifications needed for each job: director, program-skills activity leaders, registrar, public relations, hostesses, and transportation.

This training has proved effective since the established volunteers went back to their centers with renewed enthusiasm and the new volunteers approached their tasks with confidence. #

FUN in the SUN

When Willis Peterson of *Arizona Days and Ways Magazine* surveyed senior-citizen activities in the Phoenix area, he naturally wrote of "The Fun of Retirement." Some of his remarks, prepared with the help of Dottie Miles of the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department, follow:

Many of the Phoenix senior citizens are transplanted. Leaving families and friends "back home," they come to enjoy the climate and bask in Arizona sunshine. As a consequence, Phoenix is one of the fastest growing retirement centers in the nation. These communities are spread from Apache Junction to Wickenburg. Cooperative apartments are mushrooming for those over sixty-five whose interest does not lie in continued home ownership.

But getting acquainted with others of similar outlook and desire sometimes is a problem. Whether the newcomers thrive in their new community depends largely upon how they spend their time, and one of the best ways to make new friends is to join a senior-citizens' club.

At last count in Phoenix, more than twenty senior-citizens clubs have been formed and established. For example, three years ago, a handful of people met for potluck at Maryvale Park. Today, there are more than two hundred members, with two clubs now meeting at Maryvale to accommodate membership.

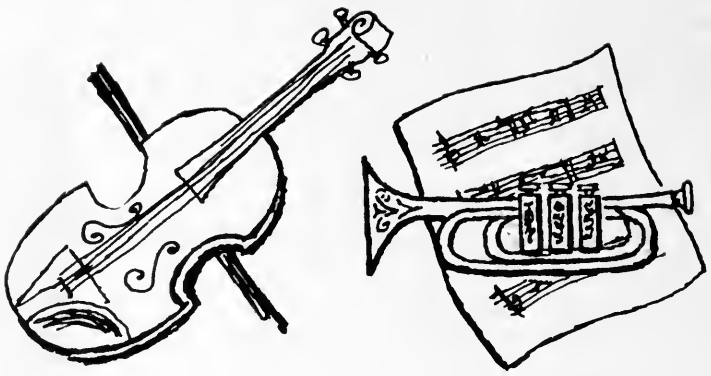
Though not actually a club, one of the first experiments in the valley concerning adult recreation was the refurbishing of the old city library into the present adult center. Now it is frequented by hundreds of regular visitors. It houses a number of crafts, reading facilities, card tables, and a hardwood floor which can be cleared for dances. For the politically minded, shade trees in the surrounding park offer philosophic quiet under which to solve problems of the world.

The bicycle has come into its own at one retirement community. At eight every morning, twenty or more seniors mount and ride for an hour or so. Many of the bicycles are tandems. One spry bicycler in the group is approaching ninety years of age.

Encanto Park offers shuffleboard, horseshoes, and other physical activity to keep both mind and body active, with variety aplenty for those who look farther than their own doorstep.

The impact of the senior citizen in the economy of the Valley has been felt. Figures show there are already more than sixteen million persons in the over-65 age group in the nation. This figure will increase during the next decade. The Valley of the Sun will have more than its share of this increase.

MUSIC FUN FOR ALL



Games can be a rollicking part of music activities

Edna R. Schweitzer

MUSIC IS A FUNDAMENTAL in a well-rounded hospital recreation program; yet, many leaders as well as potential participants feel music is not for them because they are not "musically inclined." Actually, music can be as much fun and give as much pleasure to a person or group not musically oriented as to the person trained in music, and music activities can be conducted by anyone who is interested in developing such activities.

All of us listen to music whether we wish to or not, for we are met at every turn by tunes from radios, record players, public-address systems, or TV. While we may not always appreciate having such music tossed at us, almost everyone has his favorite type and would feel a great loss if he were deprived of music entirely. The patient who is nonambulatory usually finds that he spends a great deal of time listening to music from a radio, a hospital pillow speaker, or TV. A record player brought to a bed patient often brings hours of pleasure as the patient selects his favorite records or plays those selected by his wardmates. It is an unusual recreation hall which does not have a record player or a radio playing to accompany the variety of games in progress. Many times a transistor radio in the pocket of some patient adds to the musical background. For the more serious-minded listener, hi-fi and stereo rooms for pure listening pleasure bring hours of relaxation even though the listener is not a musician.

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The idea of participating in producing music often frightens the person with no musical training or experience. Yet, there are many fundamental skills he may acquire quickly and obtain much pleasure in the doing. Learning a few basic chords on a ukelele or guitar to accompany his own or any other's singing brings a glow of achievement to even the most non-musical person. Playing a rhythm instrument, from bongo drums to notched sticks, brings the satisfaction of being a part of a combo and can be done easily by even the tone-deaf person. The more ambitious, longer-term patients often welcome the opportunity to learn more complicated instruments if the lessons are available. Many a happy hour has been spent around a "learning" guitar player.

NEARLY EVERYONE can "carry a tune," but many contend that they cannot sing. When they find, through participating in a group sing, that they can sing along, they are delighted and find much fun in joining the gang. To a group of patients who have never been a part of community singing, the idea is frightening, but once they have the songsheets in their hands and get started, they find it is fun and lose themselves in singing. A patient recently included in such a group commented to the leader as the sheet was put into his hands, "Do we have to sing all of these songs?" Then about thirty minutes later as the evening drew to a close he said, "Don't stop now. We haven't sung them all yet!"

A third type of music fun, other than listening and performing, consists of many types of musical games. Whole evenings of fun can be themed around music. If the leader or a volunteer can play the piano, so much the better, but records can be used or even whistling or singing can be substituted. Following in outline form are some activities for musical evenings. Choose several varied activities, as time allows, for a real fun-time. Then finish off with a group sing using songsheets with well-known, old standby songs. Singing ties the group together and the patients leave the party with a feeling of warmth and good fellowship. Many of the following games and quizzes can be incorporated into any theme party (weather, girls, transportation, birthdays, states, et cetera), adding zip to the activities.

GAMES

1. Identifying illustrated songs *(Intercom*, April 1956). Participants can draw songs after titles have been presented to each and others guess them or the picture can be prepared prior to the party. This can be done as a team, with partners, or individually, giving extra credit if someone can sing enough of the song so it can be recognized. *(A good lead into group singing.)*

2. A musical story with song titles as part of the story being omitted and filled in as the song is played or hummed. (See *Recreation Is Fun* and *Fun Encyclopedia*, or devise original story.)

3. Categories: girls, states, men, commands, transportation, et cetera. *(Recreation Is Fun).*

4. Musical Package *(Intercom*, April 1956).

5. Musical Chairs.

6. Musical Scavenger Hunt *(Intercom,* April 1956).

7. Musical Baseball. Bases are set up, two teams formed. Songs with values of singles, doubles, home runs, et cetera are played. If recognized by batter, players advance as in baseball. Extra bases can be given for singing part of song.

8. Musical Bingo. Special cards can be made prior to playing or each patient may make own in blanks provided and as titles are called off by worker. As song is played or sung, title is covered until bingo is called.

9. Stop the Music.

QUIZZES

1. A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody. Lines from songs including a girl's name are given. Omit the girl's name and use orally or written as: (a) Every little breeze seems to whisper *Louise.* (b) *Jeannie* with the light brown hair.

2. Choose Your Number. Questions pertaining to well-known songs are given such as: (a) What did I hold on my knee when I went to Alabama *(banjo).* (b) You may search everywhere but none can compare with what *(My Wild Irish Rose).*

3. Song Titles. Have participants list songs including certain subject such as: (a) Name two songs about Mary. (b) Name three songs that suggest early morning.

4. It's Always Fair Weather *(Coronet,* December 1945). Lines from songs including words which describe some kind of weather are given, omitting the key words: (a) It Ain't Gonna *Rain* No More. (b) *Stormy* Weather.

5. Musical Terms *(Fun Encyclopedia).*

6. Scrambled Instruments *(Intercom,* April 1956).

7. HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MERRY CHRISTMAS, et cetera. Give song title beginning with each letter of word, or as played or sung.

8. Empty-Handed Musician. Sketch cartoon or other figures of musicians omitting the instrument he is playing. Have participants either sketch or supply name of instrument.

9. Second lines of well-known songs.

10. As found in *Recreation Is Fun:*

Dance Rhythms	Music Quiz
Musical Drama	You vs. Pianist
Musical Sports	Who's Singing
Musical Tales	Sing a Word

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SCIENCE through RECREATION

A CHILD asks "Why?" with as much eagerness as he makes a friend, climbs a tree, or shapes a mud-pie. Science—seeking the "why" of things—can initiate many activities. However, except for the so-called "natural sciences" dealing with plants and animals, science has not been widely included in recreation programs in this country.

Recreation programs offer a natural opportunity to introduce American children and youth to the concepts and activities of science. The professional recreation leader, however, usually lacks training in science and confidence in dealing with it.

The National Recreation Association has prepared a science guidebook for professional and volunteer recreation leaders, written from their point of view to meet their specific needs. The book is for leaders and for children—no previous experience in science is necessary. Its games are fun to play; the questions they raise will be fun to pursue. The manual was written and illustrated by Warren Goodrich, with Carleen Maley Hutchins as science consultant. A 108-page paperback, *Science Through Recreation* is available for $1.00 from the Association *(see order blank, Page 315).*

The NRA Advisory Committee for the Special Project on Recreation and Science reviewed both manuscript and illustrations. Members of the advisory committee are: Chairman, Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel, vice-president, Union Carbide Corporation and NRA Board member; Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia, and NRA Board member; George Hjelte, consultant, Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks and NRA Board member; Dr. William C. Menninger, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, and NRA Board member; Gerard Piel, publisher of the *Scientific American;* Dr. Frederick Seitz, head, Department of Physics, University of Illinois, and president, National Academy of Sciences; and Dr. Dael Wolfle, executive officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science. The following also gave suggestions and tested material: Ruth Amen, director, Program Department, Camp Fire Girls; Gladys Brown, consultant in health, physical education and recreation, Community Division, National Board YWCA: William Lederer, superintendent of recreation, Greenburgh, New York; John Ledlie, national secretary for youth program and camping, National Board, YMCA; Alex Mileski, assistant program director, Boys Clubs of America; Virginia Musselman, director, NRA Program Services; Mrs. Alice Rivoire, assistant director, Program Department, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.; Marlin Sieg, assistant director of cub scouting, Boy Scouts of America; and William Taylor, Resdel Corporation, Wildwood, New Jersey.

EXPLORING A NEED . . .

A survey of recreation in institutions for the mentally retarded

Arnold D. Cortazzo and Allen R. Menefee

THE VALUE of recreation for the mentally retarded too often has been overlooked—both in the community and in the institution—although recreation long has been known as a basic human need. Nevertheless, recreation is considered one of the essential elements in the institution's commitment to help the mentally retarded attain their fullest self-realization. Diversified recreation activity provided to the retarded during their formative years exerts beneficial effects on the trend of growth in areas of social competence, muscular coordination, and motivation. It also is known that if retardates spent less time sitting without purpose and had a wider variety of play experience during childhood and adolescence, they would attain a higher degree of intellectual development. They would be more apt to succeed in vocational training and contribute to their own support, and become more useful citizens.

Conversely, if training programs do not afford retardates wholesome recreation and train their capacity for seeking and enjoying it, there is a strong possibility that the suppressed instincts and the needs of these people will find all sorts of unhealthy outlets, some overtly in aggression and hostility, and some invertly in over-indulgence in imagination and fantasy. The training program for the retarded has no responsibility more serious than to insure adequate provision for recreation and the enjoyment of leisure through it; not only for the sake of the retardates' immediate health but still more for the sake of its lasting effects upon their minds.

The National Recreation Association concluded from a study of organized recreation programs in three thousand hospitals and institutions in the United States that recreation plays an important role in the total care of patients and residents. The study also revealed that there was great variation among these programs.

The National Association for Retarded Children has been emphasizing the importance of recreation in the total programing for the retarded, particularly for those in an institution. When carefully planned and implemented, the recreation program can be an important factor in helping the retarded and their families accept institutional living. Recreation does help the retarded adjust socially and psychologically to the institution.

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For long-term residents, recreation helps prevent further physical, social, and mental deterioration. The more progressive institutions have provided recreation activities since their inception, while less progressive institutions have offered little except that initiated by a few dedicated ward attendants.

Since there is a dearth of information in this area in literature, the National Association for Retarded Children recently conducted a survey of recreation programs in 111 institutions for the mentally retarded in the U. S. Ninety-eight of these institutions responded to the questionnaire. A summary of the results follows:

PROGRAM

All of the ninety-eight institutions which responded to the survey, with one exception, *do* provide *some kind* of a recreation program for the retarded. Most of these institutions provide recreation for residents in the four classifications of retardation. Ninety-three institutions have programs for the mildly and moderately mentally retarded, while ninety-one institutions indicated they have programs for the severely and profoundly retarded. In addition, eighty-nine institutions provide recreation to retarded residents who are also physically handicapped.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Recreation programs conducted in these institutions included a wide range of recreation activities. Group sports and group activities are featured in most institutions. Bus rides and social activity, such as entertainments and dances, appear to be part of most of the recreation programs. Individual sports and the more difficult hobbies, stamp collecting and constructing model airplanes, generally are more available in the smaller institutions which have a smaller resident ratio to staff than the larger institutions.

CAMPING

Forty-eight of the institutions state that they have a camping program, fourteen of these institutions have both day and resident camps. The number of campers range from a low of fifteen to a high of fifteen hundred.

SCOUTING

Seventy-six institutions report that they have a Scout program while twenty-two report none. Further questioning in this area revealed that sixty-six institutions have Boy Scout programs accommodating 1,493 boys; twenty-four

have Cub Scout programs for 309 boys; forty-nine have Girl Scout programs for 724 girls; and twenty-four, Brownie programs for 153 girls.

PERSONNEL

Although ninety of the ninety-seven institutions report they have a director or supervisor of recreation in charge of the recreation program, only sixty-eight of these are on a full-time basis. The number of employes in these programs ranges from one to twenty-three. A further breakdown indicates that nineteen institutions have two recreation employes; ten institutions have one recreation employe; eleven have three; nine have four; ten have five; seven have five and six; and six have eight employes.

VOLUNTEERS

Seventy-four of the institutions state that volunteers are used in their recreation programs, while twenty-four of the institutions do not use volunteers. Fifty-eight of the seventy-four institutions indicate that they use high-school and college students as volunteers. The areas where volunteers are used in the recreation program include parties, dances, off-ground activities, ward recreation, trips, picnics, camping and scouting, Christmas shopping, and walks.

FACILITIES

Most of the institutions provide the facilities generally found in community recreation: playgrounds (93), auditoriums (87), athletic fields (79), canteens (75), picnic areas (69), and gymnasiums (67). Facilities for camping and sports, such as tennis and bowling, are available at only a small percentage of the institutions reporting. All but one of the ninety-two institutions that responded indicate that they utilize community resources and facilities for their recreation programs; but only twenty-eight utilize day camps; twenty-nine, swimming and resident camps; and twelve, picnic grounds in the community.

Most of the institutions take advantage of special events in the community: eighty-five institutions send residents to the circus, eighty to sporting events, seventy-nine to parades, fifty-nine to swimming in the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is need to explore and try other kinds of recreation activity for the severely and profoundly retarded.
- There is a need for institutions to take a careful look at their recreation programs to determine if they are providing a well-balanced recreation program with various recreation activities that meet the psychological and social needs of the residents. At the same time, these institutions should examine their resident staff ratio to ascertain if they have sufficient staff to achieve such a balanced program.
- There is a need for more full time recreation personnel and a need to reduce the resident-staff ratio.

Demonstration Camp Program for Retarded

Ed Wyant

Camps for retarded children received important impetus in North Carolina in 1963. A basic factor was the stimulus given by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation via a $2,700 grant, awarded to the city of Greensboro Recreation and Parks Department, to assist it in conducting a North Carolina Demonstration Camp Program for the retarded. This relatively small grant did much to further camping for the retarded throughout the whole state. *(See also "The Kennedys and Recreation,* Recreation, *January 1963.)* The foundation's requirements as to camp personnel, its data as to program and camp regime for the retarded and related data assembled by the North Carolina Recreation Commission and the North Carolina Association for Retarded Children were printed in quantity. Copies of this data were sent to all municipal, industrial, hospital, church, military, and private-agency recreation (administrative) personnel, and also to additional, selected civic and association leaders throughout the state. Thus, it became an alerting factor as to a needed local service, as well as "how-to-do-it" information for those whose interest was aroused.

Upon request, the foundation allowed a North Carolina Recreation Commission recreation specialist to attend the foundation's camp personnel training workshop held at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. This enabled this specialist to give specific assistance to North Carolina's camping programs for the retarded. The specialist was joined by another commission staff member assigned to fitness work, who added further promotional effort, gave direct assistance, and rendered other helps to interested communities and agencies. Thus, North Carolina achieved a 1963 record total of sixteen camps for the retarded, three of these being resident camps.

Although most of these camps were cosponsored by the local Associations for Retarded Children, the associations worked together with the municipal recreation department, local youth organizations, or some local civic group. The North Carolina Association for Retarded Children administered two resident camps, and the Methodist Church had one resident camp. Recreation and youth-agency involvement varied from almost complete agency control and sharing of leadership, facilities, finances, and program to simply furnishing facilities and equipment for the program.

A national survey indicates that only *one* out of every *fifty* municipal recreation departments offers any community-sponsored recreation services for the retarded. This is, of course, a national average of two percent. Therefore, North Carolina is very proud of having moved forward in the summer of 1963 with approximately twenty percent of its municipal recreation departments offering services to retarded children.

Mr. Wyant *is assistant director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission in Raleigh.*

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING A GOLF COURSE

Harry C. Eckhoff

DEVELOPMENT of a successful golf venture requires careful and extensive planning. Land values, costs of construction and maintenance, and the time interval from initiating construction to course completion (usually twelve months or more) are factors that affect the success of any golf project. Not only should one have a properly designed layout with acceptable construction specifications but also a feasible plan for financing and operation. Before taking *any definite action*, however, one should investigate the feasibility of the entire project for the area concerned.

Feasibility Study. First determine the economic feasibility of your planned project. Assure yourself that there will be sufficient income at least to pay for the construction and operation costs. If you are planning a daily fee-type operation, information on the following items will be of assistance in making your study: population within a ten-mile radius; a twenty-mile radius; population increases over the past two decades (nationwide, it was about thirty-six percent); number of daily fee-type golf courses now in operation within the ten-mile and twenty-mile radius; and failures in recent years. An acceptable yardstick for daily fee-type courses is one 18-hole operation for each twenty-five thousand people.

COLONEL ECKHOFF *is Eastern director for the National Golf Foundation. This material is taken from a paper presented at the Cornell University Turf Conference, February 1964.*

What are the economic characteristics of the area, the principal types of employment? What is the per-capita income in the area? Is it increasing along with regional or national trends? What are the unemployment characteristics?

Selection of Site. Survey the area for a suitable site. Among the factors that require careful consideration in the selection of a site for the golf course are: size and shape of the property (50 to 80 acres for a 9-hole regulation length course; 110 to 160 for 18; irregularly shaped plots often afford opportunities for more interesting course design). Gently rolling areas with some trees are preferable. It may be wise to acquire more land than is actually needed for the course. Land adjacent to golf courses frequently has increased value for use for home sites.

Accessibility is important. Unless absolutely unavoidable, a golf course should not be off the beaten track. All other things being equal, design the course so one or two holes parallel the highway—it is good advertising. Soil factors are extremely important. The ideal golf course is a sandy loam. The better the stand of turf raised on fairways and greens, the more satisfactory and more popular will be the course. Be sure to take into consideration the character of soil when choosing the site. Soil analysis will be made for you at low cost by state agricultural departments or county agents. Much helpful information can be obtained from state agricultural experiment stations and county agents on proper turf development, proper grass seeding, growing and maintenance.

Electric power, an ample water supply and proper drainage conditions are essential to the successful operation of a golf course. These should be available for the site selected. The amount of clearing necessary will affect construction costs; likewise a stone removal program can be expensive. A golf course should, if possible, have patches of woodlands, as trees offer one of the best natural hazards if properly placed. It is costly, however, to remove large growing trees from those portions of the site which will be fairways in the final plan.

The last consideration in site selection is: Does it have natural golf features? Rolling terrain, creek valleys, woodlands, ravines and ponds make the job of designing an interesting golf course much easier. Also, is there sufficient north and south yardage to eliminate holes facing into the sun? The character of the property has a profound influence on the quality of the resulting golf course. If the golf course architect fits his design to the terrain, altering it as little as possible and avoiding all unnecessary earth moving, economy usually will be the result. When you feel you have a suitable site, it is wise to call in a capable golf course architect for an opinion as to the feasibility of the proposed site for a golf course and the estimated construction costs.

Consult a Golf-Course Architect. No one would consider building an expensive home without consulting a building architect. The services of a competent golf-course architect are equally important for the design and construction of acceptable golf courses. No golf course can be properly developed to function as it should unless the designer appreciates the complicated relationship between the course, the me-

chanics and strategy of the game, and the players' psychological reactions. Invariably, the very modest increase in cost of proper design and construction will return additional profit with the first few years of operation, in reduced maintenance and repair costs, and in better playing conditions.

In selecting the architect assure yourself that he is experienced and that his past performance has demonstrated his ability to properly handle all the problems that may be encountered. Learn what courses he has built, visit some of them to gain firsthand information of his work, then enter into a written agreement to avoid misunderstandings in specifications for the course itself, costs, terms, and other details. Naturally, costs will vary depending on the amount of clearing, size of the greens and tees, and the type of construction.

Most golf-course architects are well agreed on what makes the ideal nine-hole course in the matter of distance. Such a course should measure over 3000 yards, preferably around 3200 yards. Authorities also agree that par (arbitrary measure of the difficulty of a hole) for nine holes should be 35, 36, or 37, with 35 being the most common. Most experts suggest that there be two par-3 holes; two par-5 holes; the remaining five holes to be par-4's.

The well-balanced golf-course plan is an alternating arrangement for distances of holes in a 4-5-4-3-4-5-4-3-4 order of par to give variety. Limitations in local terrain and property areas may alter this plan to use of other combinations. The first hole should be a relatively easy par-4 hole of around 380 to 400 yards in length, comparatively free of hazards or heavy rough, in order to get the golfers started off on their game as expeditiously as possible.

Par-3 holes range in length from 130 to 250 yards; par-4's, 251 to 470 yards; and par-5's, 471 to 550. Generally speaking, the holes should become increasingly difficult to play as the round proceeds. Fairway width is usually about sixty yards but will vary depending on the type of players expected to play the course and the strategy of the play of the particular hole. Green sizes usually vary from five thousand to eight thousand square feet depending on the length of the hole. The shape of a green will depend on the strategy of design, location and size of traps, and the length of the shot playing to it. Tees should fit into the terrain, be as wide as possible (minimum width about thirty feet), and long if tournament play is anticipated. As stated previously, a qualified golf-course architect should have the proper answers for design and construction of a golf course for your specific site.

Prepare Construction Budget. Golf-course construction costs vary greatly. Four basic factors which will largely determine the overall cost are the cost of land, the natural assets and liabilities of the site chosen, the labor and equipment costs in the area, and the type of design. Costs will vary widely depending on such items as size and quality of greens and tees, type of construction of the course itself, and type of irrigation system used. Construction costs for a nine-hole regulation course (not including land costs) may range anywhere from $40,000 to $150,000; for an eighteen-hole course $75,000 to $350,000. Do-it-yourself nine-hole layouts have at times been built for as little as $25,000, but this is an exception to the general rule.

Before proceeding with a golf venture it is essential that detailed cost estimates on all phases of the project be obtained. Often key items which may increase costs materially are overlooked. The following budget, recently prepared for a mid-Atlantic eighteen-hole golf project, may serve as a guide:

From this elevated championship tee, a golfer surveys the par-three 16th-hole island green of new Golden Horseshoe Golf Course in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Course opened last September.

Land acquisition (200 acres)	$ 96,000
Topographic map of area	1,350
Construction of 18-hole course	158,000
Superintendent of construction (to be retained by group as golf-course superintendent)	6,000
Field engineering	1,000
Twelve-acre pond on golf course	2,500
Fairway watering system	50,000
Four rain shelters on golf course	1,000
Well, piping system, and four drinking fountains	2,000
Golf-course architect fees	20,000
Golf-course maintenance equipment	20,000
Maintenance equipment shed	4,000
Access road	5,500
Parking area	7,000
Misc. contingencies	10,000
Total budget for project (exclusive of clubhouse but including land costs of $96,000)	$384,350

As noted above, the $384,350 total does not include a clubhouse, swimming pool, or tennis courts, facilities that

may be desired if the project is to be a country club. For a daily fee-type course the cost of a functional golf shop must be added.

Financing the Project. Five years ago there was practically no financing available for golf course construction. This picture has changed. In recent years some banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions have become interested in golf course financing. Several federal government loan programs designed to assist in the development of recreation facilities are now in effect. Among the federal agencies that have financial assistance programs which may aid in the development of golf courses are the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Small Business Administration. *(See "Golf Course Loan Programs,"* RECREATION, *January 1964.)*

Course Maintenance Costs. The cost of labor in a given area will have a decided influence on the total golf-course maintenance cost as about two-thirds of the cost of maintenance usually goes for salaries of the golf-course superintendent, foremen, and laborers. A study of the operations of fifty country clubs (nationwide sampling) for the year 1962-63 made by a leading accounting firm reveals that maintenance costs per hole averaged $3,394. Of this, $2,156 represented cash payrolls. The same study states that maintenance costs per hole have increased from $2,396 to $3,394, or forty-three percent during the past ten years.

THERE WERE 7477 golf courses in play in the United States as of January 1, 1964; 673 of them were par-3 type layouts. About five hundred new golf courses and/or additions were opened for play throughout the nation in 1963. This includes about one hundred par-3's. Leading states in new golf-course development last year were (totals include both regulation length and par-3's): California, 41; New York, 39; Pennsylvania, 32; Florida, 31; Ohio, 27; Michigan, 19; North Carolina, 18; Indiana, 15; New Jersey, 14; Virginia, 12.

Total capital investment in golf facilities throughout the nation as of January 1, 1964 is estimated to be $1,797,000,000. Total annual maintenance costs for the nation's courses approximates $164,400,000. About $55,000,000 was spent for new golf course construction during 1963. Total acreage devoted to golf courses throughout the United States is believed to be around 703,700. The National Golf Foundation estimates that more than 126,000,000 rounds of golf were played in 1963.

Will there be continued need for more golf courses? On the basis of expected population growth alone it is doubtful that there will ever be sufficient courses to serve the demand! The nation's population today is 190,000,000; it is expected to be 300,000,000 in twenty-five years. The ratio of golfers to courses, nationwide, is about 960 per course at present. Population increases, a shorter workweek, increased leisure time, and anticipated higher incomes all point to increased participation in golf, the one individual sport that can be enjoyed by persons of almost any age or sex during one's entire lifetime! #

LET FREEDOM RING!

THE LATE MORNING silence was shattered by bells and carillions ringing at parks and schools, from church towers and other public buildings in Los Angeles County last July the Fourth, as a tradition dating back to 1776 was reborn after a 186-year lapse. In response to a nationwide movement calling for the re-introduction of bell-ringing ceremonies in Independence Day observances, the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce and the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation set in motion a door-to-door campaign to make the movement an effective one in Southern California.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, bells were rung in Philadelphia. Since that time in 1777, except for in a few regions across the nation in 1963, they have been conspicuously silent.

In Los Angeles County, under the direction of the Jaycee's Ray Jutkins and parks and recreation department social cultural director Richard Abernethy, bells rang out as a stirring reminder of that occasion when a handful of men pledged their lives and fortunes that the American colonies would be independent, sovereign powers. And in 1963, 186 years later, from county churches and schools, over radio and TV and from public-address systems in shopping centers, parks and playgrounds, bells pealed four minutes on Independence Day at 11 AM.

Norman S. Johnson, director of parks and recreation, summed up the feelings of many of the county's six and a half million residents when he pointed out that "nothing has stirred a deeper or more profound feeling in me on Independence Day than the sound of the bells this year. The feeling was at once reverent and fiercely prideful. It brought to mind all the imagery of a great national heritage dating back to those early days in America when farmers and storekeepers grabbed up their rifles and rushed out to meet the enemy when they heard the sound of bells ringing in alarm at the approach of British troops."

An intensive publicity drive was established. Personal contacts with most of the county's nearly 250 newspapers, fifty radio and seven TV stations were made. Each newspaper was asked for editorial support and for news and feature coverage climaxing the first week of July. Radio and TV spot announcements, posters placed on the sides of buses and at county parks, and free advertising space contributed in the weekly ads of thousands of supermarkets, carried the message to millions of Americans living in Los Angeles County.—BILL STEPHENS, *Assistant Recreation Specialist, Los Angeles County, California, Department of Parks and Recreation.*

• If you need help in organizing a similar observance in your community, write to "Let Freedom Ring," Box 4140, Grand Central Station, New York 10017.

JOLTS, VOLTS, BOLTS

How to protect your shade trees and adjacent buildings from lightning

EVERY YEAR, from March through September, lightning bolts destroy tens of thousands of trees in parks, golf courses, pastures, avenues, and family backyards. Lightning-caused forest fires, twice as frequent as those caused by all the careless campers, smokers, and trash burners in America, are kept to a $30,000,000 annual loss only by efforts of fifteen fire-fighting agencies spending nearly $10,000,000 a year. However, shade-tree losses can be fully prevented, not simply contained. Special copper lightning-protection systems are practical and often urgent to protect certain shade trees from this worst of all tree destroyers.

Today, this is being done at least three times as often as a decade ago, according to the Lightning Protection Institute of Chicago. Special lightning protection installations for trees—nearly a hundred percent effective when properly made—are increasing every year. There are several reasons: (1) safety for people seeking storm shelter; (2) economic reasons; (3) protection for nearby property; (4) preservation of trees with historic or sentimental value; and (5) livestock protection.

Trees are attractive lightning targets because they provide a better conducting path than air. Like a building, a tree provides a "ladder" for positive ground charges of electricity to climb and strain toward the negative charges in the storm cloud above. Certain trees are more likely lightning targets than others. Height, depth of roots, type of soil, elevation, and location are all factors. And so, it is believed, are the properties of the wood.

More oaks are struck than any other species, but this may be because there are more oaks in the heavier storm areas. Authorities believe that, if all other factors were equal, a tulip tree in a grove of trees containing all species would be the likeliest target. A long-term study showed that the ten tree species most often struck by lightning run in this order: oak, elm, pine, tulip tree, poplar, ash, maple, sycamore, hemlock, and spruce. The species struck least often are beech, birch, and horse chestnut.

Whatever the species, favorite lightning targets are a lone tree, the tallest tree in a group, and a tall tree at the end of a row or edge of a grove nearest the approaching storm. When two trees are of equal height but one is five feet from a house and the other is fifteen feet away, the tree adjacent to the house would be the likeliest target because the house plumbing might give that tree a better ground.

Studies by the Lightning Protection Institute show dangers and losses of lightning striking trees. Here are statistics and what they mean!

SAFETY FOR PEOPLE. A study of five hundred deaths and injuries from lightning bolts showed that in sixty-three of those cases the casualties occurred under trees struck by lightning. Golf courses lead as sites of outdoor lightning casualties, both those under trees and in open shelters; therefore, course owners are equipping trees as well as shelter houses with lightning protection. So are picnic-ground owners, parks boards or managers, and many homeowners.

Struck by lightning! Bolt shattered ancient tree and branches broke the windows in the house.

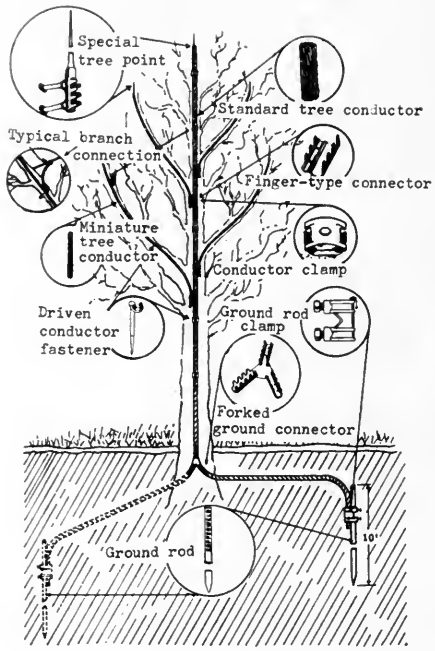
SAVING A TREE FOR ITS OWN VALUE. Probably the biggest single factor in the increase in lightning protection installations is the fact that a turning point has been reached where generally it is more expensive to remove a lightning-struck tree than to protect one. In new outlying residential areas particularly, real-estate appraisals put value on trees that when viewed against their increasing vulnerability to lightning as they grow

taller, makes protection very desirable.

PROTECTION FOR BUILDINGS. From thousands of lightning property loss reports over a two-year period, the LPI picked a thousand losses, large and small, in which the lightning bolt's point of entry into the house was known. In 112 of those cases, or 11.2 percent, the bolt first struck a tree, then flashed to the house in search of better ground. Lightning codes require the house to be fully protected, with separate protection on each tree taller than the house which is within ten feet of the building.

HOW TO PROTECT A TREE. Lightning protection equipment made especially for trees should be used, not material made for other purposes. Only copper is recommended, substitutes may corrode and deteriorate. Copper systems look better, too, and do not harm the tree. A tree system contains four main parts; air-terminal points (rods), conductor cables, copper fasteners, and adequate grounding.

A main air-terminal point is placed as high up as it can be securely fastened,



and miniature terminal points are fastened on main branches. The main down-conductor, a thirty-two strand, seventeen-gauge copper cable, runs from the main terminal point to ground cables, and is joined by connectors to fourteen-strand, seventeen-gauge copper cable attached to the branch terminals. Grounds are generally half-inch to three-quarter-inch rods driven to a ten-foot depth, but special soil conditions may require special grounding. Grounds are made away from the main root system.

Trees with trunks more than three feet in diameter need two down-conductors, on opposite sides of the trunk. The cables are attached to the tree with special fasteners that hold them away from the trunk. Attachments are spaced at three to four feet. If the grounding of a building is within twenty-five feet of a protected tree, the two systems can be interconnected. If there are several major trees in a row, there may be common grounding, so long as depth grounds are no more than eighty feet.

• More information on lightning protection for trees and a copy of a twenty-page booklet, Lightning Facts and Figures, may be obtained free from the Lightning Protection Institute, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Family Campus

Continued from Page 299

and Guitar Workshop, and workshops in choral and instrumental music. Included on the music faculty are Beatrice Perham Krone, Sam Hinton, Stu Jamieson, Roger Abraham, Peter Ballinger, Richard Chase, Marguerite Clapp, Dr. Carl Dolmetsch of England, Sidney Fox, Patty Grossman, Bess Hawes, Josef Marais and Miranda, Karl Neumann, Almeda Riddle, Frank Proffitt, Joseph Saxby of England, Tony and Irene Saletan.

Art enthusiasts may enroll for Painting and Drawing, Ceramics, Sculpture, Design in the Arts, Far Eastern Art, the Meaning and Enjoyment of Art, Block Printing, Enamel-on-Copper, or Mosaics. Head of the art faculty is Harry Sternberg whose staff includes Dr. Jon Covell, Dorothy Lewis, James McGrath, Sterling Moak, Robert Ortlieb, and Susan Peterson.

The two-dance workshops—Folk Dance and Contemporary Dance—are usually filled in advance of their starting dates. Bella Lewitzky of Hollywood and Virginia Tanner of Salt Lake City are assisted by guest artists and teachers in modern dance which includes sessions for junior-high, senior-high, and adult groups. Folk dance is headed by Vyts Beliajus with a staff including Madelynne Greene, Millie and Vernon von Konsky, Grace P. Nicholes, and Elizabeth Ulrich.

OTHER AREAS of interest are the Drama Workshop, Spanish Language for Elementary Teachers, Photo Journalism. Arts in the Child's Life, Color Photography, and Recorder and Gamba Workshop during the annual Music Festival.

Children's and adults' sessions are synchronized so that both groups are in class the same hours and have free time together. During free time, families enjoy the magnificent swimming pool, the recreation and picnic areas, family fun sessions with various staff members, and one or more programs each evening with concerts, films, student performances, and other events for families to enjoy together. The same family participation is possible for the special weekend programs from Friday evening through Sunday afternoon, with a children's program planned to coincide with the adult program.

THE HOUSING OFFICE at the foundation helps families find suitable accommodations for their stay, helps to obtain reliable baby sitters for children too young for evening programs and helps plan individual programs to meet the interests and needs of each family. A completely detailed, illustrated brochure giving exact dates for each program, registration, and housing information, and a description of the programs, the facilities, and the campus is available from the Idyllwild Arts Foundation, Idyllwild, California.

From three structures in 1950, the campus now has a total of thirty-eight buildings, with a beautiful regulation-size pool, a handsome new conference hall seating three hundred, and two new residence halls with twenty-four rooms each with private bath and patio. In addition, the foundation controls the Bluebird Hill Lodge in the village. With these facilities, and its pleasant dining hall and classroom buildings, the foundation has been able to set up a winter conference program from Labor Day to June 15.

NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

Funds for Roadside Development

MANY parks and recreation administrators are unaware of the availability of funds for the acquisition of marginal lands for landscaping along highways. This provision is in Section 319 of Title 23, United States Code, which is given in its entirety:

"The construction of highways by the states with funds apportioned in accordance with Section 104 of this title may include such roadside and landscape development, including such sanitary and other facilities as may be deemed necessary to provide for the suitable accommodation of the public, all within the highway right-of-way and adjacent publicly owned or controlled rest and recreational areas of limited size and with provision for convenient and safe access thereto by pedestrian and vehicular traffic, as may be approved by the Secretary. Such construction likewise may include the purchase of such adjacent strips of land of limited width and primary importance for the preservation of the natural beauty through which highways are constructed, as may be approved by the Secretary. Not to exceed three per centum of such sums, apportioned to a state in any fiscal year in accordance with Section 104 of this title may be used by it for the purchase of such adjacent strips of land without being matched by such state."

Federal Highway Administrator Rex M. Whitton states, "While Section 319 has been a part of the federal highway legislation since 1940, to date very limited use has been made of it. To be precise, a single land acquisition project along the Great River Road in Minnesota has been the only case where a state highway department has elected to program federal-aid highway monies for a taking as contemplated in the legislation. Prior to the establishment of the interstate highway system in 1956, any use of a highway department's apportioned federal-aid monies, under the terms of Section 319, would have resulted in a corresponding reduction in the funds available for highway construction. Probably this reason alone has been a deterrent to wide utilization of monies for purchase of lands for rest and recreational purposes. These same reasons apply at the present time as regards the use of the funds apportioned for primary, secondary and urban highway improvements.

"Concerning the interstate highways, there is provision for safety rest acres along the routes on that system, as a part of the initial development. The highway departments have not attempted to utilize interstate highway apportionments to purchase additional lands under the terms of Section 319."

Recreation and park departments should apply for this fund through their state highway departments. Says Mr. Whitton, "All federal-aid highway monies are made available to the state highway departments and must be expended by or through them. Projects for use of these monies are initiated by the departments and prosecuted by them subject to overall administrative surveillance by the Bureau of Public Roads. At the present time Public Roads has no procedural memoranda covering specifically the implementation of Section 319. The state highway departments, however, are generally familiar with our processes, and if they elect to utilize Section 319 they will secure advice from our division engineers in the several states."

Happy Combination

AMALGAMATION of parks and recreation services in Brantford, Ontario, began formally in January 1963 when the Brantford City Council appointed the same seven persons to both the Board of Park Management and to the Recreation Commission. After twelve months of progress, the board members unanimously agreed at their December 1963 meeting that the combined operation had been a success and requested the mayor and council to continue the amalgamation by making new appointments in the same way as in 1963, and by continuing to work towards a complete amalgamation by special legislation if necessary.

While the Board of Park Management has been created under the Public Parks Act (in Brantford's case in 1900), Ontario law does not provide for a simple amalgamation of parks and recreation services. A number of private bills have been passed in the legislature. The Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario is preparing a brief for submission to the various departments of government requesting changes which will make it easier for parks and recreation services to be amalgamated.

Members of the Brantford Board of Park Management and Recreation Commission are so pleased with their progress in coordinating the municipal parks and recreation services that they have offered to advise other municipalities on their methods and reasons for their success. Members of the first combined board believe that one of the main reasons for this success has been the cooperation of the administrative staffs in parks and recreation.

The main change in management has been the transfer of all maintenance and facilities development work to the parks division. This has left the recreation staff freer to expand and improve programs. Both the board and the staff agree that amalgamation in Brantford has produced improved services to the citizens through a more efficient use of personnel and money. Combined parks and recreation budgets in Brantford total $473,000.

Operation Night Light

A SMALL sailboat skipper in Wisconsin has filed a suit contesting the legality of an ordinance of the city of Madison which goes further than Wisconsin state law in its requirement for lighting of sailboats, canoes, and rowboats in operation at night. The plaintiff was arrested for operating his sailboat on Lake Monena after dark equipped only with a flashlight. Under state law a flashlight or lantern showing a white light is sufficient. Such light shall be exhib-

ited in sufficient time to avert collision, and plaintiff said he complied with the state law by shining his flashlight on his sail as a city policeboat approached. The city ordinance, however, requires a white light visible all around the horizon for a distance of five hundred feet. It is alleged that this is inconsistent with state law, and, therefore, the city lighting requirement is invalidated by the Wisconsin Boating Act which provides no municipality may enact regulations that are contrary or inconsistent with state law.—*From the* Legislative Ledger, *Outboard Boating Club of America.*

State Park Fees

THE California State Park Commission increased fees for the use of state parks and beaches as of January 1, in keeping with a policy of assessing part of the cost of maintaining state parks to the users. This is the first increase since 1954. Because increases in costs were higher in some areas than others, the commission set up the following three types of parks:

Type A. Campgrounds which include sanitary facilities, drinking water, hot showers, laundries and improved roads. The fee will be $2 per automobile per night.

Type B. Campgrounds, the same as above except for hot showers. The fee will be $1.50 per automobile per night.

Type C. Campgrounds which do not include some of the modern conveniences as the other types. The fee will be $1 per automobile per night.

Million Dollar Saving

PERSONNEL SAVINGS of a million dollars are reflected in the 1964-65 tentative current level budget for the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department recently forwarded to City Administrative Officer C. Erwin Piper. In a letter accompanying the tentative budget, Leonard Shane, president of the recreation and park commission, emphasized that an annual aggregate savings return of approximately two million dollars a year is projected. The savings have been achieved through the establishment of management controls as a result of a survey by H. B. Maynard and Company.

Mr. Shane pointed out that in accordance with previous reports to the CAO, the office of the mayor, and the city council, "The savings are being taken not only through a reduction in proportionate cash expended for personnel, but also in the form of increased services as the total number of facilities grows and the demand of the public for more diversified services is satisfied." The letter emphasized that even though the recreation and park system is growing, the personnel budget is not increasing; and that, in fact, overall personnel costs are being reduced while even greater service is being rendered at a constantly increasing number of facilities.

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Water-Use Activities

A PROPOSAL to change regulations governing water-use activities in the National Park System was announced recently by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The revisions are intended to:

- Establish uniform regulations for water-use activities throughout the National Park Service and to insure their service-wide applications.
- Delete obsolete and imprecise regulations to permit maximum use of water resources.
- Parallel U. S. Coast Guard regulations pertaining to navigable waters.
- Provide for health, safety and welfare of persons and property.
- Conserve and protect park values and consolidate all National Park Service boating regulations.

Principal changes include required numbering of all vessels with more than ten-horsepower motors, and amendments to existing safety regulations. These will bring the NPS regulations in line with the regulations of the Coast Guard which exercises dual control over navigable waters.

Strengthening Amateur Athletics

A White House Commission on Sports has been suggested by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. A key goal of the commission would be to outline "a massive grassroots program to improve U.S. performance in future Olympic competition."

Senator Humphrey recently made public a letter which he has written to President Lyndon B. Johnson, suggesting that a commission be considered as one means to strengthen American amateur athletics, and reports that President Johnson is "deeply interested in advancing the great sports-fitness program pioneered by the late President Kennedy."

A White House Commission would have many purposes, says the senator. It could:

- Seek a realistic answer to the grim problem of unfair foreign competition in the form of state-subsidized athletics, particularly by Communist-bloc countries.
- Help avoid the 'family war' within U.S. amateur athletics which threatens to erupt again after the Tokyo Olympics in October.
- Bring in fresh viewpoints from American civic leaders, in addition to the experienced judgment of representatives of leading sports organizations.

Gulf Streamed Recreation

Continued from Page 275

special coconut husking contests. The affair was open to all ages.

Metro Dade County Parks Director A. D. Barnes encourages the use of special areas in the park system for county-wide events supervised by the recreation division. In addition to Vizcaya, an Italian-styled palace where little ladies dress up in mother's clothes and put on a fashion show to end all fashion shows, there is Camp Owaissa Bauer which is used for an outdoor family camping clinic each spring to show new trailer and tent equipment for camping outdoors; the Crandon Park Zoo where kids paint for a day; several park hammock areas where nature hikes and bird walks are conducted; kite flying in oceanfront parks; and model plane flying at a central stadium.

THE DIVISION TODAY has its own stadium located centrally in the large twenty-five hundred square mile Dade County area. It seats eight thousand persons and is used primarily for high-school football events. However, to keep it active year round the division has recently begun archery training and controlled-flight, gas-powered model plane flying there as off-season activities.

Last summer, Metro Dade County built seven L-shaped twenty-five-meter Olympic short-course swimming pools at a cost of $850,000. These are busy year-round teaching youngsters to swim. This training is now a part of the curriculum of schools in the neighborhood where these pools are located. Prior to the building of the pools, popular learn-to-swim programs were conducted in park lagoon swimming areas or any place where there was water for instruction. The pools have also become the center for adult exercise classes which formerly had a park locale.

The recreation division also operates the Mid-Town Dade County Auditorium seating over twenty-five hundred persons, which presents ballet, opera, symphonies, and leading artists of the musical world. Van Cliburn recently finished an engagement there while a Spanish Flamenco dance group headed by Jose Greco appeared the previous week.

THE DIVISION tries to hold as many county-wide activities as possible in addition to its regular neighborhood-center play and craft programs. Kite flying is one, as are fishing contests, painting contests, rifle matches, fashion shows, pet shows, and the Junior Orange Bowl festivities. A serious show is Vizcaya's Artists Day, where several hundred amateur and professional artists gather each year to hold a clothesline sale of their paintings. It attracts thousands of interested spectators.

The division also has use of a full-size outdoor rifle and pistol range. Its most popular event is a Junior Rifle Roundup in which 250 Dade County youngsters participate each month.

The division has high standards for its personnel, selecting its full-time staff from college graduates. Part-time instructors and assistants must have had some college and be well skilled in the work they are doing. It also puts emphasis on specialists. It has a trained naturalist who travels throughout the twenty-nine neighborhood areas, schools, and playgrounds to bring nature to the students by slides, movies, and displays. He and an assistant also conduct regular outdoor nature walks and bird hikes in the field.

A REMARKABLE FEATURE of the recreation program has been teaching water safety in the elementary school to over a hundred thousand youngsters each year. Flying under the banner of "Rockpit Rangers," all students are taught *not* to swim in rockpits, which are blue-watered lakes formed in coral rock excavations, and *not* to swim in canals. Many lives have been lost in Greater Miami because youngsters have fallen in or played around these danger areas. A slogan contest is given at the end of the course and prizes awarded the school and various children who win. A typical winning slogan was: "Rockpits and canals are not my line—'cause I'm eight now and wanna be nine."

Metro Dade County plans to add two more giant stadia to its facilities in the near future. One will be located in the northern part of the county and the other will serve the south end. These will add new facets to its county-wide program in recreation which has rocketed since 1961. #

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• IMPROVE YOUR APPROACH. The game of *Chippy Golf* is played under the same rules as regular golf, but with one major exception: the ball is "chipped" into suspended nylon nets instead of "putted" into cups on greens. Some of the advantages of Chippy Golf are:

- Size of course can be as small as two acres.
- Only one club is needed; usually a wedge or nine iron.
- Ease and swiftness of installation. A "nine-net" course can be installed in a few hours by one man.
- Low cost of initial equipment and low maintenance cost, which consists mostly of fairway mowing.
- Improves your "approach" and pitch shots.

For further information about the game of *Chippy Golf* and equipment, write to Recreation Products Company, P.O. Box 69, Norris, Tennessee.

• GUIDELINES FOR TRACK AND FIELD. A riding, power-driven, dry-line marker, designed especially for track and field, has a top speed of better than six miles per hour and is driven by a three horsepower Briggs and Stratton engine. It has a movable track-lane gauge for determining the width of track lanes and it is possible to mark an eight-lane quarter-mile track in thirty minutes or less. For further information, write to H & R Manufacturing Company, P.O. Box 34785, Palms Station, 3463 Motor Avenue, Los Angeles 34, California.

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For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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AUDIO-VISUAL

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The film is 16mm, runs 28½ minutes, with sound and color made in "lip sync" (live sound) even during all of the instructional sequences. The film, Ski with Buick, will be available for free showings at ski clubs, resort areas, service clubs, schools and colleges, or for any group. It may be reserved at any one of thirty-two U. S. and Canadian offices of Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc., or directly from the central office at 3 East 54th Street, New York 10022.

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LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

No man is an island. The special "island issue" of the Hi Neighbor Series prepared by the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, introduces the children of Ceylon, Jamaica, Madagascar, and the Philippines through their history and folklore, down-to-earth details of their family life, the games they play, the food they eat, and the songs they sing. Hi Neighbor Book 7 ($1.50) is illustrated with uncluttered maps, black-and-white drawings, numerous photographs and a chart that gives the pronunciation of a few simple words—including "Hi, Neighbor!"—in the language of each country. Record 7 ($3.00) contains songs and dances from the countries in the book. The Hi Neighbor books and records may be purchased in the United Natians Bookstore or ordered by mail from the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

•

Color us sad. The pros and cons of the Color Book Craze are covered in an eight-page leaflet prepared for the Association for Childhood Education International by Blanche Jefferson, chairman of the Program in Art Education at the University of Pittsburgh. It is one of a series of membership service bulletins and is available for $.10 (25 copies for $2) from the ACE, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Two other excellent bulletins in this series are What Are Nursery Schools For? and Guide to Children's Magazines, Newspapers, Reference Books ($.10 each).

•

Now is the time . . . A new seventy-six-page illustrated booklet, The Race for Inner Space, published by the U. S. Department of the Interior, dramatizes the loss or abuse of areas ideally suited for public use. The booklet was prepared by the department to meet increasing requests from conservation groups and individuals for information regarding specific conservation problems, the approach of the department in attempting to solve these problems, and ways in which the general public can help preserve much-needed open space for present and future generations. The Race for Inner Space contains more than eighty photographs that help tell the story of the department's renewed efforts to preserve and provide more outdoor enjoyment for this nation's growing population and to utilize wisely the total resource environment, ranging from fish and wildlife to minerals and forests. The Race for Inner Space may be purchased for $.55 from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

•

YWCA goes coed. The young adult program of YWCA's, now designed to include both sexes, is explained in a new mimeographic, 31-page publication, Young Adults in the 1960's. It covers three sections: I. Young Adults: Persons; II. Young Adults: Program Participants; III. Young Adults: Leaders for the Future. Program structure and activities are covered in Section II, while Section III deals with leadership training. Available for $1.00 from the Bureau of Communications, National Board YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 10022.

•

To see the forest for the trees, let your eyes do the walking through the pages of Trees of the Forest—Their Beauty and Use, a twenty-four-page illustrated pamphlet just released by the U. S. Forest Service. This new publication describes the habits and characteristics of several great American trees and tells where they grow. It also describes how the U. S. Forest Service Ranger "babysits" with a managed forest in its infancy, nurtures it in adolescence, and harvests it in adulthood for thousands of useful and beautiful products. Each of the 154 National Forests is a living demonstration area where Americans can gain a better understanding and appreciation of our timbered heritage. Copies of this publication (Forest Service PA-613) can be obtained for $.20 from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

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Recreation therapist, preferably with two years experience, to work on a team with an MD, physical therapist, and nurses for rehabilitation program in nursing homes. Forty-hour week, two-weeks vacation, two-weeks sick leave, retirement plan, and Social Security. Beginning salary with two years experience $6,204, without experience $5,808 plus generous travel allowance. Write to Dr. Elizabeth Gentry, Austin-Travis County Health Department, 1313 Sabine Street, Austin, Texas 78701.

Community School Program Director. To plan, supervise activities for after-school program; supervise part-time, volunteer group leaders; assist in locating neighborhood individuals, groups needing Community School services. College degree required. Starting salary: $5,500. Write to: Mr. Robert Pleasure, Winchester Community School, 68 Gregory Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

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℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ A four-year study of preschool retarded children has shown that the youngsters respond to teaching that offers a challenge and calls for their use of judgment, reports *The New York Times* (February 23). The study, made at Teachers College, Columbia University, showed that the retarded child responded favorably when he was treated more like a normal child than has been the case in traditional programs. Some of the youngsters who participated in the project went on to regular public school classes and produced higher reading scores than many of their classmates, the report said.

The three hundred-page report, *An Experimental Curriculum for Young Mentally Retarded Children*, was prepared by Dr. Frances P. Connor, head of the Department of Special Education at the college, and Dr. Mabel E. Talbot, assistant professor of education. It was made possible by grants from the United States Office of Education and with the cooperation of the Board of Education. It involved sixty children from Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens. They ranged in age from four years and nine months to six years and nine months. The curriculum was regarded as a major departure from the typical approach to education of the retarded in that it did not call for passive behavior or mechanical grasp of skills. Instead, it was organized in "action settings" that gave the children mobility of action and thought. It included outside visits to neighborhood shops. Included were group singing, handwork, cooking (for the girls), music periods, discussion periods and storytelling, as well as reading, spelling, and arithmetic. The children also learned some social graces and how to care for their personal needs. Above all, the report noted, the children were given an opportunity to think on their own and to make decisions and judgements.

Results of achievement tests "showed encouraging academic growth of the children who attended the experimental pre-school program. Those placed in both special and regular classes yielded significantly higher reading scores than their peers—they were approximately five months superior on this subtest."

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

✢ A "European Extravaganza" vacation tour is being planned by the National Rehabilitation Association to begin July 17. The tour will cost $700, which includes first-class hotels, two meals a day, and all tips and services. The twenty-three-day tour will include visits to Paris and Rome, visits to famous entertainment spots, and opportunities to visit rehabilitation facilities in Europe. For specific information, write to Norman Farber, Institute for Crippled and Disabled, 400 First Avenue, New York City.

✢ A resident camp used for the handicapped as well as for the non-handicapped is operated by the Kansas City, Missouri, Department of Public Recreation. The schedule includes ten day sessions for exceptional children, cardiacs, diabetics, the celebral palsied and golden-agers. These programs are scheduled around the non-handicapped sessions during July.

STUDENT APPROACH TO RECRUITMENT

COLLEGE STUDENTS

David E. Sterle

COLLEGE STUDENTS majoring in recreation share with the professionals the responsibility for recruiting capable young people into the profession. Recognizing this need, the Indiana University Graduate Recreation Society recently instigated a special career-day program called "Spotlight on Recreation Leadership." Each year, the department of recreation at Indiana University participates in a general career day held by the school of health, physical education, and recreation in the fall of the year. Contacts are made through the various high schools in the state, and high school students are invited for a program which covers a brief introduction to the school and to each of its four departments.

Last year, members of the Graduate Recreation Society conceived the idea of following up the school career day with a special day focused solely on recreation. The idea behind "Spotlight on Recreation Leadership Day" was to zero in on potential recreation students using rifle rather than the shotgun approach. Contacts were made with alumni throughout the state, urging them to contact personally young people who had evidenced a definite interest in recreation or had demonstrated skills and aptitude particularly suited to the recreation profession. In addition, the alumni were urged to attend the program themselves and contribute to its success by transporting the students from their home community.

While the idea met with only modest success from the standpoint of attendance, the participation of the young people present was very enthusiastic. Several of the young people in attendance seemed to be making very definite plans for embarking on careers in recreation leadership.

The program in the morning included the movie *Careers in Recreation;* a stimulating address, "The Need for the Recreation Profession in the Twentieth Century," by Dr. Janet MacLean, assistant professor of recreation; and a student panel presentation of opportunities available in each of the different areas of recreation employment. Indiana students spoke on the opportunities for employment in therapeutic recreation, public recreation and parks, private-agency recreation, camping and outdoor recreation, and college union recreation. Each of the panel members spoke about areas of recreation in which he or she had had previous professional experience.

Indiana University students help potential recreation majors plan their Career Day program.

In the afternoon, the scene shifted to the university's Outdoor Education Center at Bradford Woods where the participants enjoyed a delicious cookout with Indiana faculty and graduate students. They were then taken on a tour of the various camps located at Bradford Woods and the American Camping Association headquarters also located on the Bradford Woods property. Conducting the tour was Reynold Carlson, chairman of the department of recreation.

All persons in attendance at "Spotlight on Recreation Leadership Day" were given packets containing brochures about the recreation profession and about Indiana University. All participants were registered; plans call for a periodic follow-up to be sure that these young people are kept well aware of the opportunities that are available to them in the field of recreation.

The college students majoring in recreation are in an ideal position to aid in the recruitment of competent young people for the profession. They are close both to the profession through their classwork, field work, and associations with faculty and professionals, and to the high-school students, since the majority of them are only a few years from this category themselves.

Let's have more student organizations take part in career days and let's have more cooperative ventures between the colleges and the professionals in the field to help spread knowledge about the opportunities in recreation careers.

DR. STERLE *completed his graduate work at Indiana University and is now on the recreation faculty of San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California.*

HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS

Theodore M. Kavadas

A RECREATION training institute for high-school juniors and seniors, which provides an introduction and training in different areas of recreation leadership, is set up each spring by the Glenview, Illinois, Park

District. The institute was conceived by Richard E. Johns, park district superintendent. Some years ago, he conducted an informal leadership workshop at his church for any interested youths.

Glenview's first institute was planned for April 1963, during spring vacation so that more students would have the opportunity to attend. Letters and application forms were sent to all local schools, churches, and youth-serving agencies. This was followed up with personal visits to these agencies to explain the program in more detail. Twenty-two high-school students registered for the first institute. This year, forty-nine students registered.

The institute is divided into seven major areas: athletics and games, drama, music, social recreation, child behavior, and job application and interviewing. All topics are taught by members of the park district recreation staff. A variety of printed material on each topic taught is given to each student for further use.

An optional certification test is given to the students at the end of the training period. This written test covers the material discussed in the seven topic areas. Those who pass are awarded a certificate of achievement for completion of study in recreation leadership training.

The training institute also correlates with the district's internship program. Each year, the district employs seven high-school graduating seniors to work on various playgrounds with regular playground leaders. The interns assist the leaders in leading recreation activities at playgrounds that have higher registration than normal playgrounds. These interns are paid $25.00 a week; however, with satisfactory work they are offered regular playground positions for the next four years. About a quarter of the students who attend the leadership institute apply for the intern positions. The park district usually ends up with seven good interns each year for its playgrounds.

The reaction of the students attending the institute the past two years has been extremely favorable. Several of the students have enrolled at Midwest colleges to major in recreation. Many of the students who attend the institute work with youth groups and camps as volunteers throughout the year. They have expressed how very useful the training has been to them.

MR. KAVADAS *is supervisor of recreation for the Glenview, Illinois, Park District.*

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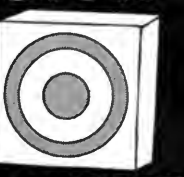

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DIGEST

WILDLIFE WHITTLING

John F. Clark

THE MAIN REQUIREMENTS for whittling are patience and a sharp blade. Then, of course, you have to have some knowledge of the animals you are carving. Most outdoor magazines can provide guides in the way of photos and drawings of subject animals, both in color and black-and-white. Or you can go out into the woods and the fields and see the real thing for yourself.

A good pocketknife is the basic tool; one with two blades, one long and narrow, one short and stubby. Keep their edges sharp as a razor with frequent stoning and stropping. Although the knife is most important, I use several other tools and materials that help: a set of small gouges in "U" and "V" shapes and a few straight blades, one or two 3-corner files, a fine wood rasp, small rattail file, single-edge checkering tool with a curved end, sandpaper in various grades and rolled up into small cylinders. All these are small things, easy to obtain but quite important.

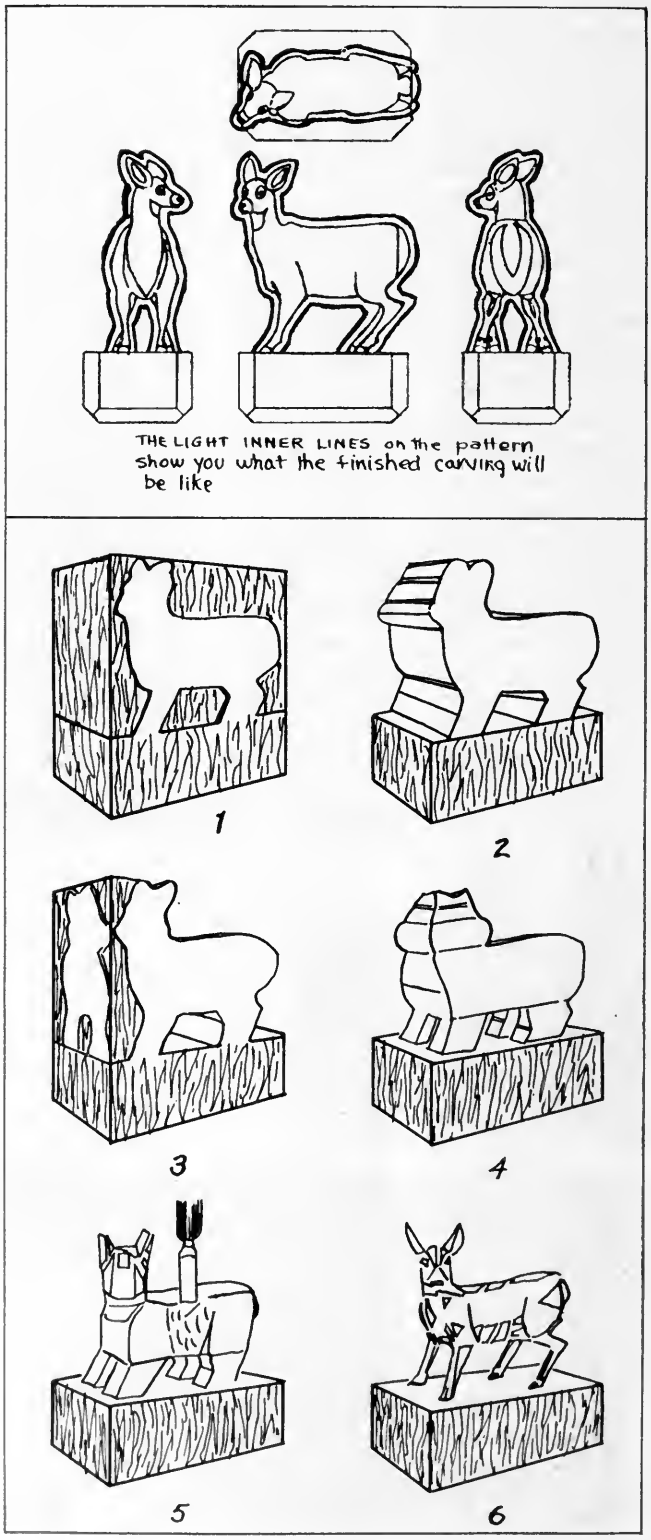
White pine and cedar are both easy woods to work, but you can pick up all the odds and ends of lumber you need from a local lumber yard. Trace pictures or make sketches the size you want, to use as patterns, outlining with a double line, and glue to cardboard. Cut out on the heavy black outline with a razor blade. The light inner lines on the pattern show you what the finished carving will look like *(see illustration)*.

In roughing out your animal cut on the heavy lines because it's best to have a little extra wood to work with. Select a piece of knot-free wood about 1¾ inches thick, 2½ inches wide, and 4½ inches high. The grain should run with the long dimension. Next, draw in a base line about an inch from the bottom. Draw it completely around the block. Then take the side view of the animal and lay it on the block with the feet on the base line. Trace around it with a pencil. Then cut to this outline with a jigsaw if one is available (or start whittling). A power saw is best because you can keep your cut square. Your block now looks somewhat like Figure Two. To saw out the piece under the belly, drill a small hole through it, disconnect the saw blade, run it through the hole and connect it up again.

Take the section of wood that you sawed off the front and "spot" glue it temporarily back into place. Then trace around the front view as shown in Figure Three. Saw this out and it will look somewhat like Figure Four. As a matter of fact you could have used the back view in the same way. No matter which view you use be extra careful in sawing those openings between the legs.

Since our figure is attached to a base, it would be difficult

Continued on Page 324



NEW PUBLICATIONS

God's Own Junkyard, Peter Blake. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 10017. Pp. 142, illustrated. $4.50 (Paper, $2.95).

IS IT TOO LATE for us to learn to see again? This is one of the questions posed in this excellent book by Peter Blake, architect, author, and managing editor of *Architectural Forum*. He presents a searing indictment, largely by means of contrasting pictures that drive home his story, and with several devastating chapters on the shameful indifference of the American public to the current "uglification" of our land.

He says: "This book is not written in anger. It is written in fury—though not, I trust, in blind fury. It is a deliberate attack upon all of those who have already befouled a large portion of this country for private gain, and are engaged in befouling the rest. Some of these latterday vandals are well-organized and well financed—such as the billboard industry . . . Some of our latterday vandals are "little people," tradesman and shopkeepers trying to make a living, people without ties to the landscape or townscape in which they live, people whose eyes have lost the art of seeing. And still others among our latter-day vandals are all the rest of us, all of us who no longer care, or no longer care *enough*."

On a recent 200-mile trip through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, this reviewer counted ten automobile junkyards. They were so large that they dominated the landscape and, in several instances, wooded lands had been cleared of trees to make room for more. In some, the cars were piled on top of each other until rusting junk was reaching toward the skies. What of this? What are we going to do about it? What is our responsibility as citizens, as public servants? What alternatives can we suggest to our neighbors, to our communities, to our fellow citizens?

This book needs to be read, *and shared*, by all Americans who are concerned with the welfare of this country. It should lead to spirited leadership and citizen action!—*D. D.*

Children Are Artists, Daniel M. Mendelowitz. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. Pp. 140. $3.75.

Professor Mandelowitz has given art teachers and workers with children a book full of ideas about creative teaching. He takes us from the scribble age through the problems of adolescent expression. There is an excellent bibliography of other very helpful books on the subject. This book gives recreation leaders and teachers a great deal of information to help them do a creative piece of work with children and adults and a better insight as to how to motivate them in proper age brackets.

Quoting from the book, "The habit of using artistic expression as an emotional cathartic, a way of relieving tensions and resolving difficulties, if established in early childhood, can contribute greatly toward an emotionally relaxed and healthy personality. The child can 'play it out' by painting it out and, having 'painted it out,' will find emotional release. A number of psychologists and psychiatrists have testified to the effectiveness of drawing, painting, and modeling as an element in psychiatric therapy. In cases of severe maladjustment, the artistic activities are part of a complex psychiatric treatment where they not only provide great emotional release but serve the valuable additional purpose of revealing, through the content of the art work, the areas of conflict and concern."

This book, first published in 1953, has been very useful to me over a decade of teaching creative art. I am happy to see this new edition.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

The Techniques of Competitive Swimming, Bela Rajki. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp 88, plus twelve triplefold illustrated pages. $5.75.

WRITTEN by the world-famous Hungarian swimming coach, a member of the International Technical Swimming Committee, this book contains some of the most fabulous and effective underwater photographs ever published—528 of them. Supplementing an excellent text on the techniques of the various strokes important in swimming, a series of pictures clarifies the steps in each as seen from underwater. The last series of plates shows the famous swimming strokes of outstanding personalities in the swimming world, each with explanatory text, illustrating the great effect that the best swimmers have had on the development of technique. Included here are Gyorgy Tumpek's dolphin stroke, Eva Novak's breast stroke, Eva Szekely's butterfly stroke, Kato Szoke's crawl, and others.

Anyone who takes his swimming seriously, even though he does not go in for racing, or anyone who does any swimming teaching or supervision, would be foolish, indeed, to miss this book. It represents not only a real achievement but is a reliable manual and, most of all, a valuable contribution to swimming literature.

The Best of Origami, Samuel Randlett. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Avenue South, New York 10003. Pp. 185, illustrated. $5.95.

THE AUTHOR is well-known for his classic *The Art of Origami*. This new volume brings together sixty-seven new models, created by fourteen of the outstanding experts and not available elsewhere. The projects are described clearly, and each contains line sketches to illustrate each step. In addition, an attractive photograph of the finished project, in a suitable setting, is included. Some of the models sound impossible —Whistler's Mother, complete with rocking chair, a Thurber dog, an opera singer. However, all are prepared from conventional base folds—the fish base, bird base, frog base, et cetera.

One of the most fascinating sections of this book contains bibliographical sketches of the contributors. Evidently, interest in Origami, like the rain, "falleth where it listeth." Here are accounts of Samuel Randlett himself, a thirty-four-year-old piano teacher; of Adolfo Cetcado, a master entertainer who has been a knife thrower, a bull-whip expert, a stage hypnotist and magician; of Jack Skillman, a civil-service employe of the Chicago Board of Education; of E. D. Sullivan, a laboratory supervisor of Boeing Company in Seattle; of John Nordquist, assistant at the Seismological Laboratory in Pasadena; of Harold Weiss, chief press officer for the U.S. Department of Commerce; of George Rhoads, artist; and Robert Harbin, England's foremost professional magician—to name only about half of the men and women in various walks of life, of widely variant ages and backgrounds, who find in paper-folding a challenging, relaxing, creative hobby.—*V.M.*

Folding Paper Toys, Shari Lewis and Lillian Oppenheimer. Stein and Day, 7 East 48th Street, New York 10017. Pp. 93, illustrated. $3.95.

Everybody knows Shari Lewis and her famous puppets, especially Lamb Chop. Everyone who knows anything

about Origami, the Japanese art of paper folding knows Lillian Oppenheimer, who, almost singlehandedly, is responsible for its popularity in America, and who certainly is the most experienced teacher of that art.

The paperfolding projects here are very simple ones, designed mostly for surprise and entertainment value. They include several varieties of boats, some noisemakers (including the snapper, of which the soda-fountain straw variety is a cousin), some paperfold finger puppets, and a number of paper projects resulting in doll furniture.

Adviser's Guide to Horizon Club, pp. 57, $.75; Handbook for Guardians of Camp Fire Girls, pp. 133, $1.00; and Handbook for Junior Hi Camp Fire Guardians, pp. 128, $1.00. All available from Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Supply Division, 450 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10011.

Material dealing with programs for girls is all too limited in quantity and quality, and too often girls themselves are neglected in agency or department programs. These three manuals, designed for use by leaders working with Camp Fire girls from nine through high-school age are the results of new research into programs for girls. All are newly revised, informal, and written with enthusiasm.

NEW CRAFT BOOKS

CREATIVE PRINTMAKING, *Michael F. Andrews. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 159. $7.95.*

WAX SCULPTURING, *Mickey Klar Marks. Dial Junior Books, 461 Park Avenue South, New York 10016. Pp. 61. $2.95.*

THE ART OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN, *Shirley Glubok. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 10016. Unpaged. $3.95.*

THESE THREE titles are noteworthy in the rash of craft books coming out this season for camp and playground leaders, hobbyists, summer vacationers, teachers, among others. In the first attractive book, the art of printmaking is simplified and brought within the reach of all age levels. For example, children find the stencil printing process fascinating. Other processes covered are relief printing, photographic printing, planographic and intaglio printing—the most complex of all. Illustrations of more than two hundred prints—the work of children and adults—point up the creative possibilities of all five and make the book a lively one.

The second book deals with methods of working in wax, as many famous sculptors have done. The substance is soft, malleable, and permits designs of great detail. The beginner finds it clean, easy, and inexpensive. Step-by-step directions and excellent photographs show what can be accomplished with only beeswax, a sharpened pencil, candle, spoon, and knife.

In the last and most beautiful book of the three, designs and products are reproduced in a striking layout interspersed with concise, descriptive text. An invaluable resource book for designs or all sorts of craft products, motifs for weaving, costumers, historians and the like. Although Miss Glubok is known as a leading interpreter of the great art traditions of the world for young readers, adult artists and art enthusiasts will enjoy this as well.

FOR SUMMER CAMPERS

CAMPGROUND ATLAS, *James A. Bier and Henry A. Raup. Alpine Geographical Press, Box 246, Station A, Champaign, Illinois 61824. Pp. 186. Paper, $3.00.*

STARGAZING, *A Group Leader's Guide, Janet Nickelsburg. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 98. $3.85.*

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES *(2nd ed.), Devereux Butcher. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston 7. Pp. 340. $6.50.*

The *Campground Atlas* carries a map of every state, with campgrounds and highways—federal and state—marked. An alphabetical list of campgrounds for each state, keyed to its map, gives additional information regarding site, facilities, recreation available. Trailer sites are included.

The second, a beautifully planned and written book, includes the sort of information needed to answer children's questions about the stars—around the campfire, or under the evening skies. It contains not only astronomical facts, but the myths and legends of the constellations, through which the children can discover the grandeur of the heavens. Says the author, "While we are learning to call the constellations by name, and to associate them with the myths, we are at the same time coming to look with modern eyes upon the great glories of the skies." The last two chapters are devoted to teaching aids for the leader, and a pocket in the binding of the book holds separate maps. Miss Nicklesburg is well known in camping fields for her books on camping subjects.

Exploring Our National Wildlife Refuges, as can be expected, carries a collection of magnificent wildlife photographs, ranging from a tiny white-footed mouse to the mighty Kenai moose. This is a standard book about our wildlife refuges and answers innumerable questions about them. The author is a familiar, national leader in nature protection and known for his beautiful books on the subject. This can be a marvellous addition to the library of any nature lover, recreation center, camp, or armchair traveler.

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IN BRIEF

HOW AND WHERE TO VACATION WITH CHILDREN — AND ENJOY IT, *Edwin Keister, Jr. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 233. Paper, $1.95.* Mr. Keister gives us twelve chapters of sensible advice and practical suggestions on vacationing with children. How to make a station wagon out of your car, what to take, how to pick a restaurant (with some specific ones), how to cope with carsickness, find a doctor if you need one, where to find camp sites. "Where to go" is organized in several ways—by states (rather sketchily since the U.S. covers a great deal of territory), by specific facilities such as zoos, frontier towns, animal lands, resorts, junior museums, et cetera.

NATIONAL CAMP DIRECTORS GUIDE, *Annual Edition 1964. Alden Getz, Publisher, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017. Pp. 136. Paper, $1.25.* Half of this annual is a bright pink *Buying Guide*, divided into four sections—canteen, food, services, and supplies. In these pink pages are the names and addresses for sources of everything. You name it—it's there! The first half

is composed of information about new films, new trends, and new products. One of the articles, camper-illustrated and camper-written, "Camp Is Fun," is worth the cost of the guide.

GRAPHIC ARTS CRAFTS, *Desire Kauffmann. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 260. $5.95.* This book, an enlarged second edition, brought up-to-date in all the graphic arts, is a very sound, practical text for those wishing to work by themselves. It is written in simple style, with clean and basic fundamentals in all the fields of the graphic arts. It is as complete a book as I have seen on the subject and crafts. The photographs and drawings are very instructive.—*M. B. Cummings.*

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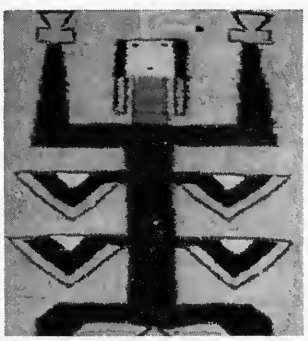

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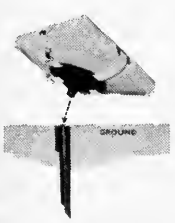

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About Nuts,* Solveig Paulson Russell. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 31. $2.50.

Artificial Aids in Mountaineering, Geoffrey Sutton. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 64. $3.00.

Action for Outdoor Recreation for America. Citizens Committee for the ORRRC Report, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. 20036. Pp. 32. $.25.

Bobby Learns about Butterflies,* Marjorie Wackerbarth. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 67. $3.00.

Camp Counselor's Book, The, Mary L. Northway and Barry G. Lowes, Editors. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 146. Paper, $2.75.

Campground Atlas of the United States and Canada (rev. 3rd ed.). Alpine Geographical Press, Box 246, Station A, Champaign, Ill. 61824. Pp. 186. Paper, $3.00.

Camping Family's Guide to Campsites (rev. ed.). C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 383. Paper, $2.50.

Compact Book of Outdoor Photography, The, Ray Ovington, Editor. J. Lowell Pratt, 15 E. 48th St., New York 10017. Pp. 96. Paper, $.75.

Cues for Church Camping. Geneva Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

Down the Mountain: A Book about the Ever-Changing Soil, Margaret Farrington Bartlett. Wm. R. Scott, 8 W. 13th St., New York 10011. Pp. 63. $3.25.

Exploring Our National Wildlife Refuges (rev. 2nd ed.), Devereux Butcher. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 340. $6.50.

First Book of Weeds, The, Barbara L. Beck. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 66. $2.50.

Fossils in America, Jay Ellis Ransom. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 402. $8.95.

Friendly Forests, The, Alma Chesnut Moore. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 107. $3.50.

Fur and Fury: The Talented Weasel Family, C. B. Colby. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 127. $3.50.

Gardener's Year, The, Karel Capek. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 110. Paper, $1.00.

Grand Canyon, Bryce Conyon, Frances Wood. Follett Publ., 1010 Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.10.

Handbook of Auto Camping, The (2nd ed.), George and Iris Wells. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 309. $4.95.

Hand-Taming Wild Birds, Alfred C. Martin. Bond Wheelwright Co., Porter's Landing, Freeport, Me. Pp. 144. $4.95.

Land and Wildlife of Eurasia, The, Francois Bourliere. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 198. $3.95.

Life Histories of North American Diving Birds, Arthur Cleveland Bent. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 239. Paper, $2.75.

Lightweight Equipment for Hiking, Camping, and Mountaineering (11th ed.), Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, 1916 Sunderland Pl., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 70. $.60.

Modern Marina, The, Natl. Assoc. of Engine & Boat Mfg., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 72. Spiralbound, $2.00.

Mountains and Mountaineering, The Boy's Book of, E. C. and M. E. Pyatt. Roy Publ., 30 E. 74th St., New York 10021. Pp. 143. $3.95.

National Parks in California, Dorr Yeager. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.95.

Opportunities in Recreation and Outdoor Education, Jay B. Nash, Vocational Guidance Manuals, 800 2nd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.45.

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Outermost House, The: A Year of Life on the Great Beach of Cape Cod, Henry Beston. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 222. Paper, $1.45.

Photographing Nature, David Linton. Natural History Press, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 262. Paper, $1.95.

Rock Climbing, Peter Nock. Sportshelf. P. O. Box 635, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 69. $1.50.

Sense of Wonder, A (selections on nature), Dorothy Shuttlesworth. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 252. $3.50.

Star Names, Their Lore and Meaning, Richard Hinckley Allen. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 554. Paper, $2.35.

Story of Gardening, The, Richardson Wright. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 474. $2.00.

Teaching in the Outdoors, Donald R. and Wm. M. Hammerman. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 120. Paper, $3.25.

Twentieth Century Recreation. American Assoc. for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Pp. 74. Paper, $1.50.

Western Bird Guide for Youth, Ernest S. Booth. Outdoor Pictures, Escondido, Calif. Pp. 62. $3.95.

Western Campsite Directory, 1964. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.95.

Wildlife in America, Peter Matthiessen. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 304. Paper, $1.95.

Woods, The, McLeod Volz and Mary Mosteller. Graphic Arts of Marin, Box 817, Sausalito, Calif. Unpaged. Paper, $1.95.

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ABC's of Water Safety, The. Channing L. Bete, Greenfield, Mass. 01301. Pp. 15. $.25.

All But My Life, Stirling Moss. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 239. $4.50.

Analysis of Human Motion (2nd ed.), M. Gladys Scott. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 34 W. 33rd St., New York 10001. Pp. 443. $6.00.

Aquatics Guide, July 1963-July 1965. Amer. Assn. for Health, Physical Education & Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 36, D.C. Pp. 160. Paper, $1.00.

Athletics, G. F. D. Pearson, Ed. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp 402. $8.50.

Basic Scuba (2nd ed.), Fred M. Roberts. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 488. $12.50.

Body Building for Sportsmen and Athletes, Lou Ravelle. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 143. Paper, $1.75.

Canoeing A-Z, Ruth Elvedt. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 71. Spiralbound, $2.75.

Compact Book of Boating, The, Jack Seville, Editor. J. Lowell Pratt, 137 E. 57th St., New York 10022. Pp. 96. Paper, $.75.

Compact Book of Fresh Water Fishing, The, Bob Zwirz, Editor. J. Lowell Pratt, 137 E. 57th St., New York 10022. Pp. 96. Paper, $.75.

Compact Book of Hunting, The, Jim Rikhoff, Editor. J. Lowell Pratt, 137 E. 57th St., New York 10022. Pp. 93. Paper, $.75.

Complete Handbook of Junior Bowling, The, Frank Clause and Patty McBride. Fleet Publ., 230 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 122. $3.95.

Danger in Centerfield, Willie Mays and Jeff Harris. J. Lowell Pratt, 15 E. 48th St., New York 10017. Pp. 151. $.50.

Directing High School Athletics, Andrew W. Grieve. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 301. $5.35.

Dive: The Complete Book of Skin Diving (rev.), Rick and Borbara Carrier. Wilfred Funk, 360 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 296. $5.95.

Elements of Riding, R. S. Summerhays. Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 138. $4.95.

Fencing, Roger Crosnier, Editor. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.25.

Figure Forming for Ladies, Al Murray. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 24. Paper, $1.75.

Figure Skating, Sally Linsay. Rand McNally, 8255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. Pp. 96. $2.95.

Gillette Book of Cricket and Football, The, Gordon Ross, Editor. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 207. $3.75.

Horseback Riding for Boys and Girls, Beverly and Margaret Hohan. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 96. $1.00.

How to Improve Your Skiing, Paul Valar and Jimmy Johnson. Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Room 805, Chicago 60654. Pp. 72. $.50.

How to Improve Your Track and Field for Elementory School Children and Junior High Girls, Dr. Elizabeth C. Lane, Donna Obrecht, and Phoebe Wienke. Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Room 805. Chicago 60654. Pp. 39. $.50.

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Adventures in Travel, J. Alvin Dru'yor. Press Publ., Prairie du Chien, Wis. Unpaged. Paper, $1.00.

Canada, Brian Moore. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 160. $2.95.

China, Loren Fesler. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 160. $2.95.

Enjoy Puerto Rico, Carmen Chiesa DePerez. Vantage, 120 W. 31st St., New York 10001. Pp. 316. $4.95.

Exploration of Africa, Thomas Sterling. Meredith, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa. Pp. 153. $3.95.

Fares, Please! John Anderson Miller. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 204. Paper, $1.50.

Guide to Traveling Around the World by Passenger-Carrying Freighters, The, 1964. Harian Publ., Greenlawn, N.Y. Pp. 114. Paper, $1.00.

Hillsway Travel Guide (10th ed.), Roland L. Hill. Hillsway, P.O. Box 517, St. Cloud, Minn. Pp. 511. Paper, $2.95.

Lands of the Western Hemisphere. Sister Mary Veronica. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 384. $5.60.

Motoring Holidays in France, Alison Lascelles. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 176. $4.50.

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Seasonal Feasts and Festivals, E. O. James. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 336. Paper, $1.75.

Small Boat to Bavaria, Roger Pilkington. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10010. Pp. 217. $5.95.

Trailering America's Highways and Byways (Vol. 2, The East), Richard L. Hayes. Trail-R-Club of America, Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 223. Paper, $3.00.

Vacation Time Book, The, Simon Dresner. Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.50.

Washington Guide Book, The, John and Katharine Walker. Dell Publ., 750 3rd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 432. Paper, $.95.

West Indies, The, Carter Harman. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 159. $2.95.

Work, Study, Travel Abroad (16th ed.). U.S. Student Assn., 265 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 152. Paper, $1.00.

2000 Years of Space Travel, Russell Freedman. Holiday House, 8 W. 13th St., New York 10011. Pp. 256. $3.95.

Your Guide to 32 European Cities, J. H. N. Mason. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 132. Paper, $.95.

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The Aged: A Challenge to Education, Thomas E. Linton and Donald L. Spence.
Internships in Adult Education, Alan B. Knox.
A Community Advisory Council on Family Life in Action, Joseph Wagner.

———, April 1964
Library Aide Volunteers, Elaine B. Sigman.
Participant Functions (conference planning), Alfred W. Storey.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, March 1964
Special Ceramics Issue.

FUTURE and **JCI WORLD,** April 1964
"The Sun Has Burst Through" (mental retardation), Mrs. Sargent Shriver.
Jaycees Provide Homes for Retired Persons.
America's Fitness Leaders—1963.

HANDWEAVER AND CRAFTSMEN, Spring 1964
Christmas Cards, Doris Clement.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, April 1964
St. Louis Riverfront Revisited, 1933-1964, Ruth Layton.
Canton Collaboration: The Central Plaza Renewal, Cyril B. Paumier.
Houston Collaboration: Humble High-Rise, Robert B. Walker.
Dallas' Green Backbone, Gene W. Newman.

MUSIC JOURNAL, April 1964
Do We Appreciate Our Band Heritage? Chester E. Whiting.

PLANNING AND CIVIC COMMENT, March 1964
The Conservation Challenge of the Sixties, Stewart L. Udall.
Our Outdoor Heritage, Laurance S. Rockefeller.
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Cities Are for Living In, Fred Smith.
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Billboard Jungles, Howard W. Baker.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, April 20, 1964
A Child's Guide to Sports in New York.
Confessions of a Stoop Ball Champion, Gilbert Rogin.

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Everyone for Backgammon, Edwin Shrake.
Just Out from Under a Rock (nature lore), John Terres.

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Try Northern California for Fishing at Its Best, Maury Kane.
Why Do We Torture Our Feet? Sheldon A. Mix.

Wildlife Whittling

Continued from Page 320

to saw out a top view. Instead, pencil in the outline roughly, using the pattern as a guide. Then cut out this top view with gouge or knife as in Figure Four. With your gouges and knife continue cutting the figure down to shape. Be careful to get the correct shape and proportions. The legs and ears are pretty fragile and can break easily if you cut too deeply.

Figure Six shows how your "roughed-out" figure will look. Hollow out the ears slightly with a U-gouge—but easy does it! From here on, the finish work is done with rasps, files, and sandpaper. Use the fine rasps on back and sides, the files around the legs, neck, head, ears, and eyes. Make a straight file cut to indicate the mouth. Finally, take the medium or coarse sandpaper and stroke it over the back, sides, neck, and legs to simulate hair. Sand the base smooth with fine paper. I use watercolor and tempera to paint the figure, black India ink, for the black areas. Spray the whole thing with varnish to "fix" the colors. Being rough, the figure will appear dull; the base, on the other hand, will appear shiny. When the varnish has dried, you can apply furniture polish and really shine it up.

A final word ! Be careful with your carving . . . and good luck! #

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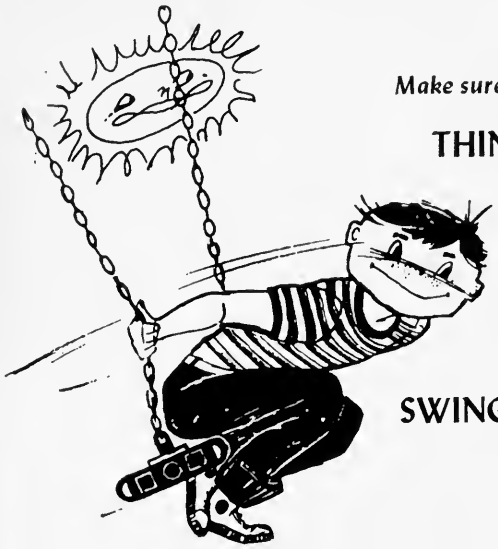

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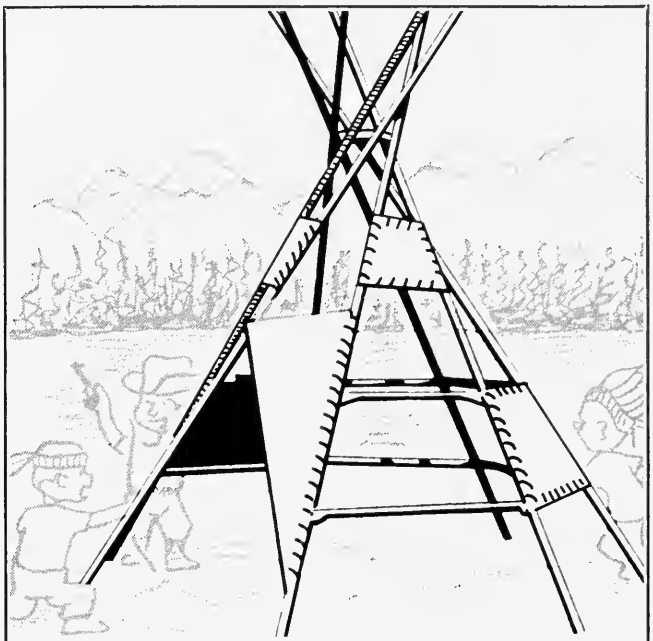

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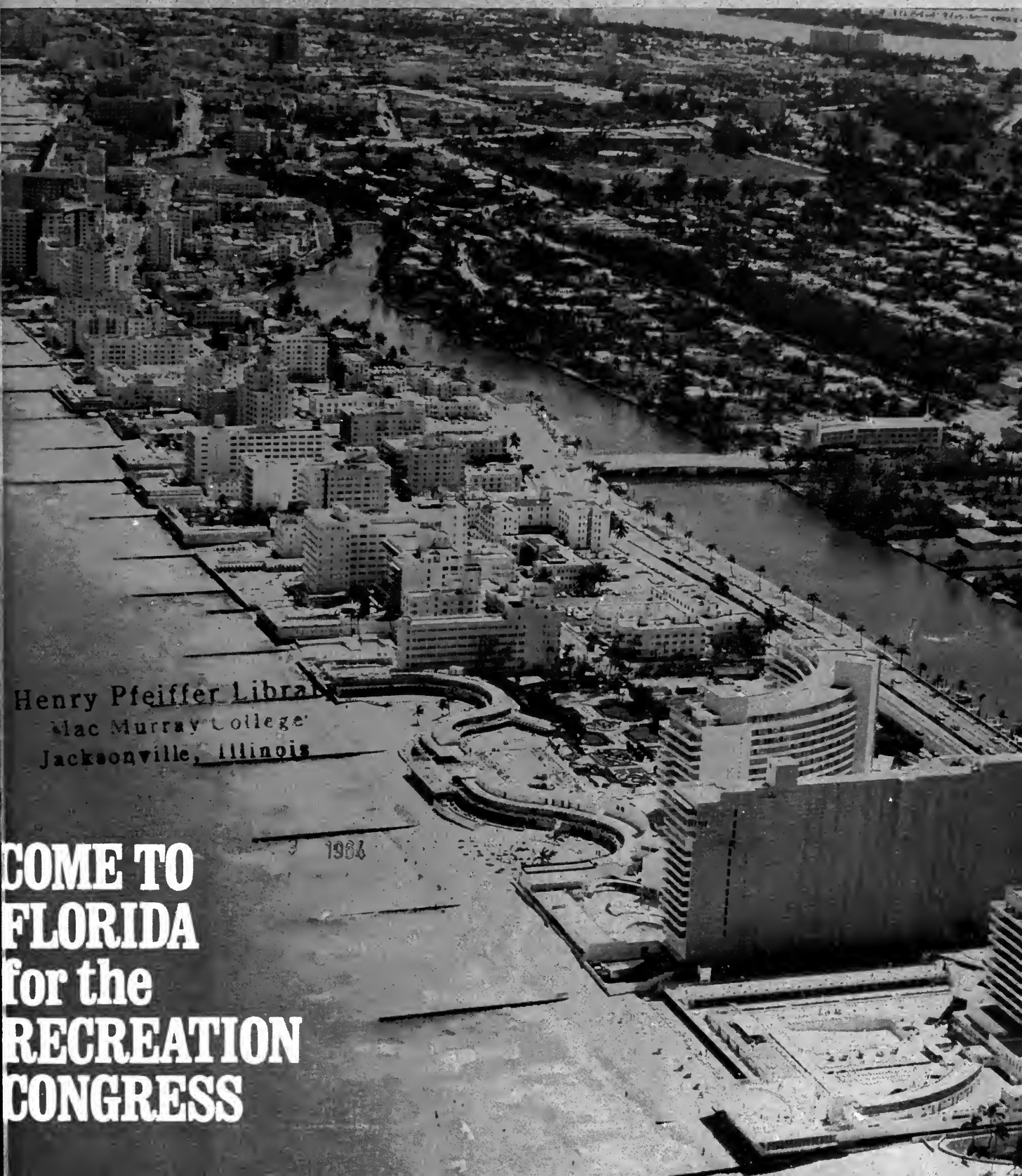

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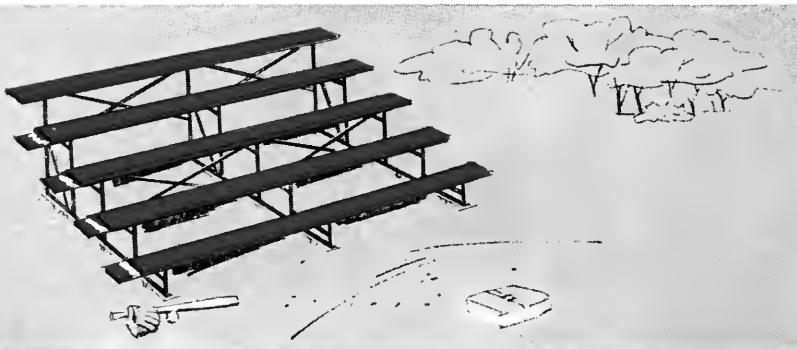

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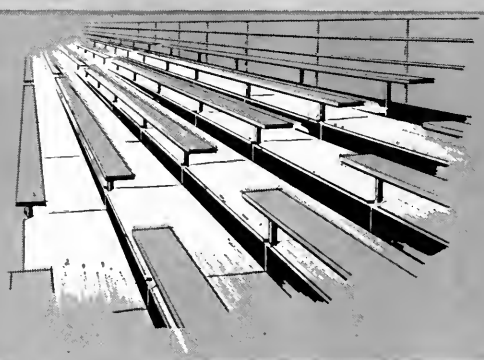

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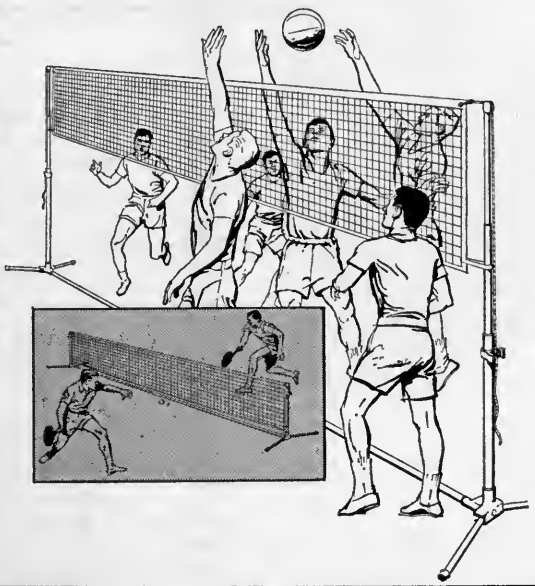

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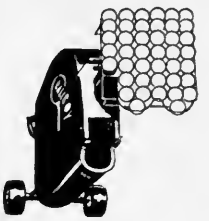

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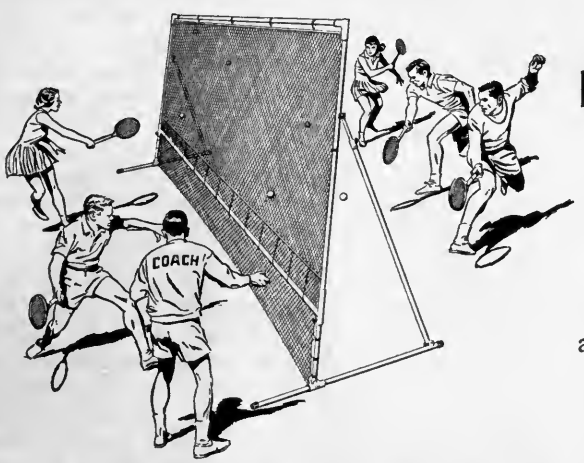

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RECREATION

September 1964 VOL. LVII NO. 7 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

What's new under the Florida sun? The impending 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach, October 4-9, the first Congress to be held in Florida. Congress headquarters will be the famed Deauville-Carillon Hotels on the oceanfront. As our cover proves, you can't help but have fun in the sun in Miami Beach, that incredible resort stretched between the Atlantic Ocean and Indian Creek. Is this any way to run a Congress? You bet it is! *(See also Pages 337-339.)*

Next Month

As we celebrate United Nations Week, October 18-24, we will take a look at park developments at home and abroad. A look at Northern Europe parks proves that "A Park Is for People," as Dr. Elliott Avedon discovered during a recent trip abroad. We will also salute world-famous Stanley Park in Vancouver as it celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary. We will examine New Jersey's crash program for park-land acquisition resulting from its $60,000,000 Green Acres bond issue approved in 1961.

William Frederickson, Jr., general manager of the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks, will present his department's "Blueprint for Organization: A New Look at Operation Techniques," which resulted from an industrial engineering study of the department's operation. The study covered two broad areas: the application of modern industrial engineering and costing techniques to construction, maintenance, and related operations of the parks branch; and a detailed examination into the entire administrative setup.

Another international article, "Making Headlines" by Jac A. Cropley, will tell how the energetic citizens of the atomic energy center of Deep River, Ontario, developed their own community newspaper.

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LETTERS

Letter from LBJ

Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, chairman of the Board of Supervisors for Maricopa County, Arizona, was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association and received the following letter of congratulations from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Dear Mrs. O'Neil:

May I take this opportunity to extend my warmest personal congratulations to you on recently being elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association. I have been aware of the various honors which have been bestowed upon you in recent years, including your appointment as chairman of the National Association of Counties Special Committee on Recreation, as member of the Citizens' Committee for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report, as the first president of the newly established National Association of County Parks and Recreation Officials, and now your latest accomplishment.

Our country and your state are indeed fortunate to have a person of your vision and leadership in public office.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, *The White House, Washington.*

Recreation Prosperity

President Johnson's declaration of war on poverty evoked the following response from the director of recreation in La Porte, Indiana.

President Lyndon B. Johnson
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Johnson:

The leisure-time dollar is the largest dollar volume of any particular industry or activity in the United States today and will continue to increase. Appalachia has a natural asset of woods, mountains, and Americana that the American people and many from other countries are searching for and eagerly desiring to spend their dollars to see, hike through, drive to, ski on, swim in, and just simply relax in an atmosphere of solitude and the beauty of nature.

To mention only one of the hundreds of recreation activities and resorts that could easily fit into these areas, let me suggest the sport and facility of skiing. Investors all over the United States are using bulldozers to push up "mole hills" to which the eager skier will drive hundreds of miles "just to have fun and spend his money." Appalachia has a type of terrain that is bringing some of the highest prices in real estate today.

Americans are in need of added recreation land, especially the type that is natural to Appalachia. Send your recreation planners there with the commercial interests in this field, and you will find poverty turning into prosperity in a very short time.

Hoping this may be helpful to you and to Appalachia.

ELGIN D. LEE, *Director of Recreation, La Porte, Indiana.*

Press Award

Sirs:

We are delighted to announce that your entry in the 1964 Edpress Awards competition has been awarded a first prize. Our most sincere congratulations! In view of the record number of entries in this year's evaluations, you can be justly proud of your contribution to *excellence in educational journalism.*

The first award was made to RECREATION for an entry in category C-1 —News Story for Publications with circulations over 10,000. The specific item was "Creative Tank Town," by Mr. William A. Rawls, Jr. (of Rocky Mount, North Carolina).

S. J. WEISSBERGER, *Executive Director, Educational Press Association of America.*

• Official presentation of the award was made at the annual Edpress luncheon at the Opera House in Seattle, Washington, on June 29.—Ed.

* * * *

Sirs:

First of all, congratulations to RECREATION Magazine! We have always been proud of this magazine and are always happy to hear about its recognition and achievements.

Naturally, we are also pleased at the recent award in that it involved a North Carolinian.

Here's wishing RECREATION Magazine continued success as it speaks forth for the recreation movement throughout the country.

HAROLD D. MEYER, *Professor, Recreation Curriculum, The University of North Carolina.*

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Sirs:

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ARTHUR B. CANDALL, *Director, Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula, Honduras, C. A.*

Bulletin Service

RECREATION Magazine *has established a new bulletin service to editors of recreation periodicals. The bulletin is called* Pick-Ups *and contains items of current and historical interest as well as pertinent quotations.*

Sirs:

Your new bulletin *Pick-Ups* shows promise of being a distinct and unique NRA service for editors of recreation periodicals. David Swavely, the editor of our monthly newsletter for Army Headquarters, assures me that your new news sheet will be most helpful to him. May we suggest that the purpose of *Pick-Ups* may easily be broadened to serve editors of all periodicals in our field and need not be restricted to state publications?

KARL EDLER, *Recreation Director, Department of the Army Welfare Fund, Washington, D.C.*

• We do not mean to restrict **Pick-Ups** to state publications. Any editor who would like to be put on our mailing list should let us know.—Ed.

Kennedy Playground

Sirs:

Washington's Kennedy Playground was the brain child of U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy and a few others who felt they wanted to do something in the Second Precinct which constantly has a high rate of delinquency.

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gay and novel playground. It was turned over to us recently after the dedication, and they have been averaging 3,000-5,000 a day. It is quite different from the usual playground in that there is not a whole lot of organized activity as the facilities do not permit it. Calls and inquiries are coming in from all over the country, even from abroad, about how it was conceived, promoted, et cetera. The official group that kicked this off is known as the National Committee on Playgrounds for Young America, Inc.

MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN, *Superintendent of Recreation, Recreation Department, Washington, D.C.*

Tribute to Helen W. Center

Sirs:

Helen W. Center, aquatics supervisor for the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, was killed recently in a tragic automobile accident. . . . Mrs. Center had developed one of the most outstanding and unique aquatic programs in the United States. In the past eight years under her guidance, the city of San Francisco has constructed six indoor swimming pools, which represent an investment of approximately fifteen million dollars. Besides being the guiding factor in developing the above pools, Helen Center was responsible for administering two beach areas, a lakefront, and three other pools, including Fleishhacker Pool which is one of the largest in the world.

Not only did Mrs. Center develop a number of worthwhile facilities, but also she made available to the citizenry a multi-phase aquatics program. Included in the program were handicapped, adults, preschool, and lifesaving classes. Through her initial efforts, San Franciso became famous for its internationally known synchronized swimming team, the Merionettes. Having gained seven consecutive national AAU championship titles to their credit, the Merionettes are probably the only national championship team in the United States that represents a recreation department.

Upon learning of Helen Center's death, world - renowned swimming coach Charles Sava was quoted as saying, "The San Franciso Recreation and Park Department has suffered a great loss. Mrs. Helen W. Center was a tireless worker for more public pools, and, because of her efforts, San Franciso's school children and adults can enjoy swimming in well-run pools. She left us a great legacy." And indeed she has!

DON KANE, *swimming commissioner, Olympic Club, San Francisco, California.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Retirement Preparation

THE 1964 lecture and discussion course on preparation for retirement sponsored by District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, included participants who received full wages from their employers while they learned what retirement has in store for them. A total of a hundred union members of all ages enrolled voluntarily for the series of eight weekly sessions at the union's headquarters in New York City. Of these, thirty were employes of department stores, whose employers agreed to pay them their normal wages for the two hours they spent each Wednesday afternoon learning how to plan for retirement. The balance of the enrollees were from non-department store sections of the union. They attended evening sessions of the course. Husbands and wives of members enrolled in the course were invited to join their spouses at the sessions. Topics covered by the course included economics, physical and mental health, social and recreation aspects of retirement. Emphasis was on planning for retirement to a new and fruitful life, not retirement from work or active living. The course stressed that planning before actual retirement makes chances for a successful retired life much greater.

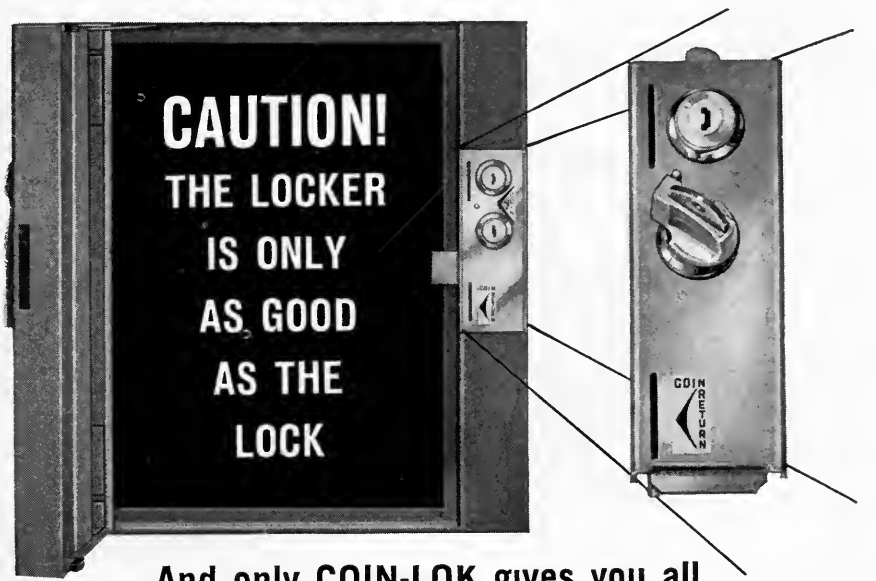
The Unseen Killer

CARBON MONOXIDE is more of a threat to outdoorsmen than is generally realized. It is a colorless, odorless, almost undetectable gas produced anywhere that heating or cooking is being done with wood, gasoline, or any other oil products, such as alcohol, fat, or coal; in fact, with anything that contains carbon. Fatal results can occur from inhaling even small amounts of the unsuspected poison day after day.

Colonel Townsend Whelen and Bradford Angier, co-authors of *On Your Own in the Wilderness* (Stackpole Books), point out that tents—normally viewed as having plenty of ventilation—are potentially dangerous where carbon monoxide poisoning is concerned. When tent fabric has been closed by water-proofing or by frost or rain, small heaters have sometimes killed all occupants.

Model Building Contest

WHEN THE Norfolk, Virginia, Recreation Bureau's arts and crafts department sponsored a "My City Art Contest," earlier this year, children from each recreation center constructed a model of a building in Norfolk. Among the models entered in the contest were replicas of the Public Health Center, the Chesapeake Bridge Tunnel, the Adam Thoroughgood House, the Hill of Nations at the Azalea Gardens, and the Public Safety Building. Members of the City Planning Commis-



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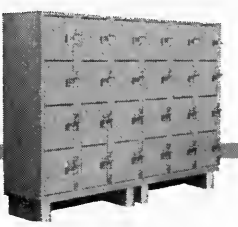
TROUBLE-FREE PERFORMANCE. Only Coin-Lok provides the job-tested Selectomatic Lock, patented, exclusive — most reliable lock in the field — all stainless, no plastic substitutes! Thousands of locks in use — millions of users annually.

PRY-PROOF LOCATION. Away from the door! We recess our Selectomatic Locks in the adjacent channel wall, inside double-thick steel for full security. No pilferage problem!

FACTORY KEY CONTROL. Selectomatic protection is built-in and factory controlled — keys not available on the open market.

OWNER ADJUSTABILITY. Selectomatic Locks are quickly and easily owner-adjustable for use with nickels, dimes, quarters, tokens, or as coin refund. You don't change locks to change policy — ever!



See Our Exhibit
BOOTH NO. 76
46th National Recreation Congress
Deauville Hotel
Miami Beach, Florida
October 4-7, 1964

Check the facts — ask any Coin-Lok Owner!

A subsidiary of
AMERICAN LOCKER CO., INC.

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- **COIN-LOK SYSTEMS, INC.**
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sion awarded first prize to Juanita Crook's model of the Public Safety Building.

Five Steps

THE National Recreation Association's Committee on Placement suggests the following steps if you want to help improve the profession:

1. Evaluate your summer personnel, urge the outstanding young men and women to consider majoring in recreation with the objective of seeking careers in this rewarding field.

2. Employ students in training. They'll give your program zest and freshness; you'll give them valuable know-how and experience.

3. Help your staff to grow through additional training, writing, conducting research and assuming added responsibility. A topflight staff reflects credit on you.

4. Provide your board or hiring authority with copies of the leaflet, *Recreation Superintendent Wanted*, and the manual, *Personnel Standards in Community Recreation Leadership*. If the profession is to progress, *all* new employes *must* meet high professional recreation leadership standards.

5. Set a good example! Train your entire staff to emulate your own high standards of honesty, reliability, fairness, and friendliness. Demonstrate these qualities on the job, in your personal life, and in your continuing participation in community affairs.

ALL PATHS LEAD TO...

MIRACLE JACK 'n JILL — two climbers, stairway, ski slide, "lookout tower" . . . all-in-one! Imaginative design suggests countless play possibilities. Many body-building features, too. The ideal "centerpiece" for every playground.
(Model JJ-1)

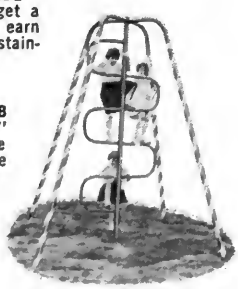
MIRACLE PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT!

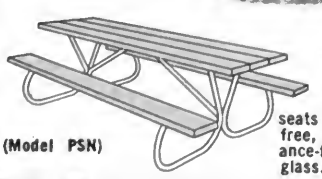
Watch the kids beat a path to your playgrounds when you install Miracle! This colorful, imaginative equipment is designed to attract and keep children in the playground and out of mischief. Whether you need one piece of equipment or a playground full, mail this coupon today!

MIRACLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Box 275-C, Grinnell, Iowa

MIRACLE EARN-A-SLIDE—look, no steps! To get a slide, you have to earn it! Maintenance-free stainless steel surface.
(Model ES-2)

MIRACLE SPIDER CLIMB—climb up the "web" . . . slide down the poles. Imaginative climber is an excellent body-builder, too.
(Model SP-1)





(Model PSN)

MIRACLE PIC-SNACK TABLE—sanitary top and seats of splinter-free, maintenance-free fiber glass.

MIRACLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Box 275-C, Grinnell, Iowa

Please send me current literature and price list.

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ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

Canoecade

THIRTY CANOEISTS, divided into three groups—frontiersmen, Indians, and soldiers, all suitably costumed — paddled from the Saranac River at the Champlain Monument, Plattsburgh, New York, to New York City this summer. The hearty paddlers of the Molson Canoe Club made the 325-mile trek via the scenic waterways of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, with stopovers at Port Henry, Ticonderoga, Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, Hudson, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Peekskill, and Nyack. The Molson Canoe Club is headed by Plattsburgh's popular Police Chief Clem Young. Among the canoeists were two Indians and ten airmen from the SAC base at Plattsburgh.

A Light in the Darkness

THE OLDEST standing light tower in the United States, located at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark in June.

The light, originally called the "New York Lighthouse," has served the shipping world with relatively few interruptions since its construction. During the American Revolution, the Colonials put it out of operation in March 1776. so that the British would not benefit from it. Following the winning of independence, the light was ceded to the United States on March 25, 1790. The original tower of the Sandy Hook Light still stands. It is octagonal, with massive masonry walls seven feet thick at the base. The tower rises eighty-five feet above the ground and eighty-eight feet above the water.

Know Your Buoys

Even though their primary purpose is fishing and not boating, anglers

Continued on Page 369

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▶ OUR NEXT national seashore park will probably be Fire Island, a barrier island off the south shore of Long Island, New York. The Senate has just passed a bill creating a national park on Fire Island of fifty-seven hundred acres with thirty-three miles of ocean shoreline. It would authorize $16,000,000 to buy land and develop the area for recreation. The bill now awaits House action.

▶ KENTUCKY'S new state recreation director is Julian R. Walker, former superintendent of recreation and parks for the Fayette County, Kentucky, Recreation and Parks Board. In his new position, Mr. Walker will be responsible for the suprvision of all organized recreation programs in the state parks, as well as bathhouses, beaches, swimming pools, golf courses, horseback-riding concessions, park naturalist programs, and all other recreation facilities in the various state parks. His appointment is effective September 8. *(For more on recreation in Kentucky state parks, see "State Parks Recreation Menu,"* RECREATION, *June 1964.)*

▶ MONEY FOR PARKS. Major park acquisition and development is under way in the Northglenn Metropolitan Recreation District, Adams County, Colorado, and in Portland, Oregon.

• In Northglenn an unexpectedly large number of voters turned out to approve authorization of a $750,000 bond issue by a vote of three to one. The funds will be used for a long-range plan of land acquisition and facility development in the Northglenn area. The largest portion of the funds will be used to purchase a 250-acre regional park site. In addition, funds will be used to develop a 26-acre park site, a community-center building, and an indoor-outdoor swimming pool.

• The Portland, Oregon, City Council recently voted unanimously to acquire the $225,000, 46-acre Pittock estate with a 45-room mansion as part of the city's park system. Portland is already well past the half-way mark in cash and pledges for the $100,000 needed in public donations. With this acquisition, the city will have an unbroken chain of parks stretching for more than nine miles.

▶ FAMED COMPOSER Richard Rodgers *(Oklahoma, South Pacific,* and thirty-seven other shows) is planning to build and give to New York City a two thousand-seat amphitheater in Mount Morris Park in the Harlem area. The composer spent eight years of his boyhood in the area and recalls playing in the park, climbing its steep hill and sledding down its slope. His gift has been approached in part only by George T. Delacorte who gave $150,000 towards the erection of the 2,263-seat Delacorte amphitheater in the city's Central Park, used for the free presentation of Shakespeare. *(For more on gifts, see "It's a Gift!"* RECREATION, *January 1964 and "Public Gifts," February 1963.)*

RECREATION MAGAZINE WINS AWARD

THE 1964 Educational Press Association award for "distinguished performance in news story" was given to *Recreation* Magazine for "Creative Tank Town," the story of how citizens in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, converted an abandoned railroad watertank into a creative arts center. The article appeared in the October 1963 issue and was written by William A. Rawls, Jr., president of the Rocky Mount Arts Council. Mr. Rawls also received an award certificate. The Edpress Association has over five hundred members and this year's awards attracted a record number of entries.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ YOU ARE ELIGIBLE to submit your organization's project, program, activity, or expression furthering the Credo of the American Way of Life in the Freedom Foundation's 1964 National and School Awards Program. The award is for things said, written, or done which brought about a better understanding of the American Way of Life. For complete details and nomination form, write to the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. All nomination materials must be received by November 1, 1964.

▶ SWING INTO BOOKS. Celebrate Book Week, November 1-7, with contests and games; exhibits; talks, storytelling, and dramatizations; book fairs and parties. For program and publicity material, send for leaflets and brochure available from the Children's Book Council, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010.

▶ CHILDREN AT PLAY. This year's UNICEF greeting cards and notes include a series on children at play, including skating in New York, kayak racing in the Arctic, fishing in Paris, flying ball in the Middle East, and kites in Japan. This year marks UNICEF's twentieth anniversary. For brochure and order blank for cards, write to U.S. Committee for UNICEF, Greeting Cards, P.O. Box 22, Church Street Station, New York 10008.

▶ NEWEST PUBLICATION in the Park Practice Program of the National Conference on State Parks is *Trends,* whose first issue appeared in July. It will appear quarterly, and attempt to tell about the thought being given to, and the work being done in the many aspects of recreation, parks, and conservation. Other Park Practice publications are *Design, Guideline, Grist,* and *Plowback.* A subscription to *Trends* is five dollars a year. Available from the Park Practice Program, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

▶ FOR VOLUNTEERS. Ideas, programs, activities, and methods selected from reports of volunteer organizations throughout the nation are included in a new publication, *Volunteer's Digest,* published by the Volunteer Community Activities Clearinghouse, a new non-profit association. The *Digest* will be issued quarterly, costs $5.00 annually, and has its offices at 5507 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

▶ AN UNUSUAL BEAUTIFICATION campaign is under way in Montreal in anticipation of the city's 1967 World Exhibition. This year, the city is spending more than $35,000,000 on cleaning, beautification, and hygiene, and this does not include the many millions in capital expenditure for permanent improvements. The city is developing attractive parks, installing street flower baskets and elegant trash baskets. Meanwhile it is urging property owners to look after their lawns, paint their houses, and install window boxes.

▶ ON TAPE. Your discussion groups and senior citizen groups might like to plan a forum around an hour-long tape recording reviewing the impact of technology on the older worker. *Technology and the Aging* is highlighted by a summary statement on the status of America's eighteen million older citizens by President Johnson. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz is the principal speaker. Other participants include spokesmen from labor unions, business, mass media, government, education, and community organizations. The program is an "oral textbook" and the tape may be purchased for $20.00 from the Na-

tional Council on the Aging, 49 West 45th Street, New York 10036.

▶ TWO RECENT ADDITIONS to the series of case studies in the Patterns for Progress in aging series issued by the Office of Aging, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare are *Planning for Retirement: A University-Labor Union Program* (Case Study #16 and *A Rural County Cares for its Aging: The Story of Aitkin County, Minnesota* (Case Study #17). Each of these studies is available for $.15 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. HEW also publishes *Aging*, a lively monthly newsmagazine, chock full of information and resources. The subscription price for *Aging* is $1.00 annually through the Government Printing Office.

▶ DO IT NOW! Don't wait until the last moment to make your reservations for the 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach, Florida, October 4-9.

▶ YOURS FOR THE ASKING. The National Recreation Association is expanding its research services and in September will begin publication of a monthly *Research Bulletin*. It will contain notes on operational studies, articles, and books related to research, bibliography addenda, financial aids for research, special projetcs and events, needed research, et cetera. It will be available to anyone who *needs* this type of information. To be put on the mailing list, send your request to Dr. Betty van der Smissen, Director of Research, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

▶ A BASIS FOR ACTION. Do you want to know more about acquiring land for parks or recreation use, securing financial assistance, planning for the most efficient use of land, cooperating with other public and private agencies, organizing and administering recreation and park service, legal considerations, and what other agencies have learned and accomplished? Get a copy of the 326-page book *County Parks and Recreation . . . a Basis for Action*, published jointly by the National Association of Counties Research Foundation and the National Recreation Association. Available for $3.50 from NRA, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011. (Ten percent discount to NRA affiliates and Associates.)

Congressional Scorecard

Bill*	House	Senate
Civil Rights Act *(H.R. 7152):* Bars discrimination in public accommodations, schools, employment, voting. **Signed into law by President Johnson on July 2. (Public Law 88-351)**	P	P
Youth Conservation Corps *(H.R. 5131, S. 1):* Establishes a Youth Conservation Corps and a local-area Youth Employment Program to train and employ unemployed youth.	R	P
National Wilderness System *(H.R. 9070, S. 4):* Establishes a national wilderness preservation system and places 6,800,000 acres of national forest in the wilderness system.	P	P
Land and Water Conservation *(H.R. 3846, S. 859):* Provides for a land and water conservation fund to finance planning, acquisition, and development of state and federal outdoor recreation facilities.	P	C
National Service Corps *(H.R. 5625, S. 1321):* Provides a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.	C	P
Anti-Poverty *(H.R. 11377, S. 2642):* Establishes federal anti-poverty programs and an Office of Economic Opportunity.	P	P
Aid to Appalachia *(H.R. 11065, S. 2782):* Authorizes $228,000,000 in aid to the distressed areas of Appalachia.	R	C
Airports to Service Parks *(S. 2726):* Provides an additional $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 provided by 1950 act for airport construction and improvement to serve heavily visited areas of the National Park System.		

**C: in committee R: reported P: passed*

CHECK YOUR CALENDAR

September	7	Labor Day
October	1-31	National Science Youth Month
	4-8	46th National Recreation Congress
	4-10	Fire Prevention Week
	5	Child Health Day
	12	Columbus Day
	15	World Poetry Day
	18-24	United Nations Week
	31	Halloween
November	1-7	National Children's Book Week
	3	Presidential Election
	8-14	American Education Week
	11	Veterans Day
	22-28	Latin American Week
	26	Thanksgiving
December	6-12	Human Rights Week
	25	Christmas
	31	New Year's Eve

COMING EVENTS

Fifteenth General Assembly, International Social Security Association, *September 26-October 3, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.* For further information, write to William L. Mitchell, Secretariat for the XV ISSA General Assembly, Room 1342, HEW North Building, Washington, D.C. 20201.

46th National Recreation Congress, *October 4-8, Carillon-Deauville Hotels, Miami Beach, Florida.* For further information, write to Charles M. Christiansen, Secretary, National Recreation Congress, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

Fire Prevention Week, *October 4-10.* Sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 02110.

World Poetry Day, *October 15.* For information, write to Emma S. Wood, World Poetry Day Association, 30 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia.

United Nations Week, *October 18-24.* Sponsored by American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York City.

National Catholic Youth Week, *October 25-November 1.* For further information, write to Richard N. Gilbert, Director, National Catholic Youth Week, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.

National Children's Book Week, *November 1-7.* Sponsored by The Children's Book Council, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010.

An Age of Fulfillment

"There is no end to unfinished business . . ."

Ralph Lazarus

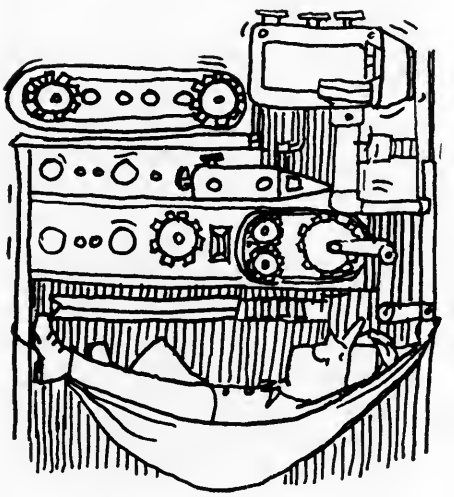
WE ARE ON THE VERGE of a revolution in the production of time by automation. We need to make only a few fairly conservative assumptions to reach the conclusion that our economy is going to provide us with substantial blocks of spare time in the next fifteen to twenty years. Between 1900 and 1940 technological advances allowed us to reduce the work week by a third, or from sixty down to forty hours, while more than tripling real per capita income. Though we have slowed the pace of turning productivity gains into greater leisure since 1940, it seems to me we shall soon have to quicken it again because of the pressure from scientific research and development.

If we were able to cut working time by a third during the first forty years of this century, it should now take us fewer decades to repeat the performance. A third of a working life is more than fifteen years. It therefore seems that a reasonable hypothesis on which to proceed is that by, let us say, 1985, we should have accumulated at least a decade of disposable time per person.

Let us skip over the intervening years now and take a look at life in 1985. I suggest this, not to belittle the enormous human and social problems that will confront us, but because I want to focus your attention on the goal ahead: the society of fulfillment that I believe is within the grasp of our children.

MR. LAZARUS *is president of Federated Department Stores. This material is taken from an address before the Family Service Association of America.*

The first thing to think about is our attitudes toward *nonwork,* for by 1985 automation may have forced our nation to turn leisure from a luxury into a virtue. We are automatically repelled by such an idea. It runs directly counter to the work ethic, which was rooted



in our culture as far back as the third chapter of Genesis.

Work has been integrated into man's moral code since the beginning. This country was built on the Puritan belief that honest toil was the foundation of character, the cement of society and the uphill road to progress. We treat free time today as a conditional joy. We permit ourselves to relax only as a reward for hard work or as the recreation needed to put us back into shape for the job.

Because of these attitudes, the prospect of having additional time off in blocks large enough to add up to a disposable decade is greeted with a reaction that is far closer to fright than to eagerness. To our guilt about idleness is added a fear akin to that of unemployment. Unemployment no longer brings starvation, but is does threaten that a life built around work could be robbed of meaning. It is an awesome prospect that the new leisure might force us to search for the meaning of life within ourselves. For this is underdeveloped territory, one whose resources society has hardly encouraged us to explore.

Those of you who think historically may feel that I have been painting a rather distorted picture. To be liberated from the prison of work has been a consuming desire of man ever since he learned to write down his dreams. Leisure was a passion to the Greeks. It was neither work nor play but the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of the mind, to enlarge vision and understanding, to cultivate individualism and perfect the art of government.

If the skeptics feel inclined to point out that Greek leisure was built on the labor of slaves, it can be rejoined that we now have the opportunity of building it on the labor of machines. Even this was foreseen by the Athenians. Listen carefully to Aristotle as he dreamed aloud: "If every tool when summoned, or even of its own accord, could do the work that befits it . . . if the weaver's shuttle were to weave itself, then there would be no need either of workers by masters or slaves by lords."

SKEPTICS will want to melt our wings if we try to soar anywhere with the idea that the mass of our people could

use any large amount of free time constructively. They say our mass culture is ridiculed by the civilized world. They point out our flight from leisure into moonlighting. And they poke fun at us with such statistical facts as that there are five times as many Americans taking ballroom dancing lessons as there are students in our colleges and universities. David Riesman summed up this skepticism eloquently when he said, "We are a generation, prepared for Paradise Lost, who do not know what to do with Paradise Found."

But this is only one side of the picture. The Stanford Research Institute reports that fifty million Americans are actively participating in amateur art activities. Of these, thirty-two million are musicians and fifteen million are painters, sculptors and sketchers. There are now more piano players than fishermen, as many painters as hunters, twice as many people who attend concerts as those who attend major league baseball games, and more theatergoers than boaters, skiers, golfers, and skin-divers combined.

This is a hopeful beginning, but such enjoyments as mass piano playing are quite inadequate to consume automation's coming production of time. We have to be thinking of a decade of disposable time by 1985 or a decade and a half with thirty years. This is a third of a working lifetime.

WE DO NOT KNOW, of course, how this free time will be divided among our occupations. The presumption is that common labor will be hit first and that free time will move upward and sideways through the skills on an unpredictable and erratic basis. The cynics say that those who have the lowest capacity for using free time constructively will get the most and that people like the members of this audience will actually have to work longer hours, since the demand for highly educated talents will far exceed the supply. But those who are bemused by the decision-making potential of the computer feel that some areas of middle management may face this problem, too.

We may continue to use the old devices of shorter workdays and workweeks, holidays, vacations, later school years, and earlier retirement. But none of these, for one reason or another, seems adequate to the task of bailing us out of the ocean of free time with which we will be inundated.

Let us concentrate on breaking through the cast-iron bonds of millennia, of habits, philosophy, and history that are holding back our imagination. For the task ahead if literally unprecedented; we shall have to invent the future.

WE MIGHT TRY to chase the meaninglessness out of modern life and search for a new purpose for man. Even after we dethrone work, we shall have a few things left, such as love, beauty, truth, the endless frontiers of science and the Sermon on the Mount.

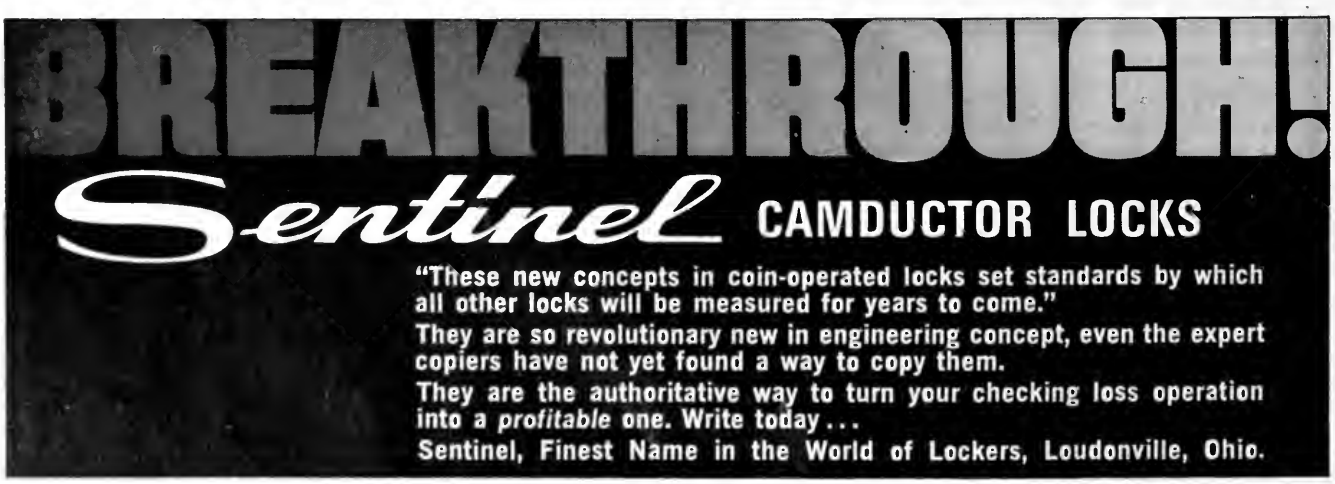
I suspect, though, that most of us find a new purpose in life most easily through what we do. And once we shift our sights as a people, we will find plenty to do. All around us there are mountains of unfinished business to tackle.

How much time and energy would it take to beautify our central cities and produce an atmosphere for living that would bring back the vast middle class? And what about our slums?

How much time and energy would it take to transmit the knowledge and technical skills that would enable the under-developed countries to abolish poverty, disease, and ignorance so that they can secure for themselves their own versions of the better life? How much will it take to bring the neglected hordes of our own people up to the scale of health, wealth and education that we call the American way of life?

How many man-years of patient skill will we need to reverse the tide of school dropouts for those who are capable of absorbing further education? What would happen if we decided to stockpile parks, forests, and other recreation facilities ahead of the time we will actually need them and ahead of the time when they will be gone forever?

THERE IS NO END to unfinished business. Our education can be expanded in quality, quantity, and variety way beyond the hopes of our most visionary pedagogues. That we should do this is, in fact, the sternest commandment of the coming era of automation. The speed of change and the growing complexity of both knowledge and the world will force us to extend formal education throughout life in order to keep up with the demands of new and old occupations, starting with science, technology, medicine, and foreign affairs. And, far more difficult than that will be the reorientation of education in the earlier years from its primary emphasis on preparation for life to preparation for living. This is a revolution that will take a few decades to work our way through. #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"These new concepts in coin-operated locks set standards by which all other locks will be measured for years to come."
They are so revolutionary new in engineering concept, even the expert copiers have not yet found a way to copy them.
They are the authoritative way to turn your checking loss operation into a profitable one. Write today . . .
Sentinel, Finest Name in the World of Lockers, Loudonville, Ohio.

HIGHLIGHTS of the 46th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

Carillon-Deauville Hotels, Miami Beach, Florida, October 4-9

OPENING GENERAL SESSION

The Honorable Farris Bryant, governor of Florida, will deliver the keynote address at the Opening General Session, Sunday, October 4 at 8:30PM. The famous "Singing Mailmen" will perform at the session.

DAY-IN-DEPTH ON LEISURE

"Learning to Live with Leisure" is the theme for this year's day-in-depth program on Monday, October 5. Leading authorities from government, industry, the church, education, and behavioral science will examine the role of each of these forces in training man for leisure. Among the panelists will be the Reverend Warren W. Ost, director, A Christian Ministry in the National Parks, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

BANQUET

Humorist and philosopher George P. Donaldson, former president of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, will address the All-Congress Banquet on Wednesday evening, October 7 on the theme "Live ALL Your Life." Mr. Donaldson is currently executive secretary of the Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peanuts.

TUESDAY SPECIAL

Three sessions on Tuesday, October 6 will deal with various phases of planning and land acquisition and will include the principles of site planning, development of a master plan, and federal and state aid in respect to land acquisition.

IMAGE OF THE RECREATOR

A special session focuses on the image recreators have created and the image we should be striving to create. Session chairman: Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia.

INTERGROUP RELATIONSHIPS

Another special session will focus on strengthening intergroup relationships through recreation and will include case studies of effective intergroup relationships developed through applying principles of community organization, administrative and recreation leadership. Session chairman: Milo F. Christiansen, superintendent of recreation, Washington, D.C. and president, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

PIC-A-TOURS

Several different short tours will be offered throughout the Congress week so delegates may select the tour of their choice.

MOVIE ROOM

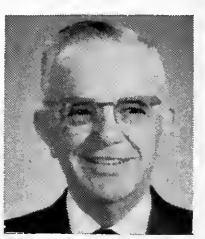
Movies pertaining to the parks and recreation field will be presented on a scheduled basis so delegates may review some of the standard and some of the latest developments in films.

MIAMI SPECTACULAR

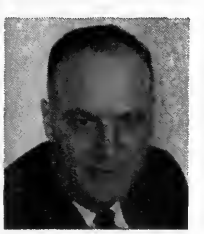
Delegates will get a chance to view the new and beautiful Miami Marine Stadium on Tuesday, October 6, as guests of the city of Miami. The evening will include an hour concert by Caesar LaMonica and his orchestra, a water-ski show, and a fireworks display. Delegates will travel to the stadium by chartered bus one way and boat the other.

Governor Bryant

Reverend Warren Ost



George Donaldson



Robert Crawford

Milo Christiansen

Jack Woody

CAR RENTALS

Delegates may rent cars at the Congress at a twenty percent discount of Florida's summer rates. You may rent a car for $3.60 a day and approximately $.06 a mile. For further information, write to National Recreation Congress, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

POST-CONGRESS NASSAU TRIP

Group tours to Nassau are available to Congress delegates. For $80.50 per person, Congress delegates may fly to Nassau and back and enjoy two nights and three days of the Bahama atmosphere. Prices include transportation, meals, hotel rooms, and several tours and other special events. Other tours of shorter duration are available. You may also take your Nassau vacation by boat. Prices for the boat tour are $71.50 per person for four days and three nights. For reservations or further information, write to National Recreation Congress Tours, attention James Stuart, 6705 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida 33141.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS

Jack Woody, superintendent of recreation in Miami Beach, heads the local arrangements committee with representatives from Dade County and the state of Florida.

THE CONGRESS

The National Recreation Congress is co-sponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society and is organized by various national and local committees. Chairman of the 1964 Congress Policy Committee is Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association. Henry Swan, first vice-president of the American Recreation Society, is chairman of the Congress Program Committee.

THE 46th CONGRESS PROGRAM

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN RECREATION SOCIETY

(Business and Committee Meetings Not Included)*

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3

NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration	9:00 AM- 9:00 PM

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4

Registration	**10:00 AM- 6:00 PM**
Special Student Session	**1:00 PM- 3:00 PM**
NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM
Official Opening of Exhibits	**3:30 PM**
ALL-CONGRESS RECEPTION	**4:00 PM**
OPENING GENERAL SESSION: "Live All Your Life"	**8:30 PM**
Post-Session Fun Time (Informal)	**10:15 PM**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5

Wives' Program:	
Get-Acquainted Coffee Hour	9:00 AM-10:00 AM
Makeup Demonstration	10:00 AM-11:00 AM
Luncheon and Fashion Show	11:30 AM
DAY-IN-DEPTH PROGRAM (PART I): Learning to Live with Leisure	**9:30 AM-11:30 AM**
National Recreation Association Luncheon	12:00 M- 1:30 PM
Student Luncheon	12:00 M- 1:30 PM
DAY-IN-DEPTH (PART II)	**2:00 PM- 3:30 PM**
ARS Armed Forces Section Banquet (Homestead Air Force Base)	6:30 PM
Poor Man's Night Club Tours	**7:15, 7:45, 8:15**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6

Playground Programs	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
Educator Forum	
Site Planning and Design	
Coordination of Private and Public Facilities	
Public Golf Course Forum	
Agency Relationships in Developing Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped in the Community and Hospital Setting	
The Philosophy of Military Recreation	
Movie Room	
Wives' Program:	
Coffee Hour	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Hair Styling	10:30 AM-11:30 AM
Tour	1:00 PM- 3:00 PM
A New Dimension In Recreation—Roving Leaders	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
How Volunteers Can Best Be Used in a Recreation Setting	
A Master Plan: Your Guide in Selecting Park Sites	
Workshop on Social Recreation Programs for the Ill and Handicapped in Nursing Homes, Homes for the Mentally Retarded, Exceptional Children, et cetera	
Current and Future Trends of Recreation (Military Recreation)	
Every Recreation and Park Department Needs an Administrative Policy Manual	
Movie Room	
American Recreation Society Annual Awards Luncheon	12:45 PM- 2:15 PM
New Status to Social Recreation	**2:30 PM- 4:00 PM**
Trends in School-Community Concept	

* Regular Congress sessions and social affairs are in **boldface.**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6 (Cont'd.)

Federal And State Aid Relating to Land Acquisition	
Creativity and Techniques in Group Work: A Professional Approach for the Ill and Handicapped, Patients in Nursing Homes, the Mentally Retarded, Exceptional Children, and Patients Requiring Special Treatment	
The Role of the Professional Civilian in Military Recreation	
Latest Developments in Research	
Movie Room	
Pic-A-Tours	
Miami Spectacular	**6:00 PM-11:00 PM**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7

Patterns for Leisure—Canadian Style	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
Fees and Charges	
Recruitment: Brainstorming Ideas for Top Recreators	
Teen Center Programs	
Public Pools: Creative Programing and Special Methods for Acquisition of New Pools	
Recreation Counselling for the Homebound	
Movie Room	
Pic-A-Tours	
Wives' Program:	
Coffee Hour	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Fun Games— Gimmicks for Your Home Parties	10:00 AM-11:00 AM
Luncheon: Mrs. Eunice Shriver, speaker	12:30 PM
Measurement of Program Effectiveness	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
Case Study of Metropolitan Dade County Park and Recreation	
Ill and Handicapped Programs for Public Agencies	
Planning More Adequate Facilities for Cultural Recreation Programs	
Programing in Private Agencies	
Movie Room	
Senior Citizens Workshop	**2:00 PM- 4:00 PM**
Ill and Handicapped Workshop (Tour)	
Supervision Workshop: Supervisor-Employe Relationships	
Workshop for Park and Recreation Board Members	
Park Maintenance Workshop: Role of Horticulture in Recreation	
Cycling and Hosteling Workshop: New Programs, Plans, Procedures	
ALL-CONGRESS BANQUET	**7:30 PM**

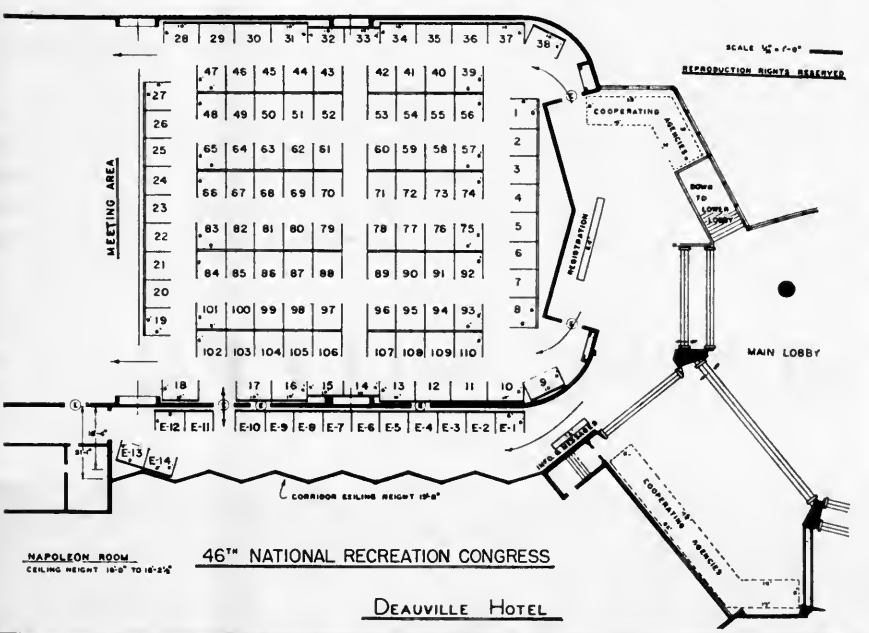
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8

Image of the Recreator	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
Sports and Athletics	
Strengthening Intergroup Relationships Through Recreation	
New Gadgets in Recreation	
Programing in Day Camping for Public Agencies	
Movie Room	
Wives' Farewell Coffee Hour	10:00 AM-11:30 AM
CLOSING GENERAL SESSION	
Report on Relationships of Organizations Serving the Recreation and Park Field	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
Pic-A-Tours	1:30 PM

MINOR CHANGES AND SOME ADDITIONS MAY BE MADE BY ACTUAL STARTING DATE OF CONGRESS.

Exhibitors and Corresponding Booth Numbers

Booth Number	Exhibitor
1	The Flxible Co.
2	Wenger Music Equipment
3-8	Miracle Equipment Co.
9-10	Dudley Sports Co.
11-13	Mexico Forge, Inc.
14	Perey Turnstiles
15	Commercial Lighting Equipment Co.
16	American Athletic Equipment Co.
17	Morgan Sign Machine Co.
18	Sound-Craft Systems
19-20	Sico, Inc.
21	Premier Athletic Products
22	Institutional Cinema Svc.
23-24	Water Conditioning Products Co.
25	De Beer & Son
26-27	Porter Athletic Equipment Co.
28-29	Jamison Manufacturing Co.
30	National Rifle Assn.
31	Daisy Manufacturing Co.
32-33	Gates Manufacturing Co.
34	Oscar Schmitt
35	Coca-Cola Company
36	Behlen Manufacturing
37-38	Jayfro Athletic Co.
39-42	Game-Time, Inc.
43	Lannom Manufacturing Co., Inc.
44	Perf-O-Dent
46	Twyman Films, Inc.
47	Seamless Rubber Co.
48-49	American Jet Spray Industries
50	H. M. Wise
51-52	Ball-Boy Co., Inc.
53-56	Game-Time, Inc.
57-58	Pepsi-Cola Company
59	Mason Candies, Inc.
60	Cosom Corporation
61-62	Brinktun, Inc.
63-65	Recreation Equipment Corp.
66	David Wexler & Co.
67	The Athletic Institute
68	American Excelsior
69-70	Brinktun, Inc.
71	Creative Playthings
72	Electro-Mech
73	General Electric
74	Cru-Cut Smith
75	Magnus Craft Materials
76	American Locker Co., Inc.
77-78	World-Wide Games
79	Department of the Army
80	Bowser-Briggs
81	Tandy Leather Co.
82	Dick Blick
83	Charles M. Graves Organization
84	M. Hohner, Inc
85	Allcraft
86	Hillyard Chemical Co.
87-88	American Shuffleboard
89-90	The Seven-Up Co.
91	Bolco Athletic Co., Inc.
92	Hillerich & Bradsby Co.
93-94	Valley Sales Co.
95-96	The J. E. Burke Co.
97	Champion Knitwear
99	Super Secur
100	Playground Corporation of America
101	American Jr. Bowling Congress
102-103	American Playground Device Co.
104	Bowling Proprietors
105	Reeves Steel
106	Educational Activities, Inc.
	Universal Athletic Sales
108	Howard Metalcraft
109-110	Valley Sales
E4	CEDCO
E11	Americana Corp.
Special	Gold Medal



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PHONE_____

MASON CANDIES, INC., MINEOLA, N.Y.

Spectacular indoor assembly hall has sixteen thousand permanent seats and contains three acres of space with not a single interior column to obstruct the view of any spectator

A NEW AND UNIQUE multi-purpose construction marvel was completed last year by the University of Illinois and has been put to immediate use for large athletic and cultural events in Champaign-Urbana. It is the king-size mushroom-shaped $8,350,000 "Illini" assembly hall. The giant building has attracted worldwide attention for the record size of its roof unsupported on the inside, for its more than sixteen thousand-person seating capacity, and for other "firsts" in design engineering and construction.

Architects for the cavernous edifice were Harrison and Abramovitz of New York, designers of the United Nations buildings. General contractors were Felmly-Dickerson Company of Urbana. Men from almost all the building trades shared in erecting various parts of the new-type structure.

The new Assembly Hall was financed by bonds guaranteed by individual student fees. No tax funds were used for the building's construction. It has been estimated that the huge building of unique shape may easily draw a whopping $2,000,000 a year into the Champaign-Urbana economy—through outside conventions, and as a family tourist attraction by itself, just to visit and to marvel at.

The structure was built in two parts. Its lower half is a massive "seat" bowl sunk thirty-five feet into the ground at its center, over which was poured an unusual-shaped reinforced concrete "cover" four hundred feet in diameter—the world's largest edge-supported dome.

Reprinted with permission from Construction Craftsman, *October 1963.*

There are no pillars or trusses inside. The roof itself, averaging three and a half inches in thickness, obtains tremendous strength from its folded-plate, pleated design—just as corrugation strengthens cardboard.

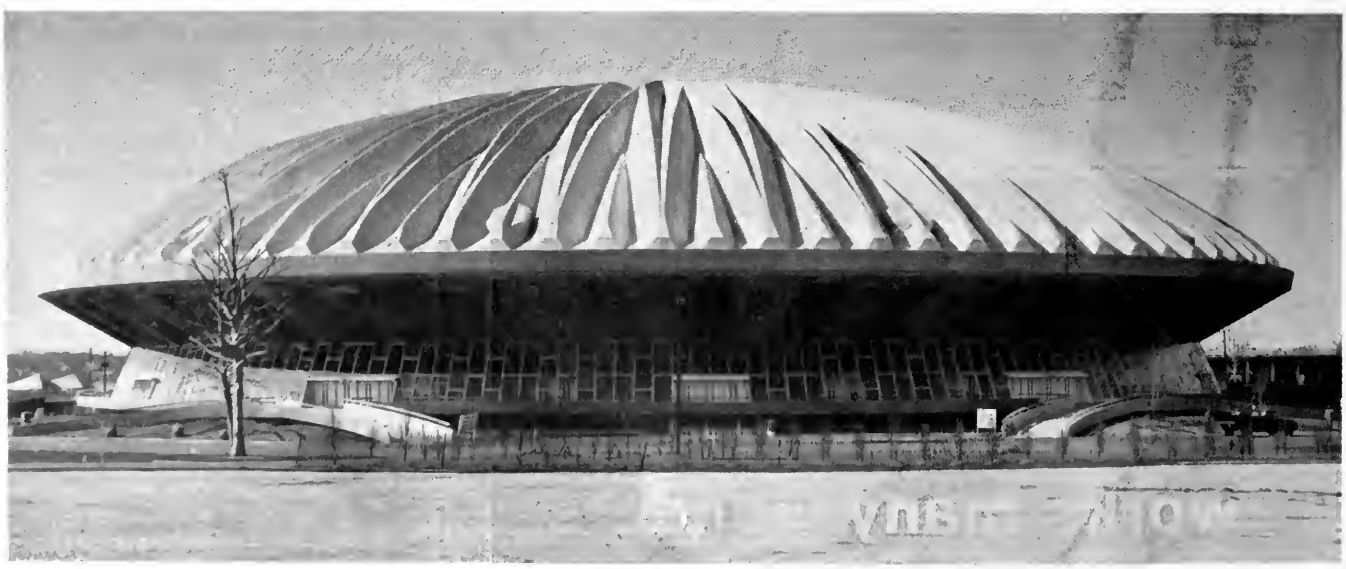
Inside the edifice, there are nearly sixteen thousand permanent seats, as well as 142 easily reached wheelchair positions. This capacity can be augmented to 17,500 through addition of folding chairs on the central performing floor, or it may be reduced to using forty-two hundred seats in the theater quadrant alone.

Individual, numbered, fiberglass self-rising seats have been installed throughout. Those in the theater quadrant have upholstery and arm rests. Special attention was given to seating comfort and ample spacing. The seats are attached to the bowl's concrete risers for easy cleaning underneath after a program is over.

Locating the central performing floor about thirty feet below ground level permits the entrances to bring the public into the assembly hall at points about halfway up the lower bowl. So it is an easy walk to and from all seats. The highest seating row is only twenty-two rows above the entrance, rather than the forty-eight it would have been by standard design.

Circling the assembly hall under the outer rim of the cantilevered seat bowl is a quarter-mile-round upper concourse. On the inner side it is concrete; on the outer, a glass wall dramatically angled to contribute to the total "cut-back" design feature of the building's profile. Six wide ramps

ILLINOIS' FLYING SAUCER



bring visitors from the outside and lower concourse up onto this upper concourse.

THE SLOPED, glazed, aluminum-encased windows around the concourse were specifically designed and installed to allow for any slight movement of the building in ten different directions, varying from a quarter inch to two inches. Were it not for this arrangement, variations in temperature on different sides of the building would cause expansions and contractions that could shatter the quarter-mile of sloping glass that surrounds the concourse.

The heat of the sun on the dome, for example, will force the dome downward in the direction of the glass. The secret of the window design that permits their movement under such pressure is a new kind of extruded welded compression gasket designed by the building's architect, Max Abramovitz, a University of Illinois graduate.

For entering the assembly area from the glass-enclosed concourse, twenty-four "bridges" lead the way to the inside. Between them, twenty-four light shafts bring natural lighting to the lower concourse. It is on the lower concourse that are located the meeting rooms, ticket facilities, offices, mechanical rooms, first-aid station, dark room, wire-photo-center, and press room.

At the performing-floor level under the concourse is the service level, where have been built the storage spaces, theatrical backstage facilities, lockerrooms, dressing rooms, communications center, television interview room, and maintenance headquarters. To date, the assembly hall has already been used as an auditorium, sports arena, theater, convention hall, and exhibit hall.

AS AN AUDITORIUM, the building can utilize any or all of its full circle of sixteen thousand seats, plus the additional fifteen hundred portable chairs set up on the central floor. The folding-chair arrangement, used when only a moderate-sized speaker's platform is needed, will be used for student rallies, university commencement exercises, convention session with outstanding speakers, and statewide and national political campaign addresses and rallies.

To switch the assembly hall to another setup, such as a theater, a tractor takes out the portable chairs in trailer-loads of 120 each, and returns with the elements of the demountable stage. This stage can be 48-by-96 feet, or in a wide variety of 8-by-8-feet modules. It can be used as a simple platform, or—with addition of theater draperies—it can be a well-equipped professional stage.

Eighty-five feet above the central floor is the unique theater grid. When the building is used as a theater, the grid supports a full array of theatrical draperies—huge masking draperies at the front and sides for the full height, a traveler or opening curtain at the front, sets of borders and legs on stage, and a backdrop.

These are brought out in trailers and raised high into position by power winches on the grid. In addition to draperies, the grid handles rigid theatrical scenery and settings.

Movement of the grid and draperies has been set up to be handled from a single electronic console at the side of the stage. The technician sets a dial for the direction and distance he wants a given set to move. Then, on cue, he flips a switch that starts the set moving. The system is accurate to an inch. The full stage has been built to accommodate road companies of Broadway musicals or dramas, large opera companies, ballets, symphony orchestras—any type of event that appears on a stage anywhere in the world.

For programs of serious music, the assembly hall has ready an acoustical shell that provides a sound-reflecting surface for sides, back, and ceiling of the stage—as well as a similar surface that juts from the proscenium arch out over the first rows of seats, like a giant modern canopy.

When the draperies, sets, and stage are taken out, the assembly hall can be set up for basketball or other athletic events. Some 225 panels of a sectional wooden floor are put into place for basketball. Stanchions for the backstops are placed in floor inserts at the north and south ends of the floor. A large four-sided electric scoreboard is winched up into position directly under the high grid. If the floor is being used for traveling arena shows, the basketball equipment is left in the storage room and the show uses the clear floor area, and adds to it such special facilities as it brought along itself—such as an ice rink, swimming or diving tanks, aerial rigging, or rubber floor mats.

Although the assembly hall is located in a population area of less than a hundred thousand population, its fixed seating capacity—plus the special areas for paraplegics—give it a total basic seating capacity exceeding that of nearly all other multi-purpose buildings in the large cities of the nation—more fixed seats than at Madison Square Garden in New York, the Los Angeles Sports Arena, or the Pittsburgh Public Auditorium.

As far as the assembly hall's record four-hundred-foot-diameter unsupported dome is concerned, among the close contenders is the Pittsburgh Public Auditorium, which has an overall exterior diameter of 415 feet, but whose famous dome alone is only about 340 feet across. #

• Illinois' flying-saucer assembly hall was the only educational structure to receive a merit award this year in the annual architectural competition sponsored by the American Institute of Architects. The sixteen winning designs were selected from 439 entries. Other winners included the Carmel Manor retirement community in Carmel Valley, California, and the Central Plaza urban redevelopment in Canton, Ohio.—Ed.

THE AIR FORCE ASSESSES ITS RECREATION CENTERS

Arthur Todd

GIMMICKS are not enough. "Make sure your basic program is good before getting into new gimmicks and sidelights. Our programs should aim for the normal persons, not the very small percentage of men who cause trouble. The Air Force is not a rehabilitation center. I am all out for quality programs." This was a U.S. Air Force base commander in Germany speaking during an interview held in connection with a study made in 1963 by the National Recreation Association of Air Force recreation centers in Europe. At this base, as at all others visited, chaplains, personnel officers, recreation center staff members, base recreation directors, noncommissioned officers, airmen, wives, and many others freely expressed their opinions and ideas about the center and its programs.

In 1957, the Air Force in Europe (USAFE) decided that its service clubs should broaden and expand their programs. Activities of a hobby and special-interest nature for the entire military population and their dependents were to be stressed rather than free food, coffee, and entertainment for single enlisted men. The name was changed to "recreation center." The recreation needs of enlisted men were to come first but opportunities for everyone were to be provided as fully as possible. Seven years later, the National Recreation Association was asked to make an appraisal of the center programs to see how far they had progressed in this direction.

MR. TODD, *director of the National Recreation Association Field Service, went to Europe in 1963 at the request of the Air Force to conduct the survey reported in this article.*

Since the success of a recreation program should be judged according to how well it satisfied the interests and desires of the people it is intended to serve, the members of base communities were asked to express their opinions about their centers. Nearly four thousand airmen, officers, and dependents answered such questions as why do you use your recreation center, why don't you use it, what activities should it offer that it does not now offer, and what single item would make it more appealing? The second phase of the study consisted of visits by the NRA consultant to thirteen bases in Germany, France, and England to study the center programs and operations. The findings and recommendations were submitted to Headquarters USAFE on December 15, 1963.

LIKE other recreation centers anywhere, many Air Force centers lack enough usable space for a number of different groups to meet at the same time. The duplicate-bridge club at the back of the hall cannot concentrate while the little-theater group is rehearsing on the stage, and the pinochle players do not like to give up the card room one night a week for the stamp club because they want to play every night!

Partial solutions to the space problem have been made at some bases by installing folding partitions, building additions, and using rooms in school buildings, youth centers, gyms, and education centers.

The study revealed that considerable progress had been made in changing the center from a facility where single enlisted men are given snacks and entertainment to a community recreation center offering a broad program for all segments of the base population. One center which introduced a program of self-supporting recreation classes and interest groups nearly doubled its attendance in a six-month period. It served more airmen than before and a great many officers and families as well.

At several bases, recreation center councils demonstrated the impetus they can give to the program. Councils, composed of squadron representatives and leaders of clubs and groups using the center, advise the center director. They provide an insight into the needs and interests of the personnel. They contribute creative ideas and enrich the program, help plan and assist with special events, secure equipment, and enlist volunteers. They are invaluable in publicizing the program since one of the best methods is word of mouth. Center council workshops have been planned to further this program. The workshops will bring together directors and council members within an area for training and exchange of ideas. They will be developed and conducted by the recreation staff of Headquarters USAFE.

A PERENNIAL problem at a military installation is the turnover of personnel and the consequent disruption of continuity in programs. Clubs and interest groups tend to have a high mortality rate due to the rotation of key leaders. It is here that recreation center staffs play a vital role in maintaining the continuity of these groups, helping recruit new members, providing administrative help and program planning.

An excellent tool for locating volunteers, discovering talent, recruiting club members and for learning what interests exist on the base is an "interest register." The register is a card form on which each newcomer to the base indicates his special interest and skills.

Results of an NRA study on Air Force bases in Europe

It is turned over to the recreation staff for their use.

Evaluation of recreation programs is largely a subjective matter since scientific devices do not exist to judge their quality or the extent to which they give personal satisfaction, contribute to personality growth, mental health, total fitness, or to work performance. In order to make the analysis as objective as possible an effort was made to establish a criterion for appraising and comparing programs. Recreation-center programs were rated according to the extent they provide (1) self-directed activities; (2) entertainment; (3) passive activities; (4) miscellaneous services; (5) interest groups and classes; and (6) extension programs and services. These program categories were defined as follows:

Self-directed program provides the facilities and equipment for self-directed activities, such as pool, table tennis, shuffleboard, and card playing. People participate without need for leadership except when tournaments or special events are planned.

Entertainment includes floor shows, parties, special events, movies, bingo, and other spectator activities which people come to watch and enjoy. Occasionally participation is involved as at parties but the main factors are watching and listening.

Passive recreation opportunities provided by lounge facilities for reading, writing letters, watching TV, snacks and talking with friends or relaxing.

Miscellaneous services include information desks, telephone, tour services, equipment for showing slides, musical instruments, and others.

Interest groups and classes include community theater, square-dance groups, stamp and coin clubs or any of the infinite variety of special interests and hobbies that exist.

Extension services consist of activities planned or aided by the center staff which may be held outside the center in the youth activities center, gym, school, or elsewhere. It may be assistance given by the center staff to squadrons, wives' clubs or other groups in planning or conducting their own programs.

While there was considerable variation in the ratings, some centers scoring higher in the active participation and some in the more passive types, a comparison of the total number of points for all bases in each of the categories shows the degree of emphasis being given to different program areas. It was found that the most emphasis was given to self-directed activities. Then, in order, came passive recreation, miscellaneous services, entertainment, interest groups, and extension services and activities.

It was interesting to see what correlation there was between what the centers offer, what the people say they do at the center, and what they feel the center should offer. The largest number of people said they go to the center for passive recreation; next for self-directed activities, then entertainment, interest groups, and services. However, the poll showed that what people want most are interest groups, then services, passive recreation, and entertainment. A surprisingly small percentage asked for self-directed activities.

Apparently, the centers are doing a good job of meeting the need for self-directed and passive activities and a substantial percentage of the people want more interest groups. Intensive plans are in progress to increase these opportunities.

THE GREATER breadth and depth of Air Force recreation programs in recent years reflects the rise in the educational level of its personnel. According to the records of the Education Division, Headquarters USAFE, the percentage of airmen in the US Air Force, Europe, who have not completed high school has dropped from 32.5 percent in 1956 to 11.2 percent in 1963. In addition to the general rise in the educational level, the demand for people capable of mastering technical skills and higher standards of selectivity is attracting a better caliber of personnel. These people have tastes, interests, and needs that can be met only through a stimulating, high quality recreation program. The Air Force believes that it should be "responsible to the nation for returning to civilian life men, women, and children who have continued to grow and improve as citizens."

Those in charge of Air Force recreation in USAFE are looking frankly at the problems which must be overcome if they are to meet their responsibilities. The recreation-center appraisal is only one of many steps being taken to enrich and strengthen the program. Having made great progress in improving recreation management on all levels, attention turned to personnel, their selection and training, and to program. Workshops, program materials, and in-service training aids are being used to raise the level of base recreation services. Equally important is a program of education and interpretation on the importance of recreation and the need for adequate support. One of the encouraging revelations of the recreation center study was the keen awareness and understanding shown by wing and base commanders of the value of recreation. There is heartening evidence that recreation is taking its proper place among essential base services. #

• See statement by Col. Guy N. Blair on "Recreation Literacy," **Recreation**, December 1963.—Ed.

NEW NRA PROJECTS

Vital services to meet needs of ever-expanding field

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the National Recreation Association Board in May authorized the executive director to proceed with plans for the following new and vital Association services:

• Establishment of an office in Washington, D.C. to give special attention to federal and state recreation matters. The NRA Washington representative will analyze, interpret and report on pending federal and state recreation legislation, actively involve the Association and its Service Associates and Affiliates in the development of federal recreation-related activities, assist state and local agencies in dealing with federal recreation agencies, and serve federal recreation agencies in every way possible.

• Provision of a William M. Hay-Harold W. Lathrop National Fellowship in connection with the establishment of the Washington office. The holder of this fellowship would serve as executive of the Washington office and as assistant executive director of the Association in charge of federal and state relationships. It is also hoped that the holder of this fellowship will work closely with the National Conference on State Parks and all other organizations having a special interest in recreation on the state and federal levels.

This fellowship is being established to honor William Hay and Harold W. Lathrop, both of whom served as members of NRA's staff with special responsibility for federal and state recreation matters in the states assigned to them, the former from 1947 to 1960 and the latter from 1946 to 1957. Both of them had also served as a state director of parks—Mr. Hay in Tennessee (1937-1947) and Mr. Lathrop in Minnesota (1935-1946) and in Colorado (1957-1961). Both had also been very active in the National Conference on State Parks and were life members of its board of directors. Mr. Hay died in 1960 and Mr. Lathrop in 1961.

• Establishment of a National Institute of Recreation Research.

• Establishment of a Lebert H. Weir National Fellowship in honor of Lebert H. Weir who served on the Association's staff from 1910 to 1949 and who was the outstanding authority in the country on parks and recreation during that period. The holder of this national fellowship will serve as (a) advisor to the Board of Trustees of the NRA on park planning and administrative matters, (b) associate editor of RECREATION magazine for parks, (c) a visiting professor and curriculum advisor to colleges and universities with major courses in recreation, (d) consultant on park matters to recreation executives and agencies by direct consultant services in the field and indirectly from headquarters through correspondence, and (e) author and lecturer on park plans and administration. It is hoped that he will also work closely with the American Institute of Park Executives and the National Conference on State Parks and all other organizations having a special interest in parks.

The person selected for this fellowship will be the most outstanding person in the field of park administration and planning. He might be either a retired park executive or educator or a person still active in a park agency or education institution who would be on leave of absence during his service as the Lebert H. Weir National Fellow.

• Addition of a professional staff member to the NRA Field Department to specialize in county and rural park and recreation matters and to work closely with the National Association of Counties and the National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials.

• Establishment of a National Center for the Advancement of Recreation to be directed by a national citizens committee. The program of the center would be directed toward (a) educating citizens and citizen groups as to the needs, the opportunities, and the potentials of recreation, and (b) increasing involvement and participation of leading citizens and citizen groups in support of local, state and federal recreation agencies. It would include (a) proposed Friends of Recreation Program, (b) proposed Board and Commission Services, and (c) proposed National Citizens Committee for the Advancement of Recreation.

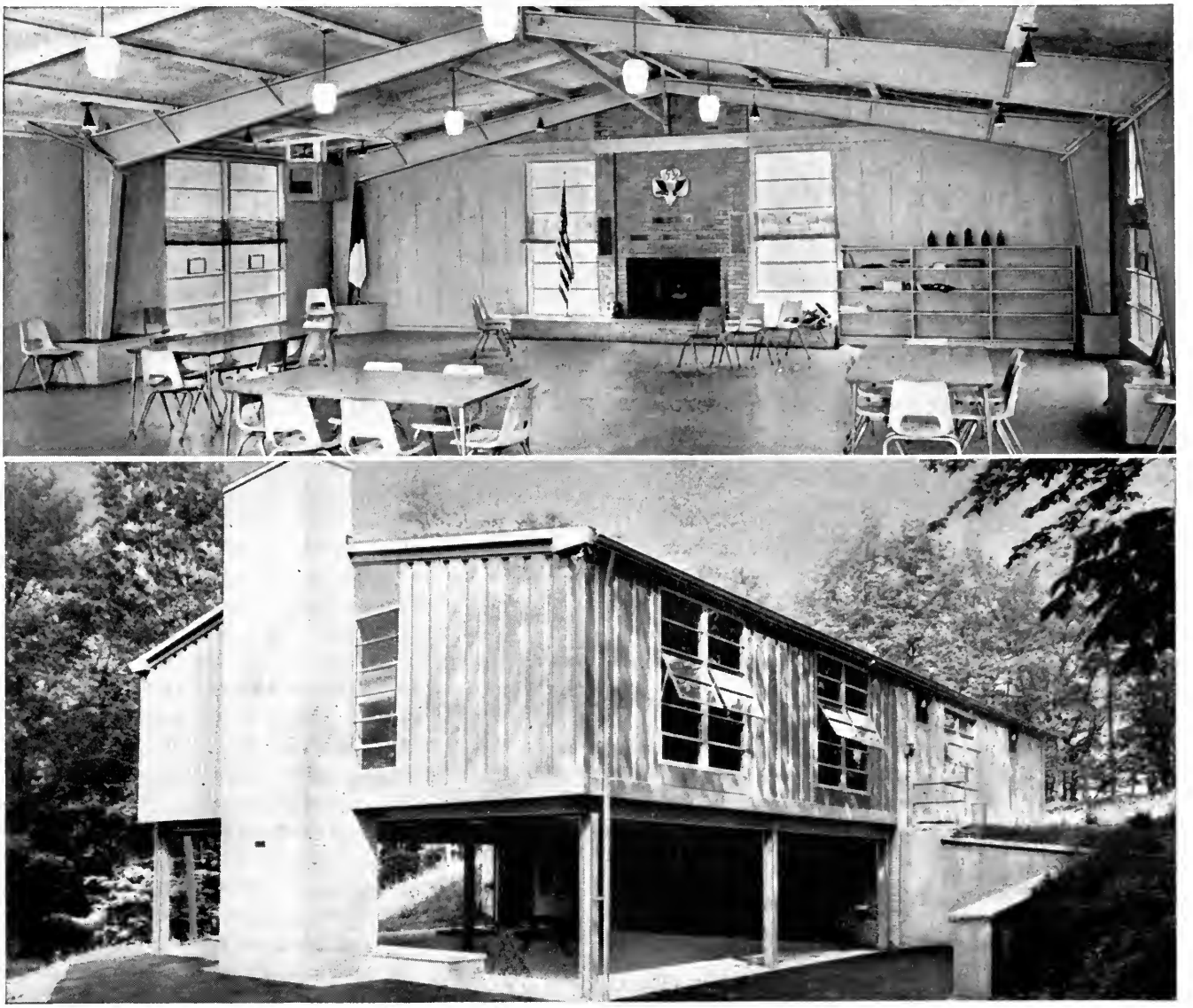
• Establishment of a National Center for Recreation Leadership Education to strengthen leadership in public and private recreation agencies. The program for this center would include (a) a survey and study of the recreation profession, (b) a national recruiting program, (c) a national scholarship program, and (d) a national post-entry training service.

• Addition of a professional staff member to the Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped to work closely with the National Association of Recreational Therapists, with the Hospital Section of the American Recreation Society, and with all other organizations having an interest in this special field.

• Construction of a new NRA headquarters building in New York City which would serve as a national showcase for recreation.

• Establishment of a National Academy and Hall of Fame in the new building to honor past, present, and future professional and lay leaders in the field of recreation and parks and in such other fields as education and social work so far as they are related to recreation.

The Board also authorized the Executive Committee to consider the possibility of inviting the presidents or chairmen of the boards of other selected related professional and other special-interest organizations in the recreation and park field to serve on NRA's Board of Trustees in *ex officio* capacities but with full voting and other rights and duties of NRA Trustees. #



In exterior and interior views above, STEELOX Wall Panels combine effectively with glass, masonry to make an attractive lodge. Note the large recreational area at the lower level.

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ADMINISTRATION

POOLED FACILITIES AND SERVICES PAY OFF

Pattern for successful coordination of school-community recreation services in Pasadena, California

Edward E. Bignell

THERE ARE many ways to skin a cat, and just as many different and successful ways to administer community recreation throughout America. No two communities are exactly alike. All have traditions, social and economic differences, geographical differences, et cetera, which make them unique. The key to success is having the administrative pattern which best fits the local community and most effectively serves its citizens.

In Pasadena, California, the administrative pattern which through forty-one years has produced effective services is the "coordinated plan." Under this plan, the board of education administers the total community recreation program for all age groups, with financial assistance from the Pasadena City Board of Directors and Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

The school district and city limits are not coterminous. The Pasadena Unified School District is larger than the city —taking in unincorporated areas— with a total population to be served of approximately two hundred thousand, while the population of Pasadena's city limits is 122,000.

The Board of City Directors contracts with the board of education, requesting the school board to administer recreation within the city limits. The city makes four quarterly payments for its share of the costs (approximately half). Furthermore, the contract sets up a recreation commission consisting of two (of the seven) city directors appointed to the commission, two (of the five) board of education members appointed to the commission; then these four board members recommend five community members for a total commission membership of nine. Both the school and city boards must approve appointment of all community members, who serve three-year terms.

The commission is advisory to the two local boards. The director of recreation, who serves under the superintendent of schools in an administrative certificated basis, is executive secretary to the commission. He also serves under the city manager as a city department head to carry out the municipal part of the coordinated program.

The County Board of Supervisors enters into a contract with the board of education to assume part of the costs for recreation programs in the unincorporated areas within the Unified School District and, like the city of Pasadena, requests the school board to administer this program. With the three governments contributing financially to the program, the school district operates community recreation. All school, city, and county facilities are made free of charge to the one coordinated recreation department. The department can easily schedule use of any of these school facilities, including swimming pools, gyms, athletic fields, classrooms, et cetera. Moreover, the staff has easy access to the civic auditorium and all city neighborhood, district, and regional parks in order to carry out the community-wide program. Thus, all of the facilities are pooled, and there is no other public recreation department competing for them.

Since the recreation commission must rely on school and city public recreation facilities, the staff and commissioners are given the responsibility to help plan these recreation facilities. For example, all of the high schools and the junior college have double swimming pools (separate diving tanks). Furthermore, one- to two-foot L's have been added to the shallow end of the larger pools, resulting in truly community pools where tots can be taught to swim as well as older age groups, in addition to the school-year physical-education classes. All secondary school swimming pools are taken over in the summer months by the recreation department for community operation during day and evening hours.

MR. BIGNELL *is director of school and municipal recreation in Pasadena, California.*

The recreation department is organized into fourteen divisions and sections, and operates a leadership type program for the approximately two hundred thousand people in the area. The budget is primarily on a leadership basis with supporting personnel costs involved, but the cost of using facilities both at schools and parks is sustained by other departments. The fourteen divisions and sections are: administration, business services, playgrounds, youth clubs and crafts, Jefferson Center, boys' and men's sports, aquatics, girls' and women's activities, nature and outing, dance, drama and music, senior adults, equipment and maintenance, and costume wardrobe (with over thirteen thousand costumes).

THE PROOF of a good program lies in its acceptance by the citizens. Pasadena has had forty-one years under this organization plan which has proven effective and efficient. The per-capita cost of the coordinated plan is low.

By having school administration, it is easy for recreation to be articulated with the curriculum and have close carryover in such subject fields as physical education, art, music, science, social studies, et cetera. One other close tie is in carrying out one of the seven cardinal principles of education: to provide for the constructive use of leisure (education for leisure). There are many other advantages to the coordinated plan; however, it is recognized that no government has exclusive authority over the field of public recreation. Many factors at the local level must in the final analysis be the key points in ascertaining whether the city should administer recreation, the school board should do it, or if there should be a coordinated plan — as exists in Pasadena—or some other combination. The organization pattern must reflect the taxpayers' interests. After more than forty years of success, Pasadena likes its coordinated plan. #

• For additional details, including an organization chart of the department, readers may write to the Pasadena Department of Recreation, 1501 East Villa Street, Pasadena, California 91106.—Ed.

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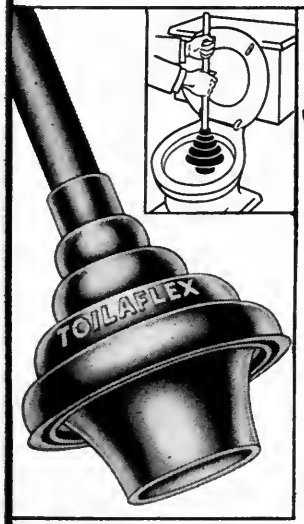

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RESEARCH BRIEFS

Updated Master Plan

THE ORIGINAL master plan for the recreation park system in Palo Alto, California, was prepared in 1954, and incorporated into the 1955 General Plan for the city. In 1958, the city council requested the recreation department to review and update the master plan and made the same request in the fall of 1962. Palo Alto has now issued an attractive report consisting of fifty-eight pages plus a number of tables and charts. Entitled *Recreation-Park Study 1963*, the report reviews and re-evaluates the present status of the Palo Alto Park and Recreation system's general aims and objectives, the progress achieved since 1958, and the socio-economic changes that have taken place.

The changes from 1950 to 1962 are most significant. Population has doubled, from 25,475 to nearly 55,000. The geographical area tripled, from 4,467 to 14,290 acres. The city's assessed value has grown from $52,905,035 to $195,-153,430. Employment has increased from 9,897 to more than 21,000. It is estimated that annual payroll has jumped from $30,000,000 to over $150,000,000. Retail sales have increased from $55,508,380 to almost $150,000,000, an appreciable portion of which has been spent for sporting goods and apparel, equipment, and services for recreation and leisure. School population (kindergarten through twelfth grade) has risen from 5,419 to almost 14,900 during the same twelve-year period, resulting in a growth in school areas and facilities: from eight to nineteen elementary schools, from one to three junior high schools, and from one to two high schools, all within city limits.

The general aim of Palo Alto's park and recreation programs is to "maintain and enhance the physical attractiveness of the community and to provide leisure pursuits which are creative, meaningful, and satisfying; to help individuals find pleasure in constructive activity—physical, social, cultural, and artistic.

A limited number of the Palo Alto report are available for $2.60 each from Alec Smith, Superintendent of Recreation, Recreation Department, Community Center, 1305 Middlefield, Palo Alto, California.

Beach Operations

A STUDY of "The Operation of Public Beaches in the Los Angeles Region," conducted by the Recreation and Youth Services Planning Council of Los Angeles, found that there is substantial evidence and support for county government to be the primary supplier of regional recreation areas. The study also found that:

- Because of the close inter-relatedness of lifeguard services and other beach services, it is not considered feasible to transfer the Los Angeles City beach lifeguard services to the County of Los Angeles.
- Among the various beach operating agencies there appears to be very little, if any, uniformity or coordination

with respect to standards of service, beach operating regulations, use of equipment, operating costs and financing of beaches, or development of shoreline resources.

- A reasonable or equitable formula for the present allocations from the County of Los Angeles to the cities for operating public beaches is not presently being used.
- There is a great variance in the beach "operating unit" costs among the five major beach operating agencies.
- The Los Angeles city taxpayer pays approximately two and a half times as much for beach services as the non-beach city taxpayer.

The study chairman was William J. McCann with Sterling S. Winans as project consultant and Dr. Edwin J. Staley as coordinator.

Copies of the 83-page report are available for $2.50 from the Planning Council, 731 South Hope Street, Los Angeles 90017.

Valuable Natural Resources

THE Tennessee Valley Authority has made public a report in popular form projecting the importance of fish and wildlife in the economic future of the Tennessee Valley and describing some of the scientific investigations and conservation measures necessary to fulfill the potential benefits. In pointing out the many millions of dollars in economic return which can result from sport fishing, commercial fishing, musseling, and wildlife management, the report emphasizes the need to continue the close working relationships between state and federal agencies dealing with these matters.

"Important as fish and wildlife resources are today, there is good reason to believe that their contribution to economic growth can be even greater in years to come," said Charles J. Chance, chief of TVA's Fish and Wildlife Branch. "Our population is increasing. Leisure time is increasing. Incomes are increasing. Thus, more people will have more time and money with which to pursue the pleasures of hunting and fishing.

"Meeting these needs and goals will require continuous scientific investigation of the biological and economic factors contributing to the use of fish and wildlife resources. It will require continued cooperation of the type that has been so successful in the past. These efforts, in turn, can only be carried on with the support and understanding of the people of the area.

"TVA fish and wildlife biologists, after more than three decades of study and experimentation, have set some dimensions on the economic value of fish and wildlife. But they have gone further. They have projected these values into the future, indicating the potential that can be realized in coming decades and the steps necessary to achieve that potential. TVA believes that these findings and projections will help promote public understanding of the role of fish and wildlife in the region's future."

For further information about the report and a copy of the booklet, *Fish and Wildlife: Valuable Natural Resources*, write to Director of Information, TVA, Knoxville.

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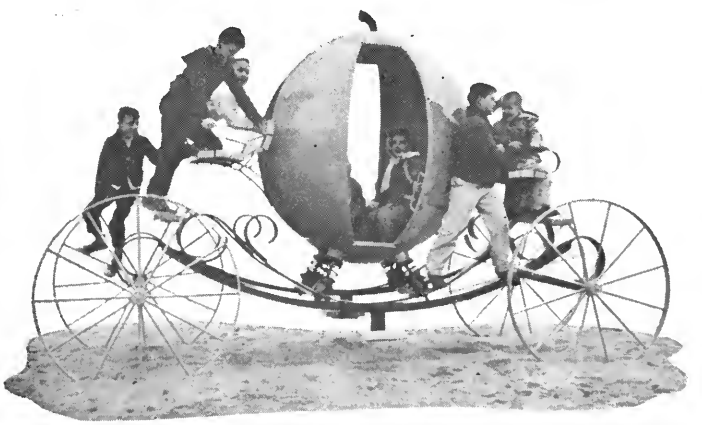

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RECREATION HAS PURPOSE

A newspaper picture layout
planned by the Parsons, Kansas, recreation department

Reprinted courtesy Parsons, Kansas, *Sun*, Friday, September 27, 1963.
Photographs by Kent Cunningham. Full-page display prepared by Don M. Jolley, Superintendent of Recreation.

Everyone wants to be somebody
This extra opportunity to be a success

This added chance to express our individuality
***Comes through* recreation**

We mature through variety in our experiences
We must develop an acquaintanceship with things around us
Through recreation we develop lasting interests
And insure against a lifetime of boredom

The rules of the game
Are not subject to compromise
Recreation *through proper leadership*
Can teach respect for law and authority

In life there must be opportunity to pursue excellence
To be the best of whatever we will
Mediocrity is the worst enemy of the best
Recreation *inspires this will to excel*

Everyone needs to laugh—to have fun
To find enjoyment—to relax
Recreation *provides such opportunities*
And thus contributes toward our mental health

All of us must vent our emotions
We must release our tensions

In socially acceptable ways
This we can do through recreation

The real personality is formed in leisure
We act most naturally while at play
Recreation *gives us a chance to form an image of ourselves*
And how we see ourselves determines what we do and what we are.

The quest for material does not fulfill the human dream
Real meaning in life comes through our experience with others
Within the fellowship of recreation *can come*
An appreciation for human dignity

More Light on Sports

THE Irish Hills are aglow! Installation of floodlights in the Irish Hills of Michigan, enabling sports lovers to play golf there in summer or ski there in winter, is the best thing to happen in southeastern Michigan since Henry Ford gave up repairing watches and began making cars. Ninety-four vapor floodlights illuminate a series of slopes encircling a small lake in the heart of the Irish Hills, a geological freak of nature made up of a cluster of sandy mounds and fresh water lakes thirty miles west of Detroit and fifty miles north of Toledo, in an area of the Midwest, most of which, as far as the eye can see, lies as flat as an ironing board.

It's not only the monotony of the plains that causes Midwesterners to flock to the new Irish Hills Sports Park, world's first combination floodlighted golf and ski resort. It also boasts one of the most efficient sports floodlighting systems anywhere, simply because it is in use almost continuously.

The Hills are visited every summer by thousands of tourists, who stay in camps surrounding each of fifty-two lakes in the area. Skiers by the hundreds ski there every day or night that the temperature is at 28 degrees F or lower; when it isn't, resort operator Gene Sell makes snow for them.

Floodlighting is helping pay back an investment of nearly $500,000. Irish Hills Sports Park had been a nine-hole public golf course for fourteen years. Then, a year ago, Mr. Sell decided to take advantage of the natural ski terrain. He saw that no earth would have to be moved, no slopes built. All he would have to do to guarantee good skiing would be to outfit his resort with a $51,000 snow-making compressor and piping system, even though the Hills lie in a natural snow belt and receive twenty to thirty percent more snow than falls in Detroit. Finally, of the eighty-three winter sports centers in Michigan—more than in any other state in the nation—only Irish Hills would be situated in the well-populated south.

THE BEAUTY of the Hills in both summer and winter, the dual sports facilities, plus the relaxing atmosphere of the chalet, complement one another. Floodlighting enhances this relationship. To a golfer on the ninth green, the chalet under floodlights looks even more inviting than during the day. And to skiers, out on one of the dozen slopes at Irish Hills, the chalet under lights is a warm haven. Anyone watching golfers or skiers from the chalet dining room or sundeck, finds the floodlighted scene endlessly changing.

Floodlighting was engineered for the golf course, then adapted for skiing. The slopes at Irish Hills form a large L around the lake; those on the west leg slope northeast while those on the north leg slope south. Biggest problems in lighting the course were: keeping the lights directed over the backs of the players and assuring foot-candle levels of ten for the greens and five for the fairways. Because only the greens are flat, getting adequate lighting levels over the entire lengths of the uneven fairways was a formidable job.

Of the ninety-four luminaires, eight are the quartz-iodine type and were added after the original floodlights were installed; they were used to illuminate several valleys that still remained in shadows after the fairways and greens were lighted. The hole with the most lights is the fifth, which angles around the foot of the lake for 337 yards; the third hole, only 118 yards long, has six floodlights; the remaining holes either have seven, eight, nine, or ten units, depending upon their length, width and terrain characteristics.

Most of the floodlights are Crouse-Hinds 700-watt mercury vapor (*Type MVM*) and are cross-mounted on wooden poles set forty feet above grade. Graduated vertical stops adjustable through 120 degrees permit complete

Anyone watching golfers or skiers from the chalet finds the floodlighted scene an ever-changing and fascinating spectacle.

A private sports facility, ablaze with new ideas, is a combination golf and ski area

swing over of each unit for servicing, or repositioning.

Because the floodlights are mercury vapor, they emit a bluish-tinged light that gives fairway grass a hue of rich forest green. Even adjacent brown spots, worn dusty at the tees, are clearly discernible, and the greens, of course, are bright and shadowless. Although yellow golf balls can be seen better under mercury vapor floodlights, ordinary white ones work just as well.

THE FIRST HOLE is typical; it has ten luminaires covering 270 yards. Four lights are on a pole adjacent to the chalet; two of these illuminate the first hole tee, the other pair illuminate half of the first hole fairway.

Another pole, also equipped with four floodlights, illuminates the remainder of the fairway and the green, using two units for each area. Although set in the fairway, this pole is off to the far right, out of the playing area. A third pole, located on the far left of the fairway parallel to the green, has two units directed onto the first hole green.

A slight roll in the middle of the fairway dictated the position of the second pole. And throughout the course, it was the mid-point fairway pole that always was erected last, so that once the tees and greens were lighted, illuminating the approaches to the fairway could be tailored to fit exactly particular terrains.

Fairway floodlights are narrow beam, those for the tees and greens are wide beam. Ballasts—necessary for the operation of mercury vapor lamps—are the indoor type, protected by weatherproof enclosures and pole-mounted at heights readily accessible to a repairman on the ground.

To minimize glare, the floodlighting system takes ingenious advantage of the course's hilly slopes. When a player starts out on the course's first leg, playing the first and second holes, he is on high ground, with the floodlights behind him also on high ground. As he progresses, he moves to low ground and plays back in the direction from which he originally started, again with the floodlights behind him. He does this in perfect comfort because the floodlights now facing him are on high ground—high enough, in fact, that he does not even notice them. The same situation is true for the other course leg. Thus, at no time does a player tee off into glaring light.

THE SPORTS PARK has a dozen slopes equipped either with T-bars or tows. More than two hundred acres are available, most of it for cross-country skiing. The heavily trafficked advanced slopes offer runs of over one thousand feet and trails up to two thousand feet. Toboggan runs can be used, and the lake is ideal for skating. Underground pipes run to all slopes, feeding water to greens and tees in summer, and in winter twin pipes — one for air, the other for water—make "snow" whenever the weather fails to do so.

To capitalize on the floodlighting for skiing, Mr. Sell hires a power company lineman in late fall to redirect the luminaires from their summer settings and change them over for winter. The job takes a day. Each floodlight not already facing across or down a slope is aimed in one of those directions. At the same time, the floodlight system is cleaned and, if necessary, relamped.

Because of the illumination levels required for golf—ten f.c. for the greens and tees and five f.c. for the fairways—the snow-covered slopes glow with a light equivalent to as much as twenty times that used to illuminate many city streets. #

• Modern floodlighting installation in White Plains, New York, greatly increased adult softball and baseball participation. See "Floodlighting Solves a Problem" by Joseph E. Curtis, **Recreation**, May 1963.—Ed.

To minimize glare, the floodlighting system takes ingenious advantage of the course's hilly slopes and is reset summer and winter.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

NRA BOARD ELECTIONS

TWENTY outstanding lay and professional parks and recreation leaders were elected to the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees at the Board's annual spring meeting in New York City. It was chaired by NRA Vice-President Luther Gulick, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Public Administration. Elected as members for a three-year term, ending in 1967 were: Endicott P. Davison, New Canaan, Connecticut; Luther Gulick, New York City; L. B. Houston, Dallas; James S. Hudnall, Tyler, Texas; Albert V. LaBiche, New Orleans; Frederic R. Mann, Philadelphia; Sanger P. Robinson, Chicago; Joshua R. Rose, Oakland, California; Fred R. Sammis, New York City; Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., St. Louis; and Conrad L. Wirth, New York City.

The following persons were elected as board members in their capacity as chairmen of the Association's eight District Advisory Committees for a three-year term ending in 1967 or until their successors as District Advisory Committee chairmen are elected and take office, whichever is earlier: Robert M. Artz, Springfield, Oregon; Don M. Jolley, Pittsburg, Kansas; George Lowrey, Jr., Denton, Texas; Frederick C. Mandeville, Meriden, Connecticut; Neil A. Ofsthun, Rockville, Maryland; William B. Pond, Sacramento, California; Peter Ranich, South Bend, Indiana; and John B. Tidwell, Jr., Tupelo, Mississippi. Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil was elected as a member in her capacity as chairman of the National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials for a three-year term ending in 1967 or until her successor as chairman thereof is elected and takes office, whichever is earlier.

• • •

Ralph and Grace Nelson, a husband-and-wife team with a combined total of more than seventy-two years of outstanding service with the Chicago Park District, were honored at a retirement party in June. Ralph was assistant director of employe activities at the time of his retirement on May 14, while Grace is a physical-activities supervisor and is retiring soon.

Ralph began his park service with the South Park District in 1929 as an instructor. He served in various southside parks in this capacity and as a park supervisor until he attained his present title in 1948. Perhaps his outstanding contribution was during World War II when he conducted program activities at the Servicemen's Center which became known throughout the world for its outstanding treatment of service personnel.

Grace Nelson is probably best known for her devotion and dedication to the sport of tennis while in the recreation field. She began her career in the South Parks in 1930 as a physical instructor, later becoming a playground supervisor in 1947. After attaining her present title, her interest in tennis brought the entire program in the park district under her control where it was expanded and intensified.

• • •

Dr. Earle F. Zeigler is the new head of the department of physical education for men in the College of Physical Education at the University of Illinois in Urbana. He succeeds Professor C. O. Jackson, department head since 1958, who asked to be relieved of administrative duties to devote full time to teaching and research. Dr. Zeigler has been a member of the Illinois faculty since September 1963. Previously he has been on the faculties at the University of Michigan, University of Western Ontario, and Yale. He is the author of *Administration of Physical Education and Athletics, Instructor's Manual: The Case Method Approach, A History of Professional Preparation for Physical Education in the United States* and the recently published *Philosophical Foundation for Physical, Health and Recreation Education.*

• • •

Mitchell Tanner, former landscape architect with the U.S. Forest Service at Flagstaff, Arizona, has joined the Bureau of Land Management as recreation specialist for the Arizona area. Tanner will be responsible for helping inventory and identify tracts of public lands having potential as recreation areas, and will work with the state, counties and municipalities in processing applications for land under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

• • •

Chief Petty Officer Leslie Alston in charge of the Master Control Station of the Third Naval District, Brooklyn, New York, recently received a special citation from the Federation of the Handicapped. For two years, Chief Alston has been a volunteer instructor to more than thirty severely disabled men and women who wanted to become amateur radio operators.

IN MEMORIAM

• HOWARD ZAHNISER, one of the country's leading conservationists, died recently in Hyattsville, Maryland, at the age of fifty-eight. Mr. Zahniser was an early advocate of the national policy of wilderness preservation and played a prominent role in drafting in 1955-56 of the Wilderness Bill *(H.R. 930, S.4)* still before Congress. Since 1945, Mr. Zahniser had been executive director of the Wilderness Society and had written extensively on wilderness, parks, and other conservation subjects.

• DOROTHIE FISHER, a founder of the New York City Parks Department's Marionette Theater, died recently after a long illness at the age of fifty. She joined the parks department in 1937 as a recreation leader. The Marionette Theater was established in 1940 and now has a staff of fifteen, hundreds of marionettes, and some five thousand pounds of equipment.

• FREDERICK C. SUTRO, president emeritus of the New Jersey Parks and Recreation Association and an architect of the state's Green Acres program, died in June at the age of eighty-six. Mr. Sutro's interest in parks and recreation dated from 1912 when Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey, named him a commissioner of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. He was a pioneer in shaping the state's $60,000,000 Green Acres bond issue for the purchase of open land for park development passed in 1961.

NFL FORD PP&K COMPETITION

Add extra fun to your fall program... enter boys in the Fourth Annual Ford Dealers–National Football League

PUNT, PASS & KICK COMPETITION

Free to boys 8 through 13! Registration September 1 to October 9!

Add an extra measure of fun to your fall program by urging eligible boys to sign up for Ford's fourth annual Punt, Pass & Kick Competition! Nearly 500,000 boys, last year, registered for this *free* fun fest at Ford Dealers throughout the country. Participating dealers display the PP&K emblem.

Promoting better physical fitness of our youth is PP&K's primary purpose. It therefore implements any autumn athletic activity ideally. PP&K has been commended by parents, men's service clubs, national youth groups and the President of the United States.

Wonderful Prizes! At competitions held on local playing fields, each boy will compete in punting, passing and place-kicking *only against boys his own age.* (There's no body contact.) There are 18 prizes in all—three for each age group at each local competition. Boys 8, 9 and 10 can win a warm-up jacket, a place-kicker outfit or a football autographed by NFL stars! Boys 11, 12 and 13 can win trophies for first, second and third place. (In some areas, alternate merchandise awards may be offered. Trophies, instead of merchandise, will be awarded in Missouri, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming.)

Top local winners will represent their zones at Ford District competitions. Top district winners and their parents will attend NFL games at which area competitions will be held. Twelve finalists and their parents will go on a "Tour of Champions" to Washington, D.C., and to an NFL Runner-Up Champion bowl game in Miami, Florida.

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CONCERNING UPKEEP

SMOOTH SKATING

Roland (Pat) Lachance

EXPERIENCE with ice-skating areas proves that spraying too early will only set back the first skating date. Frost must penetrate four to six inches before the ground will hold water. If, before the heavy frost comes, the ground has lost moisture from lack of rain or evaporation, it will be helpful to spray the whole area to allow the ground to freeze more solidly. When the ground has frozen to the above thickness, *then* proceed with caution. Apply two or three light sprays, just enough to fill the voids and small depressions. It will take two or three nights to get an ice sheet started sufficiently so as to be able to flood the area with an inch or two of water when the temperature drops below the twenty-degree mark. Too much water will pull the frost out of the ground and disappear. Caution in applying water will let you have ice earlier than if you try to hasten the size or smoothness of the ice.

Lime spread over the ice sheet with a cyclone-type spreader after the ground has been knit into a solid bloc will give a lighter surface and prevent the sun rays from melting it. After the lime is spread evenly, a few light sprays will seal it and then water may be poured on in greater volume.

Natural Ice. Some years we are fortunate in having a series of cold days and nights to allow the ice to thicken before a snowfall. This is wonderful because the ice surface will be good, hard, black ice and if the first snowfall isn't too heavy it can be removed. When the ice formed on a pond is only a few inches thick and snow covers it, the weight of the snow will sink the ice enough to wet the snow and form slush. To hasten freezing at the edges, the snow must be removed around the whole perimeter intended to be used. In our case, this means completely around the pond, as far out as can be reached, so as to expose the ground two or three feet back from the water's edge. If this is not done, the snow will act as a sponge or blotter, and it will take real cold weather to harden the edges enough to permit men or equipment upon the ice.

Soil Texture. An important consideration in planning a neighborhood ice skating area is soil texture. Coarse sand is the best type. It is easier to grade and shape, the frost will penetrate deeper, and the area under the ice is more stable than heavy loam, clay, or silt.

Shape of an Area. An ice-skating area can be many shapes, but a circular type will give more skating area than a square or rectangular one. If ice hockey is to be discouraged, so small children can skate, a circular type will work out better. If hockey is to be played, the rink should be in proportion to eighty-five by two hundred feet.

Soil Surfaces. If possible, the outdoor hockey rink should be higher than the surrounding ground. Twelve inches of sand, with four to six inches of washed, three-quarter-inch gravel on top, finished off with a light coating of sand, will make a good base for the rink. Why the gravel on top of the sand? The stone retains the cold and frost so if a sudden thaw comes along you will not lose the ice surface. #

MR. LACHANCE *is maintenance superintendent for the Recreation and Parks Department in Concord, New Hampshire.*

* * * *

Litterly Speaking

• The U.S. Forest Service annually budgets over three million dollars for sanitation and litter removal from national forests. Another million and a half dollars goes for litter cleanup of the 190 parks, monuments, and recreation areas comprising the National Park System.

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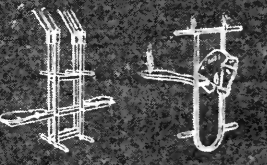

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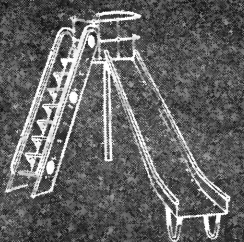

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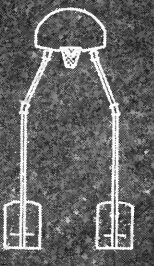

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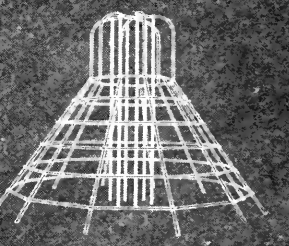

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PROGRAM

FUN AND FITNESS PART III

THE SNOWSHOE LEAGUE

Alice Roth, *Director of Youth Activities, Fort Wainwright, Alaska.*

THE DAFFODILS were smiling in sunny California but there was still plenty of white stuff on the ground in Alaska. Nonetheless, at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, the army's most modern northern post, Youth Activities members were hit by a touch of spring fever during April. The ice rinks were wet, the ski slope was icy, the temperature soared above zero, and the children got baseballitis!

Snow and softball! This is hard to believe, hard to run, and harder still to field a line drive wearing a pair of bear-trap snowshoes. This year, Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base girls competed in the annual snowshoe softball game. Youth Activities at Fort Wainwright sponsored the afternoon program which was played in twenty-four-degree weather during continuous snow flurries! Although the score was 6-6, it is doubtful that anyone remembers, as it was more fun watching the girls slide or run the bases with snowshoes instead of spikes. Sometimes, they literally crawled on hands and knees with snowshoes wagging behind them.

This annual affair triggers the summer baseball season which has over three hundred swinging and pitching participants. This phase of the Wainwright Youth Activities program is unique. Junior baseball preseason practice begins the end of April while the opening day of the season is May 30, when all teams on post participate. Fort Wainwright boasts three girls' softball teams, six major and six minor Little League teams, two Babe Ruth teams, and one Connie Mack team.

The Army and Air Force affiliate with the civilian community of Fairbanks in Babe Ruth and Connie Mack League play and Girls' Softball League play. Wainwright has two Little League diamonds, a girls' softball field, one Babe Ruth and one Connie Mack diamond. There are several practice diamonds located around the post so that these official diamonds are not used for practice.

This year, each of the Junior Baseball teams was sponsored by a troop unit on post from which the manager and coach is assigned. The responsibilities of these sponsors are set forth in a Yukon Command Circular which states that sponsors:

- Organize parental and unit support to include furnishing of managers and coaches for sponsored team.
- Provide transportation for unit personnel to and from games.
- Coordinate with chief umpire and official scorekeeper for personnel to work the games.
- Assist in preparation of ballfields prior to opening of season and provide personnel for preparation of ballfield prior to sponsored team's home games and police upon conclusion of games.
- Render all assistance other than technical advice. If an insufficient number of parents of members of a team are assigned to the sponsoring unit, contact of commanders to which parents are assigned may be in order to accomplish sponsor mission.

Post engineers are asked only to assist in field preparation, provide electrical connections of scoreboards and refreshment booths. Parents provide such assistance as the sponsor may deem necessary, such as cutting the grass, raking of infields, preparation of fields prior to games, and policing of fields after games. The Youth Activities Council (a self-supporting organization), assisted by the Little League Women's Auxiliary, provides funds for equipment for these teams.

Although the children in the "Land of the Midnight Sun" may start preseason practice later than our friends in sunny California, the 49th's Little Leaguers are just as avid players and boast, "We're the only state where a Little League game can be played at midnight—without lights."

SLO BREAK BASKETBALL

Melvin E. Nunes, *Director of Recreation, and* **Kenneth N. Stange,** *Program Coordinator, Newark, California.*

Melvin E. Nunes

Kenneth N. Stange

ANALYZE most sports leagues and you will find that the majority are actually planned for the athlete, yet recreation is supposed to be for everyone. In Newark, California, the recreation department has been concerned for years about the many individuals

who call or come to the office asking, "How do I go about getting on a basketball team?" Naturally, we refer them to the gym where teams are practicing. However, unless the individual is an outstanding player it is next to impossible to get on a team. This year we can place these individuals on a team because of our new Slo Break Basketball program.

Who is eligible? Anyone, over twenty years of age, regardless of height, weight, or ability. For participation in the league, one merely has to go to the gym and sign up.

How are the teams selected? The gym attendant selects team captains on the basis of basketball knowledge and leadership qualities. This group, together with the gym attendant, then becomes an evaluating committee. All participants are evaluated on a plus, zero, and minus basis. With this information, each team is balanced with an equal number of players according to their rating.

How is the program financed? Adult programs generally are expected to be at least partially self supporting. The question was how to accomplish this in lieu of the normal league fee. The fact that the players were put together as a team made it impractical to request that sponsors be obtained. We borrowed a leaf from the bowling leagues. The fee was set at fifty cents per game with each team captain, as in bowling, responsible for collecting this fee and submitting it to the gym attendant. With nine players per team, this amounts to $4.50 per team per game, or with a schedule of nine games a sponsorship fee of $40.50 is accomplished in a relatively easy and acceptable manner.

How does the game differ from regular basketball? In essence, the game is the same as regulation basketball, with two major exceptions. First, the fast break is eliminated, and, second, aggressive activity beneath the boards is controlled. In order to understand the first point, an explanation of the second factor will shed some light upon the subject. Once the offensive team brings the ball across half court, regular basketball rules are enforced until a shot is attempted. If the offensive team can control the boards, it can continue shooting until a defensive man gets the ball. Once this happens, the ball cannot be taken away. The former offensive team now becomes the defense and must go down court and set up its defense. The offensive team can thus leisurely bring the ball up court. It cannot cross the half court line until the referee sees that the defense is set and then blows his whistle to signal the offense to move across. This time element has been carefully measured. It is still less than ten seconds, yet there is not the overexertion on the part of the players to get down court and stop the fast break, since none is allowed. The fast break is also eliminated on jump balls.

The only other major difference is the fact that everyone must play one half of the game. Players of lesser ability are therefore not forced to sit on the bench while the others perform.

Does the game really work? Approximately three-fourths of the players in the league had previously given up active participation in basketball for one reason or another. In our league, players up to forty years of age are participating with no evidence of over-exertion. As of the night of the first league game, sufficient inquiries regarding Slo Break Basketball had been made that we could have had another league had we planned for it.

DUAL-PURPOSE RANGE

Robert Lowe, *Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Berlin, New Hampshire.*

WHAT DO YOU DO with an old armory? In 1959, the city of Berlin, New Hampshire, had the first call on purchasing for a small sum a National Guard armory, built on city property. With a new armory about ready to be occupied, the city purchased the old building and turned it over to the Parks and Playgrounds Commission. Thus, Berlin, a paper-manufacturing center with a predominantly French population, became the first New Hampshire city to acquire an old armory for recreation. Since then several towns have acquired one and others are in the process.

Situated in the armory basement was a pistol range, which was being used by a men's pistol club, 4H club, and for a once-a-year gun-safety program. Members of a neighborhood horseshoe league felt that the range could perhaps serve a dual purpose as a gun and horseshoe range. The parks and recreation director appointed a committee to meet with interested players and from the first meeting came forth many ideas on a well-constructed horseshoe range that has the whole town talking. Roland Nicoletti, parks and playground maintenance foreman, supervised the entire project.

The range was fifty feet in length and twelve feet in width and had an eleven-and-a-half-foot ceiling which was a little bit low, but ways and means were made to take care of that problem. The cement floor was broken and a frame was set in. The pits were made even with the original floor, so no ceiling space was lost. Pins were placed forty feet apart and at each end a heavy galvanized-wire open frame was set in cement to prevent shoes from hitting anyone. This open frame provided the players waiting their turns and others a chance to see the game and each play. In front of each horseshoe pit, a heavy rubber matting was cemented to the concrete floor for protection to players and to prevent cracks to the floor.

The league is made up of two divisions, one for day workers and one for shift workers. League records and standings are kept by the department. All games appeared in local paper and on radio sports program. This interesting activity provides many happy hours of leisure time recreation in this northern New Hampshire city.

JUNIOR SPORTS JAMBOREE

Frank Duis, *Director of Recreation, and NRA-AAU Regional Representative for Illinois and Indiana, Sterling Park District, Illinois.*

A JUNIOR SPORTS jamboree, a competitive track-and-field program for boys and girls aged ten through fifteen, is sponsored annually by the Illinois Youth Commission's Division of

Continued on Page 364

Party Planning

Every experienced recreation leader knows that parties can be fun, fiesta, or fiasco. The difference is ***planning*** *— applying time-tested basic procedures. The following party plan was compiled by the Bureau of Recreation, Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Welfare, Dayton, Ohio, and was sent to us by John Mahan, Dayton's assistant recreation general supervisor.*

ARE YOU PLANNING A PARTY? Here are some suggestions on getting that next party organized. If you really want to make it something to remember, get a *committee* together to plan it. You'll have more fun at the planning meeting than at the actual party later. We like to organize a party committee into four subcommittees, with a chairman of each, working in close cooperation with each other, or, better yet, with a general chairman for the whole party.

BUILD UP. This subcommittee "builds up" anticipation and curiosity so that it's very difficult for folks to stay away from your party. This can be done in many ways, through word of mouth, impromptu skits at meetings in the county held previous to the actual party, through unusual posters and bulletins, and an attractive invitation with an unusual angle which does not have very close relationship to the "circular letters" we so often don't read.

ATMOSPHERE. This subcommittee does two important things: *sets the stage* for the party through *costuming* and *decorations,* and gives the *first arrivals something specific to do* which puts them at ease and gets people into the "party spirit." It is important that anyone who arrives at a party be made to feel comfortable and welcome, and this can often be accomplished by having the guests actually make and put up the decorations and add a note of costuming that fits the party theme.

PROGRAM. This subcommittee takes up right along with the "atmosphere committee" very often. Its job is to see that the most people have the best time possible, and everyone goes home a little better person for having participated in your party. In outlining your program, here are some helpful hints.

- Remember the size of group, age, and space you have to work in when selecting activities.
- Remember that "lopsided recreation" makes "lopsided" personalities. So balance your program so it will have appeal to a wider group than just those people who have enough nerve to ask to do what they want.
- Balance the leadership so that no one person is too outstanding—help push out one or two new leaders at each party.
- Plan simple things early in the evening, moving gradually to more challenging things after your group loses a little starch.
- Make use of smooth tricks and devices to move easily from one formation to the next so that almost no time is taken arranging people.
- Taper off the party so the group has "mellowed" after the climax of the party, with a few quieter events just before the signature.

REFRESHMENTS. Instead of the usual "line-up-over-here" attitude toward the refreshments, let's have the subcommittee plan something simple that will fit into the party theme, and a method of serving that will be a "surprise." Don't forget the possibilities in *chair arrangements.* If part of the committee can fix little "conversation" circles of chairs during the serving of refreshments or right before, people will be in congenial groups to talk and not in the too frequent lines of chairs outlining a dance or gym floor.

CLEAN UP! We've done away with thinking there needs to be a special committee for this unlovely job; if each committee will take care of its own clean-up problems, the place should be shipshape when all is over.

LEADERSHIP HINTS.

- It's easier to see what to do than hear what to do; you learn twice as fast when you can do both. *Demonstrate more —talk less!*
- It's easier to understand if you can be seen when explaining; stand *where everyone sees your "pretty side."*
- It's easier to create friendliness and spirit if you are in the group and not apart from it whenever possible. *Be a part of and not apart from the party.*
- People will catch what you've got, be it boredom, nervousness, or enthusiasm and friendliness. *Smile—it's contagious!*
- Control your group whenever possible without using a microphone or a whistle as a crutch. Here are some ideas:

- Raising right hand and closing the mouth when the leader does. (Best with younger people in camps, et cetera.)
- Use of musical phrase on piano, bells, or some appropriate sound fitting with the party theme.
- Use of a committee to quiet people in the different parts of the room.
- Speaking in a slow, controlled voice and frequently changing the range of voice and the tempo.
- Having people seated, especially at the beginning of a

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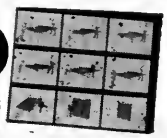

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meeting to give them instructions.

- Get people close to you.
- People will gain confidence if they have a little feeling of success. *Explain a long game or dance part by part, letting people do it a little at a time.*
- If you use singing games and want people to sing as they dance, *teach the song before the action!*
- A good leader plans partly by "feel," because he is continually alert to how the participants are getting along. *Stand for a while in the other fellow's shoes. It may change your program.*

PARTY POST-MORTEM

GENERAL EFFECT:

1. Was the party good fun for everyone attending? _____
2. Did all the committees seem to be well-coordinated? _____
3. Did each committee take care of its own clean-up? _____
4. Was there sufficient "build up" of your interest ahead? _____
5. Was there a "comfortable" continuity of theme? _____

(Time considered and not quality)

ATMOSPHERE:

1. Was there something easy for everyone to do when he came in? _____
2. Was there something that was not embarrassing or put you "on the spot?" _____
3. Did these activities set the stage sufficiently for the mood of the evening? _____

REFRESHMENTS:

1. Were the refreshments a pleasant surprise that dove-tailed into the party smoothly? _____
2. Was the group served quickly and easily? _____
3. Was the best use made of seating arrangements for the refreshments? _____

PROGRAM:

1. Did the party move smoothly from one activity and leader to another? _____
2. Was there a good balance of program for the kind of people attending? _____
3. Was there a good balance of leadership? _____
4. Did the party move at a good tempo? _____
5. Rate the leaders on the following:
   - Did they participate in the activities while leading? _____
   - Did they have control of the group? _____
   - Did they give directions simply and easily? _____
   - Did their attitudes create a spirit of enthusiasm? _____
6. Did the last activity unify the group and send them home with a "good taste" in their mouths? _____

RETURN to PARADISE

Boys plan exotic parties that are the talk of the town

Betty Parks

THE SETTING was exotic—a flower-strewn pool, pseudo moonlight, vine-covered walls, tiki gods. The "natives," attired in Bermuda shorts and muumuus, gyrated endlessly to the beat of drums. Bare feet followed the intricate patterns of ancient tribal dances—dances such as the "twist" with its many variations of form.

The occasion was a recent club dance, "Return to Paradise," at a YMCA branch in Seattle, Washington. The one hundred dancers were ninth- through twelfth-grade students at Sealth High School. The unusual, and very professional, background for the party was another creation of the Y's Hi-Y Club. Club members astound parents and Y officials with their imaginative abilities.

Five years ago when Jack Latta, a volunteer with an admirable degree of stamina, offered his services as advisor for the group, the Boys Junior Leader organization was a sparsely attended Hi-Y Club. He began with a mere handful of ninth-grade boys and two or three bored sophomores and juniors. Today, the club has a regular average weekly attendance of forty boys. They assist in the YMCA day-camp program, teach swimming classes, and help with grade-school athletics. They also take a very active part in the Y youth and government program.

At an age where they are very socially minded, these high-school youngsters decided to make their dances, held three or four times a year, outstanding. They have certainly achieved their goal. Operating on a low budget, endowed with vivid imaginations and a vast talent for making something from nothing, the boys have turned the Y's game room into a Hawaiian beach, a spook house, a waterfront—complete with a tramp steamer docked at one end of the room—a lost city, a South Sea island, and, last but not least, a Roman orgy.

From the viewpoint of chaperones, the spook house was an endurance test. Eerie shrieks, rattling chains, and the constant pounding and groaning of ghosts in torment made the night an ear-splitting, nerve-wracking affair. The weary chaperones agreed, however, that the haunted-house atmosphere was very well done—perhaps even too well done. The chaperones also complained a bit when the lost-city dance took place. Entering the remarkable ruins through a small tunnel on their hands and knees was hard on middle-aged joints and muscles.

THE Roman orgy proved an outstanding example of decorating, the effect being a cross between an early catacomb and Pompei after its highly regrettable demise. Shattered columns lined the walls; a fountain splashed in one corner in a bank of trees and flowers; dry ice was tossed into the lighted, glass punchbowl, creating a pink frothy ambrosia; and platters of grapes were served for refreshments.

The "Romans" were there in full dress—black togas with gold braid, pink fluorescent capes, purple capes, gold capes, and plently of white togas and gowns. Every household found its sheet supply unaccountably depleted that week. Boys and girls alike sewed, stitched, dyed, and called upon mothers for assistance.

In accordance with long-standing Y policy, no one was fed to the lions, no Christians were tortured, dancing girls were not in evidence, the wine was missing, and slaves went unwhipped. It might be assumed that such restrictions would make for a pretty dull orgy. Nonetheless, in their own modest fashion, the teenagers had fun . . . proving it does not take expensive entertainment to insure a good party.

AT THE all-club waterfront party, Creg Norsen, a Sealth High School junior, contributed notably to the atmosphere. He designed a tramp steamer, drew it on paper eighteen feet long and eight feet high, and moored it against a dock made of old hawsers, tree stumps, and packing boxes. A huge fishnet stretched from floor to ceiling and wall to wall, serving as a barrier to inquisitive dancers. The whole was lighted with floods from beneath.

Creg, frequently assisted by classmate Dick DeFaccio, leads the group in the art division of the decorating projects. All club members contributed to the thinking one way or another, some excelling in art, others in ideas; some act as pickup and delivery men, others have a flair for management. All cooperate in turning the ideas into reality. Paul Lantz can be depended upon to take care of the music and supply rhythms suitable to the approved background. When the actual decorations are set in place, the entire club pitches in. All work must necessarily be done to the accompaniment of a record player turned up to an awesome volume.

The fountain used in the Roman orgy was made over a period of five days on

MRS. PARKS *is publicity chairman for the YMCA in Seattle, Washington.*

a neighbor's patio. Using vast quantities of old newspapers and gallons of paste, the boys created tiered basins from papier-mâché. When it had dried, they painted the tiers with some leftover blue enamel found in one boy's garage. A child's wading pool was used as the bottom base. A small pump was borrowed to circulate the water.

By investigating attics and basements, including those of the YMCA building, the boys have refurbished castoffs for their needs. An old piece of bamboo screen turns into a native hut, and a worn wrestling mat is flooring for a room in a haunted house.

The boys know instinctively who in this suburban community will lend floor cushions, bamboo for backdrops, fishnets, driftwood, floodlights, beach umbrellas, and logs. They know whose gardens can be depended upon for flowers in season, whose shrubbery and trees need pruning at opportune moments.

An adult of a slightly different caliber than advisor Jack Latta might have quailed at the problems presented by suggestions the boys dream up, but, blessed with considerable imagination and design ability himself, the young Boeing Company employe has been able, so far, to separate the possible from the impossible. The decorating idea was primarily the brainchild of the original small group of boys Jack met with five years ago. However, once the teenage public had reviewed the original props at the first Hawaiian beach party, the club began to grow and the ideas went into orbit. At the present time, the party projects have become something of a community tradition. As the older boys graduate from the club, well-trained freshmen and sophomores eagerly step forward to fill their places.

Parents, particularly those who have chaperoned the dances, approve wholeheartedly of the boys' efforts. They approve, too, of the fact that the youngsters can enjoy a fantastic evening's entertainment for the very reasonable sum of twenty-five or thirty cents. This money pays for the refreshments.

The Y staff feels that as long as the premises are not damaged, behavior is good, and the decorations are carefully removed, the boys are most welcome to continue their projects. After all, the parties have given the Y a certain distinction. It is not very often that the wholesome atmosphere of any local YMCA is enhanced by a Roman orgy! #

Junior Sports Jamboree

Continued from Page 359

Community Services in cooperation with the Illinois Junior Chamber of Commerce. Local Jaycee chapters conduct local meets, provide awards, and also provide transportation to the sectional meet for their local winners. Sectional meets as well as the state meet are also hosted by Jaycee chapters with assistance from local school, park, and recreation personnel. Also, local staff members of the Illinois Youth Commission assist on local meets, as well as at sectionals and state meets.

The purpose of the junior sports jamboree is to provide an action program that serves both youth fitness and delinquency prevention purposes. This program encourages participation from both boys and girls, including the "so-called spectator athlete" and those not active in school or public recreation programs. In addition to providing the obvious advantage of individual competition, the jamboree requires nothing from the youth except the desire to compete.

Growth of the program stateside as outlined below is ample proof of its value to communities in Illinois and their youth:

1956

State Meet in Chicago: No participation from outside towns.

1957

State Meet in Chicago: Four suburban communities conducted local meets and sent winners to the state meet.

1958

State Meet in Chicago: Twelve communities conducted local meets and sent winners to the state meet.

1959

State Meet in Springfield: Twenty-six communities conducted local meets, sent winners to one of four sectional meets with sectional winners going to the state meet. Ten thousand local participants.

1960

State Meet in Springfield: Sixty-five communities conducted local meets, sent winners to one of six sectionals with sectional winners going to the state meet. Thirty thousand local participants.

1961

State Meet in Champaign-Urbana: Ninety-five communities conducted local meets, sent winners to one of six sectionals with winners going to the state meet. Forty-nine thousand local participants.

1962

State Meet in Sterling: One hundred and ten communities conducted local meets, sent winners to eight sectionals with winners going to state meet. Forty-nine thousand local participants.

1963

State Meet in Bloomington-Normal: One hundred and fifty-one communities conducted local meets, sent winners to twelve sectionals with winners going to state meet. Fifty-five thousand local participants.

Each local meet is furnished free of charge the following program materials by the Illinois Youth Commission: entry blanks, coaching aids, manuals, winners lists, jamboree brochures, rule books, event sheets, certificate of participation, and sample news releases. These materials are prepared to make it easy for the untrained or trained adult to conduct a jamboree.

In each community where a Junior Chamber of Commerce chapter exists, the chapter is given the opportunity to sponsor a local jamboree. In communities where no chapter exists, or the existing chapter chooses not to sponsor a meet, another organization can sponsor a local jamboree. Event winners of locals advance to sectionals, and sectional winners to the state finals. Contestants compete in the following age divisions: Midgets, 10-11 years; Juniors, 12-13 years; and Intermediates, 14-15 years. Remember, this program is for both boys and girls.

Material presented in this section is condensed from publications in related fields and other sources which recreators are not apt to see.

DO-IT-YOURSELF PARK

Sarah E. U. Whitney

THE East Concord [New Hampshire] Women's Club voted last year to have the development of the area adjacent to Merrill Playground in the center of East Concord as its entry in the Community Improvement Contest. This contest is sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Sears Roebuck Foundation. Awards are given every two years to the best projects which show "wholehearted community cooperation, vision, and action."

This twelve-acre area was purchased by the city of Concord several years ago with the idea that at some future date the city would construct a park there. After consulting with various city officials, the Women's Club was given permission to use this area for its project and Concord's first "Do-It-Yourself Park" came into being. An ABC (Act to Beautify your Community) Rally was held to inform the citizens of East Concord of the plans, and men, women and children were asked to volunteer their time and services on four consecutive Saturdays, starting the end of September.

Preceding the actual start of work on the project, the city engineer, the city recreation director, the Soil Conservation Service, and Leslie S. Clark joined the five committee women in making specific plans for various sections.

The area involved is rectangular and is divided lengthwise by a brook which is surrounded by a swamp almost entirely overgrown with alders. The eastern side is a steep, wooded hillside which becomes an open field sloping gradually to the brook. The western side, adjacent to the playground, is lower and more level. The southern end is swampy and is heavily overgrown with underbrush. The northern end is an open field.

Plans are now being formulated for the construction of a pond at the northern end. This pond was called for in the original plans for the area prepared by the city and the city will see to its construction. Around the pond will be an outdoor recreation area with fireplaces, benches and picnic tables. Trees, shrubs and flowers will be planted. The southern end is devoted to nature trails for the observation of wildlife. It is being left, as much as possible, in its natural state.

ON FOUR consecutive Saturdays a total of 119 volunteers, some working as individuals and some as members of interested organizations, went into the area equipped with axes, saws, shovels, and brush cutters and cleared two nature trails. After the men had completed this work, women and children piled brush off the trails to provide wildlife shelters and game runways.

The Upper Trail which follows the upper contour of the land on the wooded hillside and open field is through tall pines and hardwoods. Wildflowers that grow in thin dry soil are found here as well as birds of the upland and open slopes. On this trail, where it dips into a gully, an underground spring was developed into a woodland pool by means of an earthen dam. After the pool was completed, women and children planted violets, ferns and three hundred narcissus bulbs around it.

The Brookside Trail on the western side of the brook parallels the Upper Trail. Here are ferns, viburnums, gentians, and other typical marsh vegetation. Red-wing blackbirds and other marsh-loving birds live here, and many dead trees have been left standing to attract the woodpeckers. From this trail two side trails branch off and the alders were cut back to provide vistas of the brook. Broken glass, tin cans, and other debris were removed from the brook.

Two rustic bridges have been constructed of telephone poles and railroad ties. Since this wood has already been impregnated with creosote, it will not need further attention for years.

At one end of the field, a slope was cleared for coasting and skiing and, adjacent to this slope, five hundred white spruce seedlings, supplied by the State Forestry Department, were planted under the supervision of County Forester Wilbur E. Thompson. Selective cuttings of these trees will be made in later years and will provide Christmas trees for local schools, hospitals, and clubs.

During the winter, various individuals volunteered to build rustic benches, birdhouses, and trail signs which will be placed along the trails next spring. A group of children plan to make a study of the trees, shrubs and wildflowers, compile a list for reference, and label these items in the field for easy identification. A third trail will be cut and cleared which will run along the swampy land on the same side of the brook as the Upper Trail.

The natural beauty of our countryside is an important resource, and the citizens of all communities should maintain and improve their so-called "green strips" wherever posible. These areas can bring enjoyment to us now and to future generations. #

Reprinted with permission from Forest Notes *published by the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests.*

MARKET NEWS

• ANSWERING THE NEED for a specific printing surface for linoleum and wood blocks, *Speedball Printmasters Block Printing Paper* can also be used for silk-screen printing. Soft in texture, made to specific requirements for block printing, it will add depth and feeling to handcraft prints. Conveniently packaged in popular printcrafters sizes: 9″-by-12″, 12″-by-18″, and 18″-by-24″, it is inexpensive enough to fit into even the smallest arts-and-crafts budget. Samples of the paper can be obtained by writing to J. Johnson and Company, 51 Manhasset Ave., Manhasset, New York. Information on block printing and a complete line of supplies is available from Hunt Manufacturing Company, Camden, New Jersey, the Speedball manufacturers (address inquiries to the Educational Department).

• Easy does it. Moving heavy-duty gym equipment can now be a one-man job. The *Parallel Bar Transport Truck*, made of heavy steel construction, is engineered to allow one person to attach and roll parallel bars and horses. Large casters make the moving of heavy, awkward equipment easy. The truck can be adjusted for transporting all makes of parallels and horses and for older apparatus where casters are not available. For further information, write to Gymnastic Supply Company, 247 West Sixth Street, San Pedro, California.

• SEATING PLAN. A new planning kit to aid in designing lecture-room seating and portable seating for auditoriums comes complete with a template making it possible to scale layouts to a quarter inch and to determine the number of seats for a given area. The kit shows two units with photographs of one riser and one floor mount. They are typical lecture-room bases which can be fabricated to accommodate special conditions such as sloping floors or very low rises. Also shown is the way in which folding partitions can be used to generate two separate lecture rooms or opened to become part of a general auditorium. A list of areas in a building, keyed to chair photos, is shown to aid in selecting proper seating to meet the need of the specific area. The free kit is available from the Clarin Manufacturing Company, 4640 West Harrison Street, Chicago 60644.

• SPLASH HIT. A fast-action, floating water game called *Scatter Ball* is played with twelve plastic balls which are in a net supported by a metal frame on four plastic floats. The net is cocked, and a quick jerk on the "trigger" releases heavy rubber strips which throw the net upward, causing the dozen red and white plastic-foam balls to be scattered in unexpected directions.

Teams of almost any number then attempt to retrieve their set of six balls faster than the opposition. The game may also be played by individuals who compete against the clock. *Scatter Ball* is equally exciting in shallow or deep

water, and may be used in pools, lakes, or rivers. On a cool day or when the young non-swimmers want their turn, the game may also be played on the lawn.

The metal parts of the new game are plated or made of aluminum to resist rust. The plastic floats are made of buoyant, flexible *Ethafoam* polyethylene foam. The balls are made by expanding polystyrene *Pelaspan* beads.

For further information, write to the Formex Corporation, Elkhart, Indiana.

• KNOCKDOWN POOLS. The *Futura* on-the-ground redwood swimming pool, marketed for many years as a prefabricated home pool, has been re-engineered and redesigned to meet the special requirements of camps and playgrounds. The safety-engineered, self-fenced pools with a heavy-duty vinyl liner, come with either a three-and-a-half-foot constant water level or a seven-and-a-half-foot plunge area. Outside dimensions are 24′-by-48′, which includes a patio deck. Forty feet of benching, which is part of the pool package, can be installed to meet the individual needs of the camp or playground. No mechanized excavation necessary. Pool can be erected in two to three days. At season's end, it can be knocked down, moved, and reassembled. For further information, write to the International Swimming Pool Corporation, 39 Powerhouse Road, Roslyn Heights, New York.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given —and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

The whale has five-inch teeth, dear! Scrimshaw addicts can secure sperm whale teeth measuring three and a half to five inches in length. Also fossil shark teeth, fifteen million years old (Miocene Age), rare prehistoric specimens. Company also offers butterflies from Southeast Asia mounted individually in clear cellophane. Get a package of fifty different, exotic, beautiful specimens gathered in the island jungles in the South China Sea. Additional information on ordering any of the above can be obtained from John Reid, P.O. Box 68, Hackensack, New Jersey.

It's best to be careful—but even the most pristine of us ends up, some time or other, with spots and stains from chewing gum, grease, coffee, arts-and-crafts colors, paints, goo, and gloppy substances. Keep Slomons Kleen-It fluid around and send for the company's handy cleaning chart with directions for all types of cleaning problems. Company will also provide individual answers to special stain problems as well as any problems you have with adhesives and bonding agents. Write to Slomons Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City 1, New York.

That fine Italian hand. Sculpture groups will appreciate imported Italian steel tools, marble-carving sets, wood-carving sets, stone-carving chisels and hammers, handmade modeling tools, woodcut knives, sharpening stones, finishing papers, armatures, stands, eyesavers, respirators, and sculpture books. Complete listing available in a thirty-two-page catalogue from Sculpture Associates, 101 St. Mark's Place, New York 10009. (This company welcomes inquiries concerning specific sculpture problems and requirements.)

Cut and scrape. A new fixed-blade utility knife, made of die-cast zinc with a heft that makes a cutting job easy, can be used to scrape glass, ceramic tile, or other hard surfaces. Shaped to fit the hand comfortably, it offers a choice of two cutting positions (fully extended or partly extended). A scraping blade at the opposite end of the cutting knife extends beyond the body of the tool, making it ideal for scraping in corners. Here is a tool that every professional and amateur craftsman can use in his home, office, studio, and workshop. For further information on the Cut and Scrape Utility Knife, write to the Evans Rule Company, 400-416 Trumbull Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Airbrush know-how. A complete line of air brushes, equipment, and parts includes cups, jars, holders, handles, needles, color products, compressing units. Catalogue also includes a very excellent detailed article on "Air Brush Theory and Technique." Available from the Wold Air Brush Manufacturing Company, 2171 North California Avenue, Chicago 47.

PROGRAM AIDS

Say it in bronze. At one time or another, every community or one of its agencies has need to buy a bronze tablet in commemoration of some event or historical building or site. For information on tablets made of genuine bronze with raised polished letters and borders with a rich contrasting background, write to L. G. Balfour Company, Attleboro, Massachusetts. (Be sure to state size, wording, and budget.)

For church leaders. The latest in a new series of free pamphlets published by the church recreation department of the Baptist Sunday School Board offers a comprehensive view of the place of sports in the church recreation program. The series now includes Sports, Banquets, and Retreats. Other pamphlets in the series, covering fellowships, parties, recreation committee, senior adults, and play production, will be published soon. For copies of the free pamphlets, write Church Recreation Department, Baptist Sunday School Board, 127 Ninth Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

Everything except the cast and audience. A single source for all supplies and equipment for play production from lighting equipment and knockdown scenery to makeup and hardware. For catalogue, write to Theatre Production Service, 52 West 46th Street, New York 10036.

Budget aid. To raise funds for your school, club, class, group, institution, or organization, you can custom design your own promotional material or merchandise on a variety of articles. Send printing company your sketches, lettering and/or photographs. Choice of color or colors is also up to you. Along with the standard jackets, pennants, emblems, sweat shirts, T-shirts, et cetera, are hats (beanies, berets, ladies' cloche caps, crew, baseball, tricorn, derby, top hat and Tyrolean, to name a few), combs, pens, pencils, name tapes, rain bonnets, rubber stamps, bumper strips, armbands, bookends, and sixteen-inch zipper bags. A pamphlet giving fund-raising hints and a listing of merchandise with prices is available from the L. and L. Specialty Printing Company, 25928 Dover Avenue, Detroit 39.

Copywright. A 6½"-by-9½" two-color, eight-page brochure outlines the services of Xerox Reproduction Service Centers. It illustrates and explains the many capabilities of the centers, located in principal U.S. and Canadian cities, in offering a complete document copying service for reports, programs, plans, surveys, drawings, et cetera. The service includes associated benefits, such as printouts, collating, binding, drilling, stapling, and master-making plus speedy pickup and delivery. For copy of brochure, write on your official letterhead to Reproduction Service Centers, Xerox Corporation, Rochester 3, New York.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

Checkers too elementary, chess too slow? A new fast-moving game called Focus should attract many fans. You can use checkers or poker chips and adapt or draw a Focus board. For a copyrighted instruction booklet, send $.25 to Sidney Sackson, 1287 Arnow Avenue, Bronx 69, New York.

•

Step by step into space. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration discusses, in easily understandable language, the space age and NASA programs, including the history of space exploration, in a new 71-page booklet, Space . . . The New Frontier. Among the photographs are five in full color taken during the orbital flight of the Mercury Spacecraft Faith 7. The booklet's handy glossary explains space terms from "ablating material" to "zero g" (weightlessness). Available for $.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A real buy!

•

Ideas for fall. A jack-o-lantern jumping jack, a gingerbread turkey greeting card, and friendly beggars are among the service projects featured in the new, eighteen-page packet, Friendly Things To Do, October-November. Ideas for celebroting the Divali Festival includes invitations, decorations, games, songs, and a story, "The Gupta Family Celebrates Divali."

Days of Discovery, October-November, eighteen-page companion packet with completely different material, gives detailed directions for a variety of local service projects, ranging from "A Winter Bouquet" to "An Advent Ribbon Gift." A brief playlet about William Penn, recipes for Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving party refreshments, games with a seasonal slant, and a Thanksgiving ceremonial are followed by notations about other red-letter days in October and November: Columbus Day, United Nations Day, and Succoth. Priced at $.25 each, these packets may be secured from the Children's Program, American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 19102.

FILMS

While many recreation departments make excellent use of the wealth of free or low-cost films and filmstrips available, too many departments fail to take advantage of this excellent resource. They certainly could use the many excellent films in many areas—to train personnel, volunteers, to teach participants crafts, sports, conservation, et cetera. Films can round out many club programs, be a special event all on their own, fill out and add color to "thin" spots.

The recent American Film Festival in New York City, sponsored by the Educational Film Library Association, provided excellent opportunity to see many films that recreation departments should consider. While the festival had a specific category for "sports, recreation, physical education," actually "recreation" cut across many of the other categories, such as "conservation," "nature and wildlife," "Music, drama, dance," et cetera. Among the noteworthy films shown were:

WATCHING BALLET (New York City Ballet, City Center of Music and Dance, 130 West 56th Street, New York City)

Here is a film to "kick off" your dance season. It could really make ballet a "spectator sport." Use as part of a dance festival, as a prologue to a performance by your dance groups, or a touring ballet company. Jacques d'Amboise relates in simple language and demonstrates with Allegra Kent and some ballet students the different ballet fundamentals. Even football fans would get a kick out of this.

FIGURE SKATING (National Film Board of Canada, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

Some breathtaking sequences will motivate your better skaters to learn the "school figures" and then attempt some of the more creative forms. Figure skating is excellent training for ice hockey and this film should convince men and boys figure skating is not for "sissies."

HERITAGE OF SPLENDOR (Alfred Higgins Productions, 9100 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California)

America never seemed more beautiful than in this color film which also shows the other side of the mirror—the litter that desecrates that beauty. Stresses the importance of recreation areas.

ECLIPSE OF THE QUIET SUN (Sterling Movies, 375 Park Avenue, New York 10022)

Documents the aerial expedition sponsored by the National Geographic Society and Douglas Aircraft to photograph the most recent total eclipse of the sun. Show this to your nature groups or as a "special" program event.

CHILDREN LEARN FROM FILMSTRIPS (McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 10036)

This may open the eyes of some of your leaders to the enrichment gained from the presentation of filmstrips. The demonstration filmstrip shown deals with owls in Canada.

I NEVER WENT BACK (Charles Cahill and Associates, 5746 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California)

Demonstrates the serious emotional, social, and economic consequences of the high-school dropout.

111TH STREET (Brandon Films, 200 West 57th Street, New York 10019)

Documents the experiences of a street club worker in his initial contacts with a street gang in New York City.

SKI SENSE (Aetna Life Affiliated Companies, 151 Framington Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut)

Both novice and expert can learn how to avoid ski accidents from this film which is full of common-sense tips.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL (California Chemical Company, 200 Bush Street, San Francisco, California)

Recreation and park agencies, camps, flood control agencies, and others who find their water areas being choked with weeds will appreciate this study of weed removal and some of the drawbacks to be faced.

BOATING SAFETY (U.S. Coast Guard, Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C.)

Features various types of safety equipment (some of it required by law) and shows proper utilization thereof. A must for family boaters, boat clubs, and young tars (especially the daredevil type).

ONE GOT FAT (Interlude Films, P.O. Box 651, La Crescenta, California)

Ten little monkeys went off on their bicycles to picnic in the park but only one ever got there. The other nine fell by the wayside because of bonehead mistakes. Young cyclists will get the message.

SKI-WAYS TO SAFETY (Kiekhaefer Corporation, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin)

Examines water skiing techniques from the viewpoint of a skier, boat driver, and "observer."

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Experienced Administrator and **Director** of Youth Program, Group Work and Recreation. Interested in a challenging position in youth center, community or industrial recreation or community council organization. Box EC9, Recreation Magazine.

Recreation Supervisor (Male), Merced, California. $455-$588. College graduation and two years experience or equivalent combination. Apply before September 4, 1964. Personnel Office, City Hall, Merced.

Supervisor of Sports Activities. Salary ($6540-$8088) determined by experience and qualifications. Fringe benefits. Employee responsible for all sports programs, supervision and management of related fields. Degree in recreation, physical education is required. Three to five years experience. Send resume to: Personnel Director, Municipal Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Recreation Specialist. A leading West Coast electric utility is seeking a recreation specialist to promote the development of camp sites and other tourist-type outdoor recreation facilities. Experience in contacting government agencies would be helpful. Also public speaking, promotion experience and a forest or park recreation development background would be most desired. Public facilities planning and park design will be a major element in this position. Experience in this field is most essential. Salary dependent on experience and ability. An Equal Opportunity Employer. Write to Box 964, Recreation Magazine.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 332

should take a short course in basic navigation. In running into a harbor or up a navigable stream, red buoys are always passed to the left, black buoys to the right to assure a clear channel, according to the *New Fisherman's Encyclopedia* (Stackpole Books). Can and nun buoys are usually used in combination and can be distinguished by shape alone. Whistle or bell buoys usually mark turns in the channel or special hazards and may be either red or black, depending upon the side on which they may be passed.

Notes on the Cuff

• An old mobile home from Pease Air Force Base has been turned into a ski-area warming room, snack bar, and ticket booth by the Dover, New Hampshire, Park and Recreation Department.

• A new prefabricated, portable building now being used as a skating-rink warming room in Moody Park, Claremont, New Hampshire, will serve other purposes during the warmer seasons. Cost? $190!

• Chair caning is one of the classes offered in the adult recreation program of the Springfield, Ohio, Recreation Department.

• Personnel loans are available from the St. Paul Bureau of Parks and Recreation. In 1963, the bureau furnished a total of sixty-nine professional leaders to various civic and industrial groups for their picnics, games, parties, festivals and tournaments. This leadership was used at thirty-four such events during the year.

• The only golf course in the world created expressly for boys and girls is the Juvenile County Club at Hershey, Pennsylvania.

• Broom hockey is enjoying a sweeping popularity in Berlin, New Hampshire. It is played on a hockey rink by men without skates, using old brooms and a volleyball. Over a hundred brooms for the four teams were collected in answer to a radio appeal. *(See also "The Icy Broom," Recreation, February 1963, Page 87.)*

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By Howard G. Danford, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

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Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ Community awareness has been aroused in Philadelphia by the progress and potential of the Public Health Service Project on Recreation for Arthritics. The pilot group of fifteen cases are presently participating in a variety of ongoing recreation programs in Philadelphia. The programs are assigned on the basis of medical limitations set by the examining rheumatologists at the referral clinics, the interests of the arthritics, and the evaluation of the project recreation staff.

Before referral of cases could begin, the project staff had to develop with the Philadelphia Recreation Department a directory of recreation services and facilities offered by the recreation department, neighborhood centers, YMCA's, and adult education programs.

The pilot group of arthritic cases are all adults, ranging in age from twenty to seventy years of age. They suffer from involvements of rheumatoid arthritis in hands, hips, ankles, feet, lower extremities, wrists, or shoulders. Two of the patients are involved in swimming programs at the YMCA and YWCA. Others are participating in crafts and cultural programs in city recreation centers neighborhood houses, and golden-age clubs. These cases will be evaluated medically every three months and recreationally after one month, six months, twelve months, and eighteen months. The recreation evaluations include program participation, social improvement, and emotional improvement.

Transportation problems in a recreation referral program of this type can present a major obstacle. The project staff has developed a volunteer driver corps and a taxi voucher system at discount prices for the arthritic participants.

Menly and James Laboratories, Ltd. of Philadelphia, recently contributed five hundred dollars to the project for the development of a visual-aid program. This project is developing community awareness and interest in the referral program and a practical method of guiding handicapped persons into normal recreation programs in the community. Out of this project will also come activity materials for specific arthritic conditions as well as data concerning the value of medically oriented recreation for the physical, social and emotional makeup of persons suffering from arthritis and rheumatism.

✢ Special service facilities for handicapped travelers will soon be available at Garden State Parkway restaurants and restrooms, according to the New Jersey Parkway Authority as reported in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun.* Wheelchair access ramps have been provided where needed, and handrails to toilets installed at each parkway restaurant-gasoline service area to accommodate the elderly and disabled travelers. Wheelchair patrons will be accommodated at dining-room tables in any restaurant upon request to the manager at any time, even when the dining room is closed and only counters are open.

✢ A series of resolutions concerned with the role of labor in the development and improvement of rehabilitative services in the nation, in the states, and in the local community, was adapted recently by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a meeting in Florida. It is satisfying to note that one of the resolutions states: "Identify the comprehensive needs of individuals undergoing or who have completed rehabilitation services for social and recreational services as well as for physical and vocational help, and assist in mobilizing community resources to meet such needs."

✢ Service awards were given recently by Volunteer Service Photographers, Inc. (111 West 57th Street, New York 10019) to 105 volunteers. These awards, in the form of blue enamel pins, are given annually to all Volunteer Service Photographers who have been active in one of the organization's thirty-one rehabilitation photography programs throughout the New York-New Jersey area during the previous year. During a year, VSP volunteers contribute as many as seventy-four hundred hours of free photographic instruction in hospitals, rehabilitation and community centers for the hospitalized and handicapped as well as for teenagers and senior citizens. In addition, the organization equips and maintains photo labs in the institutions it serves.

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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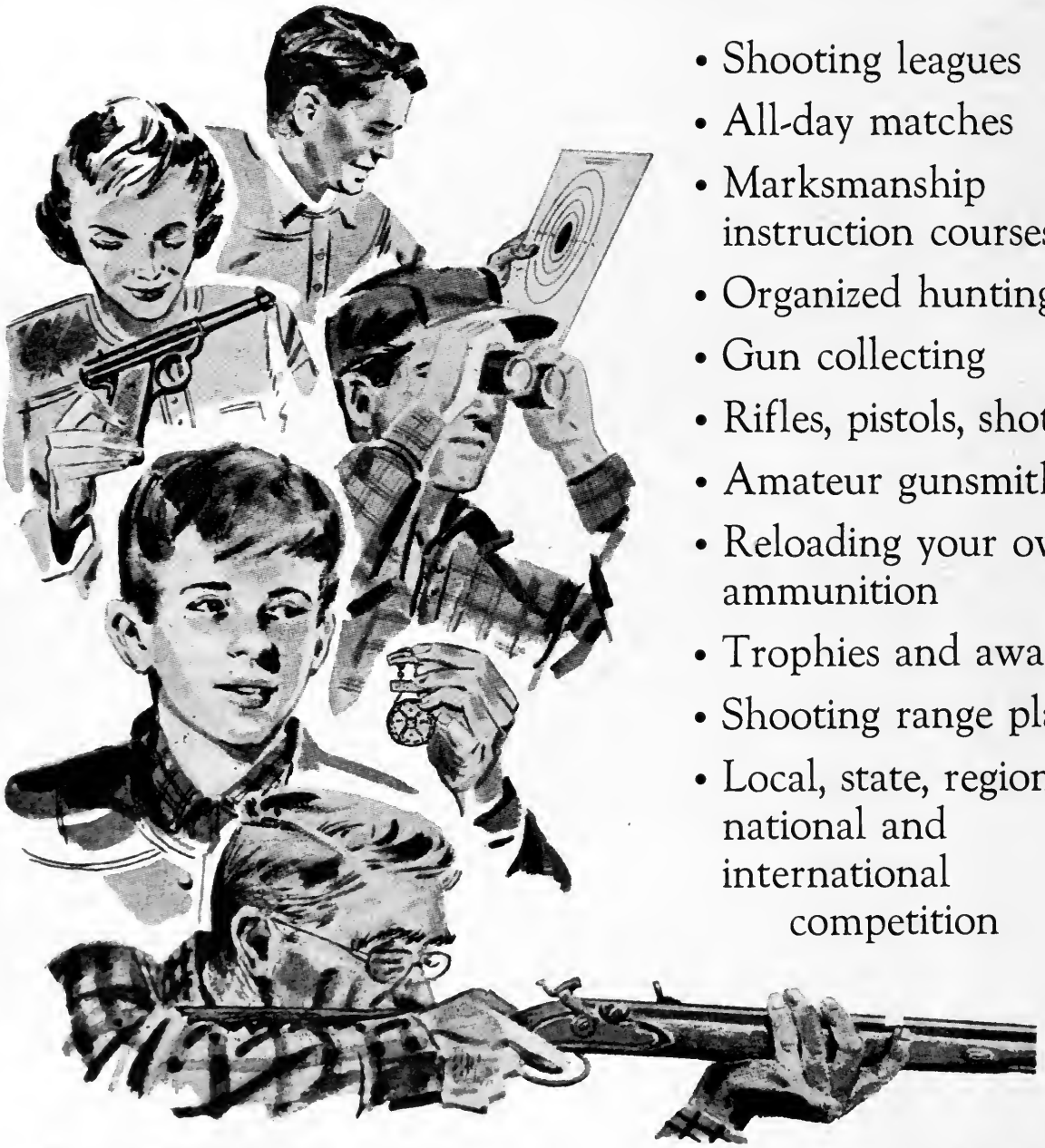

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Recreation for the Physically Handicapped, Janet Pomeroy. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011. Pp. 380, illustrated. $7.95.

FULL OF excellent material and illustrations, most attractively presented, this much-needed book is concerned with development and recreation programs for the physically handicapped in a community setting. Primarily based on the program conducted in the Recreation Center for the Handicapped, founded and directed by the author in San Francisco, it shows how a community can begin a recreation program for this group and offers suggestions for dealing with the problems involved. A book of this sort has been greatly needed to increase the rather meager, but growing, resource materials in this important field.

The first half deals with philosophy, objectives, and values of recreation for the physically handicapped and is followed with chapters on establishing a program, organization, personnel, facilities and equipment needed, financing, and public relations. The policies and procedures recorded, though limited to experience in one center, have all been successful in practical application in that center.

The activity section of the book contains approximately two hundred pages of program information adaptable for various physical disabilities. The faces in the photographs show an aliveness and a joy which tell their own story. Emphasis is placed upon the desirability of integrating the activities of the handicapped with those of the nonhandicapped wherever possible.

This book should be of great help to community recreation leaders who accept the responsibility of bringing recreation to this very needy group and are looking for some guidance in this field.—*Morton Thompson, Ed.D., National Recreation Association Consultant on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Fitness and Fun Through Recreational Sports and Games, Betty van der Smissen and Helen Knierim. Burgess Publishing, 426 South 6th Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 122, illustrated. $4.00.

THIS PAPERBACK combines game instructions with construction plans and drawings of the physical layout for many games. It will be helpful to many leaders to have such material under one cover. It will be especially helpful in teaching those games that require special instruction and are often not included in game books, such as billiards, sacket, tetherball, paddle tennis, croquet, and many other informal recreation sports. Game and court layouts are drawn clearly and explanations are simple.

Part II includes board games, puzzles, and tricks, and what the authors call "active skill games," but which are what are usually thought of as improvised equipment games. These include various beanbag tossing games; games using tin cans; various tossing games, such as flipping cards into a basket; blowing games, ball-bouncing games, dropping small articles into a bottle, et cetera, games often used in informal carnivals, or for rainy day and indoor contests.

The board games and puzzles include (with permission) many of the interesting games developed by the Cooperative Recreation Service in the 30's, such as Adi, Ruma, and other favorites in *Handy I* and *Handy II*. Some have appeared in NRA's *Make Your Own Puzzles* and *Make Your Own Games.*

The third section of the book includes instructions for special activities such as jacks, marbles, Tita Toria (Lummey Sticks), rope jumping, and others. This section will be particularly helpful since NRA's *88 Successful Play Activities* is out of print.

The book's size — 8½" - by - 11" — makes it a bit difficult to handle. It is too tall for the average bookshelf and too thick for average files. The best thing to do is to keep it out on your desk, ready for easy use.

Teacher's Handbook of Indoor and Outdoor Games, Harry D. Edgren and Joseph J. Gruber. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 224, illustrated. $5.95.

TWO EDUCATORS have come up with an excellent idea—a spiralbound, attractive gamebook observing recreation objectives, but geared specially to play periods, whether indoor or outdoor, of school children. Their philosophy is simple and specific: "This period should be thought of as a laboratory where the pupils unveil their game skill, their degree of social integration, their value systems, and their emotional adjustments to themselves and others. Indeed, to the teacher, this should be more than a 'supervised play period' or 'recess time.' *This period must be considered as an educational experience for both the teacher and student.*"

The games are classified sensibly, not by age but by types, and range from inactive, classroom games to active games for large outdoor areas, sports lead-up games, holiday games, and party games. No reference is made to the illustrator, but the white figures silhouetted on a black background showing some of the game formations are not only amusing but striking.

The introduction of the book is good, but too short, and the same can be said about the chapter on game leadership. Another chapter, or expansion of these, could have been used to explain more fully the *value* of play, how large a part it can have in motivation of classroom interest, how it can accentuate and add to the learning process, and what it can mean to teacher-pupil relationships. The teachers of Tippecanoe County who contributed to this book probably know all this. Other instructors, in other schools, however, may not be convinced —indeed, may be very bored with the idea of game activities and regard them merely as extra chores in a heavy teaching schedule. Professors Edgren and Gruber might have exerted more influence where it may be needed if they had gone one step forward.

This is a very good selection, and its title should not limit its sales to teachers. It belongs in any recreation library —indeed, it would be excellent for playground leaders.

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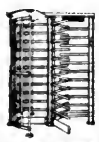
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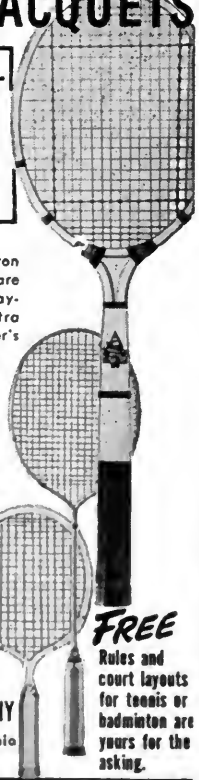

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Better Plays for Today's Churches, selected by John W. Bachman and E. Martin Browne. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 474. $8.95.

In this collection there are no "Biblical pageants with their bathrobe bathos," and no medieval mystery plays, so readily available. Here are plays in a modern idiom, written to explore the roots of faith, but in terms of today's world. These twelve plays are grouped loosely under the headings of "Modern Society," "The Passion Events," "Christmas Plays," and "Old Testament Themes." Casts range in number from "two men and a voice" to twenty-four characters, and running time varies from a breathless ten minutes for *A Very Cold Night* to an hour and a half for *Verdict of One* and *Eyes Upon the Cross.* Three of the plays were written specifically for production in a particular church. *The Curate's Play,* commissioned for the 150th anniversary of St. George's Episcopal Church in New York City, is a delightful example.

Emmanuel, a charming Christmas play, has been performed on stage and on television; *A Very Cold Night* won a first prize in a playwriting competition sponsored by the Union Theological Seminary. It takes only ten minutes running time, but it is unforgettable. *The Case Against Eve* is a modern fantasy, with a degree of humor usually missing in church productions. *The Circle Beyond Fear* is a moving and intricate interweaving of human emotions, first written for choral speaking, but not limited to that form. *Christ in the Concrete City* is undoubtedly the best known, having been produced in many seminaries, on TV, and the many local groups. It is essentially a modern Passion Play.

This collection, then, is far above and beyond the usual moralistic and often banal plays often selected by church groups. The plays have the quality that permits them to meet the increasing interest of the church in religious drama. They demand work, effort, and skill on the part of the cast; but what a reward they are!

While this collection provides reading, not acting versions, in each case the sources of acting versions are given. Royalties are remarkably small for such excellent drama.

It should be pointed out that these plays need not be limited solely to church production — nor have they been. It should also be pointed out that this book is good reading for the many who enjoy drama as literature. This is a most moving and rewarding collection, and Association Press is to be congratulated on publishing them under one cover.—*V. M.*

Encylopedia of Party Ideas for Adults, Lora Lee Parrott. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 190, illustrated. $3.95.

WRITTEN by the wife of the pastor of the First Church of the Nazarene in Portland, Oregon, who has also written a good cookbook, *Meals From the Manse Cookbook,* this book contains a wide variety of ideas for parties, banquets, showers and other occasions. Its parties and other social events all include suggestions for a devotional at the end.

Most of the plans would need additional material if they were to be used for a full-length social program, but a program committee could get off to a good start. The book contains sections on themes for parties and for showers, and a section of recipes for party refreshments.

Styles for Dolls, Lucy Cunningham and Beth Herbst. Calico Print Shop, 116 South Hillside Avenue, Wichita 11, Kansas. Pp. 48, illustrated. Spiral-bound, $3.50.

DOLL COLLECTORS, costume designers, collectors of period fashions, students of yesterday, producers of historical pageants, attention! This charming book is quaintly reminiscent of those days when paper dolls were cut from fashion books, ladies wore wasp waists, bustles, and trains, and when the wardrobes of dolls consisted of fine workmanship, tiny tucks, exquisite frills. The book is made up of actual styles, entirely designed for dolls in what has been called "The Golden Age of Dolls," from 1879 through 1892. These appeared in the old *Delineator's* "Styles for Dolls," and the original pages of that magazine are reproduced here. There is, for instance, the "girl-dolls' walking costume," the "gentleman dolls' dress suit," "the lady dolls' reception toilette," "a girl-dolls' house costume," and so on.

These pages were acquired through years of exciting "treasure hunting" and slow collecting—often a page at a time. The original style plates are included. The text which accompanies them is also the original—old-fashioned now, gently amusing, and very detailed. It makes for delightful reading. This book is not for children but for grown-ups, youngsters and collectors of all ages.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

BUILDING and MAINTENANCE

Handy Man's Concrete and Masonry Handbook, R. J. De Cristofore. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 144. $2.50.

Handbook of Watch and Clock Repairs, H. G. Harris. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 10011. Pp. 175. $3.95.

How to Build Patio Roofs. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.95.

How-To-Do-It Books (3rd rev. ed.), Dorothy Hancock and Anne J. Richter. R. R. Bowker, 1180 6th Ave., New York 10036. Pp. 265. $7.50.

How to Plan and Build Your Fireplace. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.95.

101 Free Plans for the Handy Home-Owner, Walter Fischman. Bantam Books, 271 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 222. Paper, $.75.

CHURCH

Better Plays for Today's Churches, John W. Backman and E. Martin Browne. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 474. $8.95.

Brief Introduction to the Old Testament, Adam W. Miller. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 224. Paper, $2.00.

Church Promotion Handbook, Salem Kirban. Kirban Assoc., 25 S. Easton Rd., Glenside, Pa. Pp. 172 (in looseleaf notebook). $10.00

Directives to Lay Apostles. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 352. $4.00.

Faith, Love, and Seaweed, Ian F. Rose. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 221. $4.95.

How to Work with Parish Groups, Edmund M. Burke. Bruce Publ., 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 76. Paper, $1.50.

JWB Year Book, Vol XII. Nat'l. Jewish Welfare Board, 145 E. 32nd St., New York. Pp. 150. Paper, $2.00.

Jesus Christ, A Study of the Gospels, Arthur Eikamp. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 176. $2.95.

Religion and Leisure in America, Robert Lee. Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 271. $4.50.

Stewardship Enriches Life, Clarence W. Hatch. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.25.

DANCE, DRAMA, MUSIC

ABC's of Ballet, The. Channing L. Bete, Greenfield, Mass. 01301. Pp. 15. $.25.

ABC's of Symphonies, The. Channing L. Bete, Greenfield, Mass. 01301. Pp. 14. $.25.

Ballads and Songs from Ohio, Mary O. Eddy. Folklore Associates, 12 Meetinghouse Rd., Hatboro, Pa. Pp. 330. $8.50.

Chord Approach to "Pop" Piano Playing, The, Albert De Vito. Remick Music Corp., 488 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 32. Paper, Books I & II, $1.50 each.

Chord Pianist Standard Favorites, The, Book A, Albert De Vito. Remick Music Corp., 619 W. 54th St., New York 10019. Pp. 31. Paper, $1.50.

Dancing as a Career, Arthur Franks. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 120. $3.75.

Interpreting Music through Movement, Louise Humphreys and Jerrold Ross. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 149. Spiralbound, $3.95.

Introduction to the Teaching of Dance, An, Elizabeth R. Hayes. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 340. $5.00.

Music in America, W. Thomas Marrocco and Harold Gleason. W. W. Norton, 55 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 371. $10.00.

My Hamster Crawls and Other Piano Pieces Composed and Illustrated by Children, Paul Ramsier. New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 29. $5.95.

Nureyev, An Autobiography with Pictures. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 160. $5.00.

Perspective for Sketchers, Ernest W. Watson. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 48. $3.50.

Stage and Ballet Examination Technique. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.75.

Treasury of Holiday Plays for Teen-agers, A, A. S. Burack, Editor. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 448. $5.95.

HOLIDAYS, PARTIES

Happy Birthdays Round the World, Lois S. Johnson. Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Christmas the World Over, Daniel J. Foley. Chilton Books, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 6. Pp. 128. $5.95.

Encyclopedia of Party Ideas for Adults, Lora Lee Parrott. Zondervan Publ., 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6. Pp. 190. $3.95.

Christmas Gif',Charlemae Rollins. Follett Publ., 1000 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 118. $4.95.

Holiday Hobbycraft, Willard and Elma Waltner. Lantern Press, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10010. Pp. 142. $4.95.

Home Entertaining, Christine Brady. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 92. $1.50.

Spring Holidays, Sam and Beryl Epstein. Garrard Publ., 862 Scarsdale Ave., Scarsdale, N.Y. Pp. 64. $2.60.

Christmas Nutshell Library, Hilary Knight. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. 4 books, unpaged. $2.95.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

America as a Mass Society, Philip Olson, Editor. Free Press, 60 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 576. $7.95.

Communities in Action, Severyn T. Bruyn. College and University Press, 263 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Pp. 205. $5.00.

Cybernation: The Silent Conquest, Donald N. Michael. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 133 E. 54th St., New York 10022. Free.

Decree of the Media of Social Communication (Second Vatican Council). Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 16. $.15.

Dynamics of Groups at Work, Herbert A. Thelen. Univ. of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37. Pp. 374. Paper, $2.45.

How to Succeed in Community Service, Donald and Keith Monroe. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 283. $5.95.

Implications of Basic Human Values for Education. Assoc. for Childhood Education Internatl., 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.25.

Leisure, The Basis of Culture, Joseph Pieper. New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 127. $3.95. (paper, $.60.)

Opportunities in Social Work Careers, Joseph P. Anderson. Vocational Guidance Manuals, 800 2nd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.45.

Preiudice and the Child, American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York 10022. Pp. 10. $.10.

Public Welfare, Emma Harrison. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 20. $.25.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS

Do You Feel Good? Channing L. Bete, Greenfield, Mass. 01301. Pp. 15. $.25.

Fine Art of Baseball, The, Lew Watts. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 341. $5.95.

Football Fundamentals for Feminine Fans, Perlan Conerly. Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 34. $.35.

40-Knot Sailboat, The, Bernard Smith. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 140. $10.00.

Foundation of Physical Education (4th ed.), Chas. A. Bucher. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 578. $6.50.

Glenans Sailing Manual, The, Philippe Harle. John De Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 10003. Pp. 446. $10.00.

Great Auto Races, Richard Hough, Editor. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 198. $3.50.

Handbook of Boating Laws (Western States). Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Pp. 161. Spiralbound, $1.00.

Handbook: Small Boats, Richard K. Bleser. MacFadden-Bartell, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 127. $.60.

Health Education in Secondary Schools, Leslie W. Irwin and Cyrus Mayshark. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 402. $6.00.

Highlights of the World Series, John Durant. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 10022. Pp. 187. $4.95.

Horseman's Dictionary, The, Lida Fleitmann Bloodgood and Piero Santini. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 214. $5.95.

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Inquiry and Invention in Physical Education, Elizabeth Halsey. Lea & Febinger, 600 Washington Sq., Philadelphia 19106. Pp. 119. $3.50.

Knee in Athletics, The, Karl K. Klein and Wm. L. Hall. Amer. Assn. of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 36, D.C., Pp. 49. Paper, $1.50.

Lawn Tennis, Jack Moore. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 94. $3.75.

Lawn Tennis, The Australian Way, Jack Pollard. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 120. $6.50.

Look at Guns, Beman Lord. Henry Z. Walck, 19 Union Sq., New York 10003. Pp. 46. $2.75.

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CHURCH RECREATION, July-August-September 1964
Metallic Paper Mosaics, Gladys L. Jackson.
What, No Recreation Building, John Bewley.
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ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, June 1964
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The Beauty of Paper Prints, G. Joseph Moody.
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GIRL SCOUT LEADER, June 1964
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Sports-Fitness Camping, Jack M. Johnson and Betty Jo O'Donahue.
Goals for American Recreation, Howard G. Danforth.

NATIONAL CIVIC REVIEW, July 1964
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Mothers Must Keep On Growing, Too, Edith G. Neisser.
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What Children Learn from Play, Bruno Bettelheim, Ph.D.
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When Lightning Strikes, John C. Kacharian.
Dogs Can Be Fun—and Safe, A. R. Roalman.
They Go to College in Wheel Chairs, G. Edward Moxwell.
How to Comp Out and Enjoy It, Pete Czuro.

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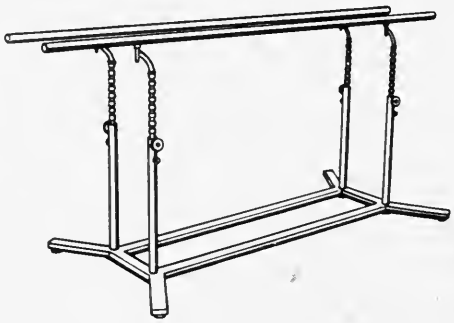

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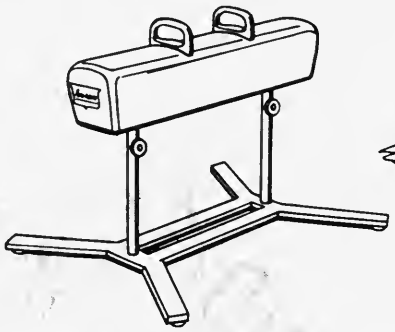

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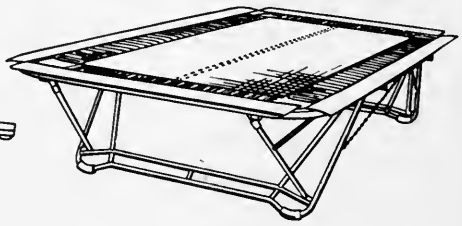

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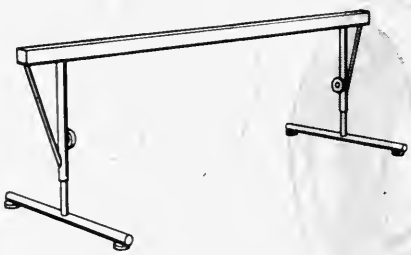

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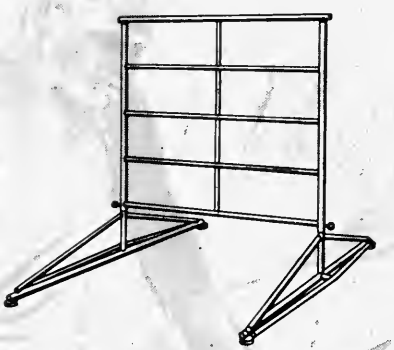

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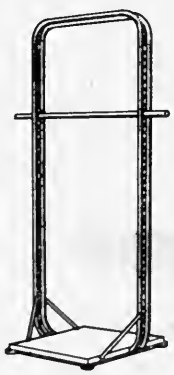

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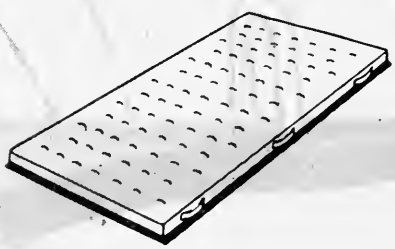

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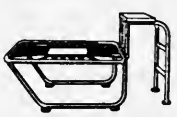

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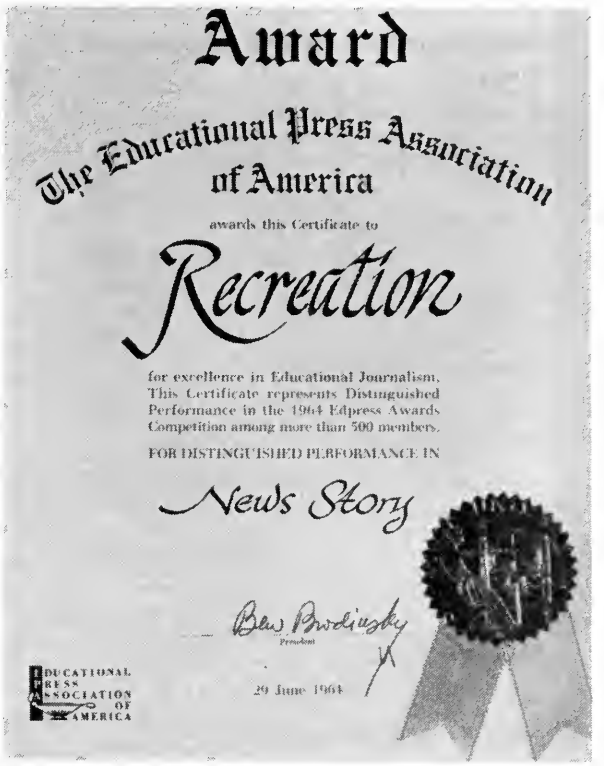

RECREATION, The Magazine of the Recreation Movement, announces with pride that it has been selected as a first prize winner in the 1964 Awards Competition sponsored by the Educational Press Association of America.

The citation is for the issue of October 1963, carrying the article "Creative Tank Town" by William A. Rawls, Jr. of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, who received a personal award certificate. This award is a well-deserved tribute to Dorothy Donaldson, editor of RECREATION, and to her staff, all of whom strive constantly to make the magazine the standard resource on the ever-widening field of recreation.

May we extend to the Educational Press Association of America the grateful appreciation of the National Recreation Association—RECREATION Magazine, staff, our magazine advertisers, and myself —for this very special honor.

—JOSEPH PRENDERGAST

RECREATION

October 1964 VOL. LVII NO. 8 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

Time out for an exchange of affection and confidences at Turtle Back Zoo, the new children's zoo, in Essex County, New Jersey. Children and llamas understand each other. (Sometimes llamas eat straw hats if visitors don't watch out!) For zoo story, see Page 402. Photograph courtesy Essex County Park Commission.

Next Month

The latest pamphlet in "The Performing Arts as Recreation" series, will be *Opera Is Recreation* to appear in the November issue as a bonus to our magazine subscribers. It will be published simultaneously as a separate pamphlet and will be available from the National Recreation Association singly or in quantity lots (*see back cover of this issue for prices*). Continuing the emphasis on cultural arts will be an article by Joseph Prendergast called "Cultural Growth in Capital Letters." November will also launch our series of articles on the ever pressing problem of recruitment, with Louis F. Twardzik explaining "How We Fail in Recruitment" and Earl Kauffman defining the requirements for "Leaders of Leisure." A story about the Willamalane Park and Recreation District in Springfield, Oregon, "Building a Park and Recreation Department," will give the significant blow-by-blow account of the growth of a successful department. An article about the ice rink in the Park District in Oak Park, Illinois, will offer excellent pointers on the construction and operation of an outdoor ice rink.

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LETTERS

Saving Central Park

Sirs:

The first article on page 265 of the June issue of RECREATION discusses attempted incursions into Central Park by the building of a pavilion or housing development in the park.

We in Wilmington faced this same situation some years ago when the Board of Education wished to build a school in one of our finest parks. This I fought on the basis that the park belonged to the public and that only by their approval could it be used for other than park purposes. The discussion got so acrimonious that we finally went to court, and I enclose herewith a copy of the decision of our Superior Court, ruling that park land dedicated for this purpose for forty years or more could never be used for any other purpose.

I do not know whether this decision would have any bearing on the Central Park situation, but I wish you would put it in the hands of those who are fighting this battle for whatever contribution it may make.

To my mind, it will be a crime if they start to cut up Central Park, as it will mean the loss of the entire area in a relatively few years, once it is started.

MAURICE DUPONT LEE, *Board of Managers, Recreation Promotion and Service Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.*

• The National Recreation Association is turning over to the New York Council for Parks and Playgrounds the Superior Court decision sent in by Mr. Lee, in the hope that it will help in the battle.—Ed.

Strengthening Amateur Athletics

Sirs:

As an amateur coach in the New York City schools I would like to offer the following suggestions on youth fitness:

1. We must get our youth out of the grandstand and into the arena through a program of amateur sports in all our schools, such as hiking, cycling, camping, canoeing, skating, skiing, fencing, and gymnastics.

2. Our press should place less emphasis on horse racing, professional ballgames, auto racing, and sport gambling.

3. We should have more sport facilities such as cycling paths, skating rinks, hiking trails, canoe marinas, et cetera. Every national and state park should provide these recreation facilities.

4. Colleges and schools should show more interest in providing individual sport activities than in gate receipts from ballgames.

5. The government and our schools and colleges should offer full support in the establishment of a national youth hosteling project.

6. All people should receive athletic training in schools and service, not just a few promising Olympic athletes.

7. The national youth fitness committee should be composed of amateur coaches and athletes not professional ball coaches who are more interested in filling the grandstands.

8. Our railroads and boat and bus lines should provide opportunities to the public to enjoy sports away from the crowded cities by offering cycle trains, hikers trains, foldboat trains, skate trains, ski trains, et cetera. Over five hundred cyclists enjoyed a recent cycle train tour offered by the Long Island Railroad.

9. Main amateur active sports have military values and should be stressed by our service schools, such as skiing, skating, cycling mountaineering, et cetera.

10. The fitness movement should not degenerate into stunts such as the fifty-mile-a-day hikes, which have discouraged millions of people.

R. C. GEIST, *Theodore Roosevelt High School, Bronx, New York.*

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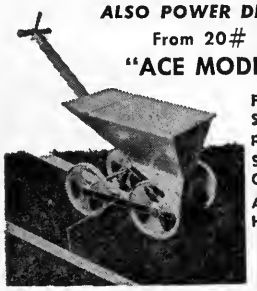

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SIGNS OF THE TIME

America the Beautiful?

SPACIOUSNESS? The glorious heritage of the American continent is in the hands of its people. "The good earth will remain good only if we make it so."—*Stewart L. Udall.*

Is a new outdo

—Which shall it be

The world's largest slum?

CLUTTER? Since man landed in North America he has greatly altered the face of the land. Have these changes lowered its quality? What kind of country do we want?

ilosophy needed?

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Mediterranean National Park

FRANCE is to have another national park, reports *France Actuelle.* France's first national park is being established in the Alps, the second is planned for the Pyrenees, and the new one is the island of Port-Cros out in the Mediterranean between the coastal resorts of Hyeres and Le Lavandou. An unspoiled natural preserve, it is just under three miles long and about a mile and a half wide. Pines and oaks and dense growth cover the island, and on its southern high cliffs are clouds of sea gulls. The new park includes the sea bed for a distance of some 650 yards from the coastline. The waters abound with rare rockfish and a hard-to-find species of seaweed; consequently, no trailing nets will be allowed, no harpoon underwater fishing, no powerboats except at reduced speeds. On land, no growth may be changed or harmed, no animal may be killed except for scientific purposes and under the direction of experts. Visitors are welcomed, says *France Actuelle*, "They are offered tranquility. For many that will be enough."

Crossroads Fair

AN All-Nations Fair at the Los Angeles International Air Terminal October 16-18 will be a project of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, All Nations Fair, Inc., the City Airport Commission, and International Institute. "The fair will be an annual non-competitive and non-commercial event to give nationality groups of Los Angeles County an opportunity to exhibit the arts and cultures of the countries to which they owe their heritage," says Joseph Alvin, president of the All Nations Fair board of directors. The three-day fair will include continuous exhibits, performances and demonstrations by artists and craftsmen in the International Air Terminal's new Satellite Building.

Native products of foreign countries will be displayed in some seventy booths in the fair. Continuous performances by dancers, singers, and exotic and unusual ethnic performers will be presented onstage. Fair coordinator Richard Abernethy, special services director of County Parks and Recreation Department, reports exhibits will include art objects, costumes, foods, and other products typical of the nations represented. Admission will be free.

Operation Green Earth

FORTY YEARS of land use and conservation practices of a coal company are summarized in a color brochure which describes the steps in developing mined areas into grazing or timber lands, water recreation areas, campgrounds, or homesites. The Peabody Coal Company maintains its own conservation department staffed with professional personnel with experience in forestry, wildlife and fish stocking, and lake and recreation development. A free copy of the brochure is available from the Peabody Coal Company, 301 North Memorial Drive, St. Louis 2.

Man and Space

A MAJOR new exhibit hall, "Astronomia." that depicts the awesome force of man's efforts to understand the universe, has been presented to the American Museum—Hayden Planetarium in New York City, by the International Business Machines Corporation. It is a creatively designed assemblage of objects and images that brings the visitor into the dynamic world of astronomy as it evolves through six centuries. Visitor-participation displays, three-dimensional observation chambers, some fifty authentic artifacts, and 475 photographs reveal man's expanding view of the universe from 1400 to the present.

Star-gazing in "Astronomia."

In reviewing the history of astronomy, "Astronomia" guides the visitor through a maze of concepts as archaic as the earth-centered universe envisioned by the ancient Greeks and as modern as the nature of the quasi-stellar radio sources being debated by astronomers today. The complexity of the exhibition reflects the complexity of astronomical thought over the ages, expressed in a score of brief quotations on panels suspended in grid form from the ceiling. The visitor to the new hall may well take away with him such thoughts as:

"If the Lord Almighty had consulted me before embarking upon the Creation, I should have recommended something simpler."—*Alphonse X of Castile.*

"We are indeed a blind race, and the next generation, blind to its own blindness, will be amazed at ours."—*L. L. White.*

"I *accept* the universe."—*A Youth.*

"You'd better."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

The Country Where Art Matters

SO THAT Paris "can remain the world capital of arts," the French Government is going to build or rebuild hundreds of studios for "poor" artists, reports *France Actuelle.* Said Minister of Culture Andre Malraux to the National Assembly recently, "One cannot defend paintings and disregard the conditions in which they are made. To be a painter is the opposite of a privilege. In a country which has lead the world in the pictorial art since the death of Florence, we are taking into our hands the destiny of painters and sculptors. Of course we shall be accused of helping painters without talent. Very well, we shall help them this way. We shall do our best for the great ones by doing what we can for the rest." Under the government project, fifteen hundred studios for the "poor" artists are to be

built before 1973 to replace an estimated eight hundred which will be destroyed in slum-clearance projects, plus seven hundred more for upcoming young artists. To encourage construction of suitable artists' studios, the government will pay a $400 bonus to contractors for each studio they include in low-rent housing projects.

The Aztec League

A MAJOR SPORTS ARENA where pre-Naismith "basketball" reigned as a sport of kings has been unearthed by archaeologists in the Valley of Mexico. Dr. H. B. Nicholson and David Grove, archaeologists at the University of California in Los Angeles, recently explored a site of this ancient hoop sport, a favorite of Aztec rulers. The site, known as Ixtapaluca Viejo, is situated east of Mexico City. Its ballcourt is the first to be discovered in the Valley of Mexico, although every sizable town had at least one court when the Spaniards came.

The sport was known as *ollamaliztli* and the court on which it was played was called *tlachtli* or *tlachco*. The game had elements of basketball, soccer, and handball. It was played with a solid rubber ball just smaller than a volleyball. Players were not permitted to use hands or feet in handling the ball but batted the ball around with elbows, hips, and knees. They often wore leather elbow, knee, and hip pads for protection.

Stone rings projected vertically from a wall on either side of a I-shaped court. Climax of the game was that infrequent occasion when a player was able to sock the ball through the ring, or hoop, of the opponent, entitling him to all the spectators' clothing.

The sport, played on elaborate masonry courts, was highly organized among the Aztecs by the time the Spaniards came. Montezuma, famed Aztec emperor, was a skilled player, and each Aztec ruler had his own "stable" of subsidized athletes. Today, the game survives only in a degenerate form in western Mexico.

Art Fete

A LANDSCAPE PAINTERS DAY, held in Los Angeles this summer included an outdoor art festival and a series of demonstrations. Participating artists included Emile Hall, president, Los Angeles County Employees Art Club; Milfor Zornes, president, Otis Art Institute Alumni Association; and Walt Allan Smith. Demonstrations were given in use of oils, watercolors, stone, wood, animal horns, and iron.

Study and Ski

LAST WINTER sixty-five hundred Parisian school children traveled by special train to winter resorts in the Alps where, in *classes de neige* (snow classes), they continued their studies with their regular teachers in the morning and enjoyed winter sports (with other teachers) in the afternoon. Parents paid minimum charges for transportation and for food and lodging at the resort.

Students Run Children's Camp

NEARLY five hundred city children got their first close look at the great outdoors this summer as guests of students at the University of California's Berkeley campus. Youngsters from cities in Alameda and Contra

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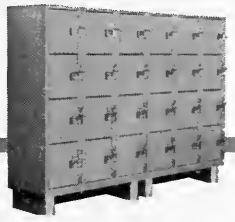

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Costa counties spent ten days in the rugged North Coast area at Cal Camp run and paid for by Cal students.

All the traditional camp activities—from handicrafts to overnight hikes—were included in the fourth annual Cal Camp which has grown from a hundred children in its first year. This year's site was the Berkeley YMCA camp on the Gualala River. Fifty Cal students served without pay as camp staff, from Director George Phillips of Berkeley down to helpers in the kitchen. During the school year, campus activities, such as Spring Sing and the Ugly Man Contest, help raise the $10,000 needed to make Cal Camp go.

Cal students lead the more intrepid city youngsters on hikes over steep, wooded hills to campouts. There, around an open fire, each camper cooks his dinner, then enjoys songs and stories as night falls, finally to sleep in a bedroll under the stars. Popular with Cal students, as well as young campers, Cal Camp staff jobs always have a surplus of volunteers, despite cutting into the summer job period. Camp staff was expanded this year to include junior counselors from high schools in Alameda and Berkeley.

Wheeling Along

Social Security beneficiary Paul R. "Pop" Kepner, aged sixty-eight, traveled two thousand miles by bicycle from his Houston, Texas home to visit the New York World's Fair. He was feted by officials at the Social Security Exhibit at the United States Pavilion. Averaging well over a hundred miles daily on his 17½-day trip, he made stopovers at Washington, D.C.; Baltimore, Maryland; and his birthplace at Millersburg, Pennsylvania. A former professor of music, he was musical director of the *Jazz Singer* starring Al Jolson. Mr. Kepner now is active in spreading his gospel of physical fitness for the aged and vows "I'll reach a hundred years riding a bicycle."

Racing to One Hundred

A transatlantic race from Bermuda to Denmark in June 1966, is being planned by the Royal Danish Yacht Club and the Scandinavian Ocean Racing Committee to celebrate the club's one hundredth anniversary. Henry B. Du Pont of Wilmington, Delaware, has been appointed chairman of the race committee.

Jottings on the Cuff

- A reference reading list on various aspects of aging entitled "The Harvest Years" was prepared and presented as a public service by the Las Vegas, Nevada, Recreation Department in cooperation with the Las Vegas Public Library.
- The world's only sanctuary for bald eagles is on Mt. Johnson Island in Pennsylvania.
- There's no evidence that any fish has been lured to a hook by the sartorial elegance of the fisherman involved. However, *The New Fisherman's Encyclopedia* (Stackpole Books) cautions on going overboard on white and bright colors and loud patterns. The colors probably mean nothing to the fish, but the patterns and contrasts make sudden moves more noticeable, and this is a sure way to discourage even a nibble.

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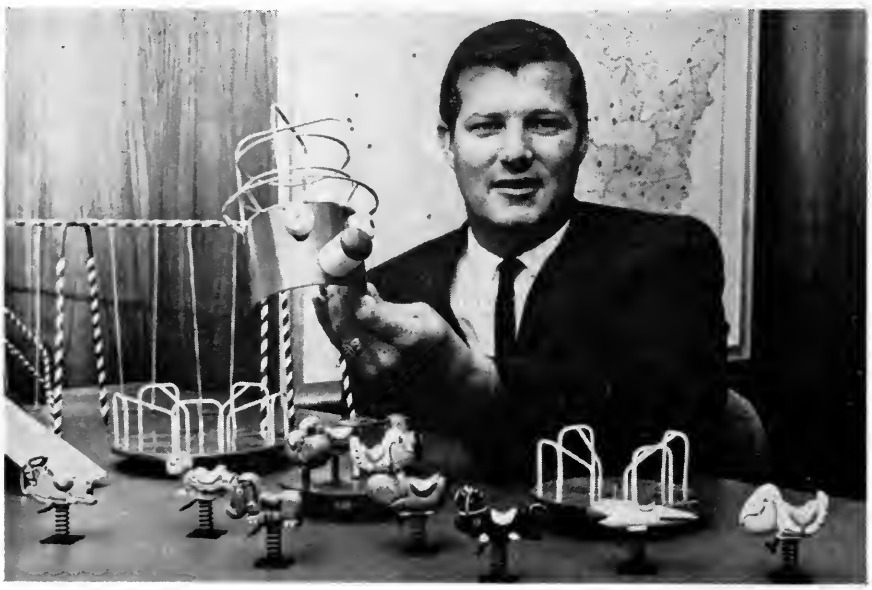

He has had scale models built of all Game-Time's Imagineered playground equipment. Simply send Bob Wormser a dimensioned sketch of your playground and the approximate number and age range of children that will use the area. He will carefully plan for the best utilization of space and equipment, actually construct your playground in miniature, and send you a 16" x 20" photo layout. You, your park or school board, will be able to see exactly how your proposed playground will look.

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AS WE GO TO PRESS

▶ SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION. President Lyndon Johnson has signed four bills with far-reaching implications for the recreation field. These are the Wilderness Bill *(S 4-Public Law 88-577)*, the Land and Water Conservation Bill *(HR 3846-Public Law 88-578)*, the National Council of Arts Bill *(HR 9586, S 2376)*, and the Anti-poverty Program and Assistance Bill *(S 2642-Public Law 88-452)*.

In signing the Wilderness and Land and Water Conservation measures, the President invited a number of guests to witness the occasion, among them Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association. The President presented Mr. Prendergast with one of the pens he used.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a pay-as-you-go measure for the long-term acquisition of outdoor recreation facilities. Grants are to be made for federal, state, and local land acquisitions. The fund is expected to produce $2,000,000,000 in a decade.

The Wilderness Bill sets aside 9,100,000 acres of forest and mountain fastness to be forever protected from the encroachments of civilization. The law culminates a seven-year battle between conservationists and the mining, lumber, and grazing interests.

The National Arts Council act marks the first time that federal legislation to encourage the arts has been enacted into law. The council, with a twenty-five member panel, will function in the fields of music, drama, dance, folk art, literature, architecture, painting, sculpture, and industrial and fashion design. It will have a full-time chairman who will receive $21,000 a year.

The federal Antipoverty Program establishes an Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps, Domestic Peace Corps, work-study and work-training plans for youths, and assistance for local programs.

▶ A CAMPAIGN TO INTEREST EVERYONE who wants to preserve the beauties of this land is now under way and deserves the cooperation of every local community. This is the American Landmarks Celebration, "Save Our Heritage." Its gala sendoff during American Landmarks Week (September 28-October 4) will be continued through November 30. The celebration is a part of UNESCO's International Campaign for Monuments and is sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Its goal is to develop and improve technical and legal measures for the protection, preservation, and restoration of cultural property and to safeguard the beauty and character of the landscape. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, honorary chairman of the celebration, says, "The celebration will awaken and renew an interest and pride in the greatness of our vast inheritance and the vital necessity of its preservation in this changing world. It is a privilege and responsibility of each American to know and appreciate his rich heritage and to insure that generations yet to come will have this same opportunity."

Many national organizations are behind this campaign, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, is on its steering committee. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, co-chairman of the celebration, has received, among hundreds of comments, the following telegram from famed conductor Leonard Bernstein: "Every time I travel anywhere in the United States I am struck anew by the extravagant beauty of our country . . . But I am struck with equal ferocity by the rate at which this beauty is being violated. Natural glory is disappearing before our eyes, and man-made beauties with historical patina are being destroyed. I hope that this celebration will be a turning point in our senseless ravaging of a beautiful land."

If you want to help publicize the celebration in your state, county, or community, a poster and pamphlet are available from the headquarters of American Landmarks Celebration, 815 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The posters cost five cents apiece or twenty for a dollar; the pamphlet costs fifty cents a hundred. Also ask for the "Suggested Ideas for Community Action" and their list of films.

— SAMUEL S. FISHZOHN —

Sam Fishzohn, man of many friends —among them many people in the recreation field—a familiar figure at national meetings, veteran of forty years in social work, is dead. So eager and full of life was he that it is hard to believe. Since 1945 and until his recent retirement at the age of sixty-five last February, Mr. Fishzohn was director of youth services of the American Jewish Committee and, in this capacity, worked with many youth organizations. Before joining AJC, he had been for eighteen years director of the Educational Alliance of New York, one of the nation's largest and oldest community centers in New York City. Upon retiring, he and Mrs. Fishzohn embarked upon an extended trip abroad, during which he was stricken with his last illness. Sam Fishzohn will be greatly mourned and widely missed.

COMING EVENTS

YWCA World Fellowship Week, *November 8-14.* Sponsored by the National Board of YWCA of the U.S.A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

17th Annual Meeting, Gerontological Society, *October 29-31, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.* For further information, write to Mrs. Marjorie Adler, Gerontological Society, 660 S. Euclid, St. Louis, 63110.

3rd Annual Conference, American Association of Homes for the Aged, *November 9-11, Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.* Conference theme: The Spectrum of Care for the Elderly. For further information, write to Lester Davis, American Association of Homes for the Aged, 49 West 45th Street, New York 10036.

National Stamp Collecting Week, *November 16-22.* Sponsored by American Stamp Dealers Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York City.

70th Annual National Conference on Government, *November 18-21, Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco.* Conference theme: The Urban Future—Challenge and Opportunity. For further information, write to Alfred Willoughby, Executive Director, National Municipal League, 47 East 68th Street, New York 10021.

▶ FITNESS ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS. Another Awards Program for Physical Fitness Leadership has just been announced by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Standard Packaging Corporation. Eligible are men and women, professional or volunteer, who are "organizers and/or leaders of recreation centers, of clubs, writers and people in business or government who have made outstanding contributions during the year to fitness programs."

For details and nomination forms, apply to local or state Jaycees or write to the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce National Headquarters, Boulder Park, Box 7, Tulsa 2, Oklahoma.

▶ AMATEUR ATHLETICS in North America will boom during the next four years as competition among the United States, Canada, and Mexico reaches a new high, according to Colonel Donald F. Hull (USA, Ret.), executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union. He observes that the Pan American Games in Winnipeg, Canada, in 1967 and the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968 are major factors helping to accelerate the rapidly expanding international amateur sports exchanges among the three countries.

▶ A GROUP OF 150 qualified photographer-ambassadors—chosen with an eye to their sense of service and selected for geographical coverage of the United States—will fly to East Africa next summer, under the auspices of the Friends of Africa in America in Tarrytown, New York, to study first hand the wildlife conservation problems there. On their return they will share with their fellow Americans a situation that concerns people in this country more urgently than they presently realize.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ PHOTOGRAPHS NEEDED. The following categories of photographs are needed for use in Recreation Magazine: possible cover photographs, modern playground equipment, holiday programs, teenagers, performing arts activities, arts and crafts, family recreation, games and hobbies, sports, modern buildings and facilities. If you can send us photographs for our picture library for use as, if, and when needed, please let us have them. Please type on a separate sheet of paper and paste on the bottom of each: identification of subject, name of sender, necessary credit.

▶ WATER CRISIS. America is facing a water crisis of increasing gravity as growing population and expanding industrial needs tax water resources of steadily diminishing capacity. The problem is especially acute in the Pacific Southwest where economic growth is already menaced by falling water tables and inadequate streamflow and water storage. These facts are revealed by a National Reclamation Association in a study, *Water and the West.* Single copies are available on request from the association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

▶ SANTA CLAUS FOR PRESIDENT? What does Mrs. Santa think? Can five million children be wrong? What do children in other countries think of the idea? A very timely, jolly playlet for your Christmas program is *Santa Claus for President* by Helen Louise Miller, available from Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16, for fifty cents a copy.

CALL to ACTION

Vote . . . and the choice is *yours!*
Don't vote . . . and the choice is *theirs!*
Register . . . or you have *no* choice!

THE LIFEBLOOD of our democratic system is the *participation of citizens* in electing those who run our government. And *every vote counts.* Do all the people you serve know this?

The American Heritage Foundation, with the cooperation of eighty other agencies, of which the National Recreation Association is one, is sponsoring the 1964 Non-Partisan "Register and Vote" campaign. It is not too late to cooperate. Check the list below, to see where your recreation department fits in . . . especially if you have a bond issue on the ballot.

HOW-TO-DO-IT SUGGESTIONS

These are based on proven methods for your community "Registration" drive and local support of the "Get-Out-the-Vote" campaigns:

FOR ORGANIZATIONS
* Letters to members on importance of voting.
* Vote reminders in mailings.
* Announcements at meetings.
* Pledge-to-Vote cards.
* Postage meter messages.
* Posters in meeting rooms and halls.
* Editorials in publications.
* Transportation to polls.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
* Vote rallies.
* Voting information booths.
* Literature in reading racks.
* Reminders in newspaper, radio and TV.
* Vote messages in pay envelopes, bills, et cetera.
* Florists: offer flowers to early voters.
* Laundries, dry cleaners, dairies: reminders with pickups and deliveries.
* Gas stations, drive-in-movies, parking lots: distribute bumper strips.
* Theaters: vote slides on screen; posters in lobby.
* Hotels: posters in lobbies and elevators.
* Stores: window and counter displays; reminders in packages and mailings.
* Transportation companies: posters in stations, terminals; signs on trucks.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS
* Pulpit announcements.
* Reminders in publications.
* Bulletin board messages.
* Discussion groups.

VETERANS
* Parades and rallies. (There's nothing like a parade to stir up campaign excitement.)

SCHOOLS AND YOUTH GROUPS
* Mock elections.
* Essay, art, and slogan contests.
* Pupils take vote reminders home.
* Halloween vote messages delivered to every home.
* Teenagers accompany parents to polls to observe voting process.

WOMEN
* Coming-of-Age parties for first voters and new residents.
* Votemobile: explaining vote machines, sample ballots, et cetera.
* Set up information booths and displays in banks, hotels, restaurants, et cetera.
* Sponsor candidates' forums.

RADIO AND TV
* Use American Heritage Foundation Advertising Council kits.
* Debates between candidates (or local celebrities).
* "Get-Out-the-Vote" telethon on Election Eve.
* Taped vote appeals by local celebrities.
* "Live" coverage of vote rallies.
* Vote reminders by disc jockeys and during station breaks.
* Programs on close elections, human-interest stories and former candidates.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, PUBLICATIONS
* Use American Heritage kits.
* Publish sample ballots, editorials, cartoons, et cetera.
* Special "Get-Out-the-Vote" issue or supplement.
* Publish interviews, human-interest stories, vote ads, educational how-to-vote materials, and daily election Count-down Box ("3 Days Till 'E' Day").

ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES
* All committees vote early.
* All polling places properly manned by both parties.
* Church bells, factory whistles, sirens —every hour on the hour.
* Transportation to the polls.
* Youth groups work as baby sitters.
* Volunteers assist aged and disabled.
* Distribute "I Have Voted" tags as voters leave the polls.
* Radio, TV stations keep reminding people to vote.
* Volunteers at polls check names of registered voters who haven't voted; pass on to "telephone brigade."
* "Telephone brigade" calls to registered voters.
* Check that vote counting is witnessed by both parties.

SEE YOU AT THE POLLS!

* For additional information and materials write to The American Heritage Foundation, 11 W. 42nd Street, New York 10036.

. . . Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and heart to this vote.—Daniel Webster.

WHAT IS A PARK?

A housewife and mother of three expresses her thoughts about a park

Mrs. James Durbin

A PARK is a grassy spot with a fence around it in the midst of the concrete and brick world of the city. It is a parent's desire to create a safe and wholesome place for his child to play. It is a place where we send our children for fun, for character building, and sometimes just to get them out of our hair.

A community without a park longingly yearns for one, while a community with one gratefully takes it for granted. We are the fortunate ones with a good park within wandering distance of our youngsters. Yes, we are the fortunate ones who have, but only half take or give.

A park can be much more if people will wake up to its possibilities. Mistakenly, many people think a park is only for the young, and, so, a park becomes a place where two young directors battle frantically to meet the recreation needs of a hundred or so children.

A park can and should belong to *all the people* in the community. It can be the hub, the common meeting place of the neighborhood.

A park can be a place where we meet our neighbors; where we take our babies for an airing; where we supervise the activities of our young. It can be a place where we can stroll leisurely on the good earth beneath us and survey the uncluttered sky above us. It can be a place of companionship and recreation or even of solitude and release from the tensions of a busy day.

A PARK can be a place to read a book; to discuss politics; to play checkers; to pitch horseshoes; or even to recapture a glimpse of our fast vanishing childhood. It can be a place of contentment for the very young, the almost young, and the not so young.

If we have a little vision and determination, a park can be the place we go for a cool swim on summer afternoons, the place for a picnic supper, or the setting for a bridge party.

I can almost hear you laughing as you say, "Oh, but that isn't *our* park." I ask you only to consider that a park is what *you* make it. It takes only two people on a park bench to encourage companionship, only four for a game of bridge, and only a few watchful parents to relieve the burden of constant supervision and leave our park directors free to organize games and activities. And, it takes only planning and work to have that swimming pool.

Without the support of the community a park is nothing; with support, it can be a place of pleasure and enjoyment for all. I'll see *you* at the park! #

MRS. DURBIN *is chairman of the committee that prepares the* Idle Hour Park Newsletter *for the Recreation and Park Department in Lexington, Kentucky.*

A park can be a place of contentment for very young, the almost young, and the not so young. A park should belong to all the people in the community.

HEYDAY IN THE PARK

World-famous Vancouver park celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary with a historic fete and a new facility

King penguins, brought from Falkland Islands in 1952, produced an egg in 1955, now breed annually.

This luxuriant cream broom bush, along with the spring cherry blossoms, waving daffodils, wide velvety lawns, and towering timber, make the thousand-acre natural park a true paradise for photographers, artists, and flower lovers.

Lord Stanley welcomes with open arms the "people of all colors, creeds and customs for all time" to the famous park named for him.

The park's first ranger, Henry Aviso, designed the first garden, cut trails, and constructed rustic bridges. His wife started a park zoo.

Eric Lindsay

A SURREY with a pink fringe on top brought Lord Stanley back to Vancouver's Stanley Park in May to rededicate its thousand acres to "the use and enjoyment of peoples of all colors, creeds, and customs for all time." The event was a highlight of the park's seventy-fifth anniversary year. The one-time governor-general of Canada —who donated his name to the National Hockey League Stanley Cup as well as the park—was impersonated by Vancouver hotelman Frank Baker, wearing, with great dignity, a stage beard and a turn-of-the-century formal outfit. He was driven down West Georgia Street behind two prancing palominos in the pink-fringed surrey, doffing his hat to surprised but admiring citizens and leaving one group of workmen standing with mouths agape. Four shining horses of Stanley Park's mounted detail of city police escorted the honorable gentleman. Colorful anniversary banners caricaturing the park's bears, penguins, monkeys, peacocks, flowering trees and firs lined the route.

In the Stanley Park pavilion, with Park Board Chairman George Wainborn playing host, "Lord Stanley" joined Mayor William Rathie, City Archivist Major J. S. Matthews, and fifty of the elderly men and women who had lived in Vancouver when the park was first dedicated in 1889. Afterward, a thousand children from West End Vancouver schools, enjoying a special half holiday for the occasion, joined the fifty-piece Killarney Secondary School band in entertaining His Excellency and the pioneers and dignitaries with music, games, and gymnastics on the stage of Malkin Bowl.

"Lord Stanley" spoke of his first visit to the park seventy-five years before, recalling the rickety old bridge into the park, now replaced by a wide and smoothly paved causeway off West Georgia Street. Lost Lagoon, he noted, then merely a muddy tidal flat, was now locked in by the causeway. He commended the park board and staff for their careful and imaginative development of the park and urged that it be guarded as jealously over the coming seventy-five years for the enjoyment of all in the year 2039.

OUTSTANDING windup of the rededication events was the driving of the last spike on the new three-quarter-mile-long Stanley Park miniature railway in an area where a grove of towering fir trees was flattened by Typhoon Frieda in 1962. Mayor Rathie and Board Chairman Wainborn swung gold-headed sledge hammers to drive home a little gold spike to conclude the two-year, $50,000 design and construction project. Then, the quaint old-fashioned steam engine—powered by gas—pulled into Stanley Park Junction and official guests joined excited pioneers for the train's inaugural run.

With its simulated steam whistle tooting and its bell clanging, the seventy-passenger train spent the rest of the afternoon taking an estimated fifteen hundred boys, girls, and grownups on free trips past a prospector's cabin, a fire ranger's lookout, an Indian encampment, over a little rustic bridge, along the shore of a man-made lake and across the lake on a 140-foot-long trestle into a windowed sixty-foot-long snowshed and on through the blackness of a sixty-foot-long tunnel, around by a view through the trees of Burrard Inlet—Vancouver's harbor—and back into the station. The trip takes about four minutes. Pioneers and other luncheon guests received railway engineer caps and "gold-plated" railroad spikes as mementos. The train quickly captured the fancy of park lovers and one weekend an estimated ten thousand persons of all ages rode the rails of the miniature line.

The recorded history of Stanley Park can be said to stem

Continued on Page 422

The original Lumbermen's Arch was erected in 1913 by the Lumbermen's Association in honor of the visit of the Duke of Connaught. It was replaced by this massive arch of logs.

MR. LINDSAY *is public information officer for the Board of Parks and Public Recreation in Vancouver, British Columbia.*

LEISURE: NEW NATIONAL

A bank president points out that our unpredictable world puts a premium on versatility

David Rockefeller

HISTORICALLY, America's economic success has been rooted in the long-term increase in both output and leisure. Since the turn of the century, output in the private economy has multiplied sevenfold while working hours have dropped twenty-five percent. In the years ahead, the trend toward taking part of our productivity gains in the form of greater leisure is likely to continue. To me, the most exciting part of this prospect is that it lifts the great national resource of leisure into an entirely new dimension. But, like all resources, it will be only as valuable as we make it—through careful planning, wise use, and intelligent conservation.

In a sense, we are in the position of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes when he boarded a train in Boston and then mislaid his ticket. Recognizing him, the conductor said: "Why, Your Honor, I'm sure that when Massachusetts' leading citizen finds his ticket, he will send it in."

"Mr. Conductor," replied Justice Holmes gravely, "the question is not 'Where is my ticket?' but 'Where am I going?'"

In facing up to the challenge of leisure, we, as a nation, must determine where we are going and how we expect to get there. In considering the direction of future development, there are three prime uses of leisure which merit our special attention:

The first is the opportunity for self-fulfillment. This concept for "self" is preeminently important in our society, for it is the value attached to the individual which decisively distinguishes the free from the authoritarian system. This is not only a question of the individual's exercising free choice as to who will lead him, at what job he will work, and where he will live: it is, perhaps most vitally, freedom to secure uncommitted time and to direct its use.

Of course, not all individuals in this country give their free time to contemplation and self-improvement. We have no shortage of critics who point to activities far afield from any cultural or intellectual endeavors. We should be encouraged, though, that such criticism exists and finds voice. This proves that we have elevated our sights, that we have expanded the expectations which more and more people might reasonably entertain, that our occasional impatience with a few is born primarily of our higher hopes for all of our fellow citizens.

THOSE HOPES are certainly not without foundation. Even a quick scanning of statistics shows that many of them are well on the way to fruition. Comparing the years 1955 and 1962, we see that consumer spending for books rose more than any other type of rec-

MR. ROCKEFELLER *is president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City. This material was presented at the Financial Executives Institute held in Detroit in February.*

reation expenditure. Ticket sales for theater and opera went up sixty-eight percent, more than twice the increase for all spectator sports. More than half the world's professional symphony orchestras are now in the United States, and most of them enjoy a wide and consistent patronage. Last year, six million people visited New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Not only are cultural opportunities abundantly available in this country, but more and more people are coming to have the time to take advantage of them. Moreover, they are stimulated to the exercise of their own creativity. Some twenty-six thousand book titles were published last year, representing an enormous investment of talent and an awesome outpouring of energy. In New York City, no fewer than fifty thousand people are creatively engaged in the graphic arts. Many of them are, of course, part-time painters, but some two thousand will show at local galleries during the current season. Across the land, well over thirty-five million amateur musicians have taken up instruments in a massive effort that is surely good for the soul, even though in some cases it may be rather hard on the ear!

THE SECOND opportunity that greater leisure can provide is the enhancement of our capacity to do our jobs. In our swiftly changing business environment, no one can forsee precisely what problems will have to be resolved in the future. Whatever they are, they will call for intelligence, imagination, resourcefulness, and judgment — for these qualities never become obsolete. So we should use our periods of leisure to develop the whole man.

In this regard, all of us might take a lesson from those whose work encompasses life in its entirety and who have learned the practical uses of uncommitted time. The eye of the painter is ever alert to form and color. The sculptor looks for shape and contour in all about him. The dancer notes the gracefulness of a bird in flight, while the writer picks up and stores the little nuances of speech to which he is exposed. All of them recognize that the achievements of work are not isolated from the experiences of life.

More and more of our jobs demand a similar attitude. Increasingly, the tools we use are not just machines designed to accomplish some specific task, but equipment adaptable to a wide range of operations. Their ultimate employment will be limited only by our ingenuity. For worker and manager alike, the one who advances rapidly tomorrow will be the one who finds new tasks to set for the tools, new and diverse ways in which they may be directed, novel uses of material and more efficient methods of production. In the long term, it is he, not the assembly line, who will set the pace.

NOWHERE are the potentialities of sophisticated equipment more evident than in the exciting area of computers. They have helped remove the staggering quantitative burden of collecting and correlating data and establishing patterns of information on which predictions can be used. Indeed, they have not only relieved us of these chores which formerly absorbed so much time and labor, but they perform them so much quicker and better, that we may now venture into whole new fields of activity closed to us a few years ago. I doubt if there is a business, profession or institution in the United States today which does not sense an urgent need for men who can exploit more fully the promise of the new technology. These men must have a breadth and depth of judgment, a vital and creative imagination, and a frame of reference from their own interest and experience which will permit them to interpret facts and establish values.

The kind of men we are talking about cannot be developed solely through on-the-job training, nor can they be force-fed the requisite knowledge in a stipulated span of schooling. We speak of minds that can be shaped only through a lifetime of learning. The enhancement of our capacity to perform our jobs will, therefore, depend to a major degree upon our willingness to give some of our own time to it. It will depend upon our nurturing broad interests, reaching for ever wider knowledge, seeking an ever larger circumference of experience. Ours must be the voluntary decision to let our curiosity extend beyond the limits of a restricted specialization.

As John Gardner of the Carnegie Corporation has pointed out in his stimulating new book entitled *Self Renewal*: "Education at its best will develop the individual's inner resources to the point where he can learn—and will want to learn—on his own. It will equip him to cope with unforeseen challenges and to survive as a versatile individual in an unpredictable world. Individuals so educated will keep the society itself flexible, adaptive and innovative."

RESOURCE

OUR THIRD outstanding opportunity is to deal more effectively with the unfinished business of our society. Through industrialization and urbanization, we have created an enormously complex community. As a result, in solving some problems, we have created

others. In pushing boldly toward the frontiers of the future, we threaten to leave behind some chores of the present day.

For many, greater longevity is still a mixed blessing. There remain problems of health and housing, and the difficult challenge of establishing for the retired a meaningful and satisfying place within a society of constant motion and change. This is not a new condition, but the number of people affected by it has increased so rapidly that the search for answers takes on a fresh urgency.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the problems of youth are baffling and often dismaying. Some are ill-prepared for the cultural environment found beyond the confines of their homes. Others have early fallen behind in educational pursuits and are now frightened by that insecurity which threatens all who cannot catch up.

These and many other problems are not of our choosing, but they are of our society's making. They will never be solved by experts alone, and the experts are the first to acknowledge this. They cannot—indeed, they should not—be relegated to the exclusive responsibility of government. These are problems calling for action on a broad front and for participation by the entire citizenry. Unless we in the business community are personally concerned, unless we care deeply, unless we are passionately committed to a better life for all, we shall bear witness to a society which falls tragically short of its great promise. In the past, it seemed almost hopeless to combat problems of these dimensions. But we now have a powerful new weapon—a growing measure of uncommitted time.

Consider, as a concrete example, the problem of high-school dropouts. One out of every three students entering high school fails to graduate. Many of them drop out for economic reasons. This is a problem that our city school systems are gravely concerned about—and rightly so. But we as businessmen can also help.

At the Chase Manhattan Bank, a number of men are devoting a considerable portion of their outside time to working with youngsters. They are trying to channel the youngsters' activities along constructive lines, and, above all, encourage them to continue their schooling. To reinforce these efforts, the bank recently launched a program in collaboration with the New York City Board of Education. It hired twenty high-school seniors, listed by their schools as "potential dropouts" because of family economic circumstances. It assigned these young people to afternoon work with the understanding that they will complete their high-school education. So far, both parties have been highly pleased with the arrangement.

Admittedly, this represents only a very modest beginning. But think of the impact if every business in the United States were to take an interest in helping these students who might otherwise never complete even a high-school education. If the program were successful, one result would be a new sense of direct responsibility on the part of the students themselves. There should be a measurable decline in juvenile delinquency—and later, in adult crime—so costly for the entire community. The trend of mounting appropriations for counseling and assistance to dropouts might finally be reversed.

It is in the long term, however, that the true gain of properly educated and properly oriented citizens would become most apparent. Think of the tremendous costs of unemployment compensation, welfare programs, projects of retraining, relocation, and rehabilitation. More positively, we would secure for our society an untapped abundance of talent, ability, and energy which is now undeveloped or tragically misdirected. There would evolve a basic change in attitudes. The youngsters, themselves, many of whom now regard society as an alien and hostile force, would see our stake in them as evidence of our good faith. Is it too much to hope that such a display of goodwill would be reciprocated?

"The true test of a civilization," Emerson remarked, "is not the census, nor the size of the cities, nor the crops, but the kind of man the country turns out." Our America of tomorrow will surely be judged by what becomes of the youth of today.

Let our objective be the creation of a society in which all can contribute to earning this dividend of uncommitted time and using it for the improvement of ourselves as individuals, the enhancement of our capacities to perform meaningful work, and the completion of those social tasks which still remain undone. If we do this, we need not fear for the kind of man the country will turn out. Nor need we be ashamed of the kind of men we ourselves turned out to be. #

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Making Headlines

A recreation agency finds that "public service" includes publishing the community newspaper—for fun and profit

Jac A. Cropley

The North Renfrew Times

C. A. Notes

MRC sponsors water safety course

Leader patrol classes July - Aug.

Community Concerts

River Water OK

THIS WEEK

A community paper written of the people, by the people, for the people in Deep River.

IF THE FOLKS in Deep River, Ontario, don't like what they read in their local newspaper, they have no one to blame but themselves. For not only do they make the news, they also write it and publish it. The *North Renfrew Times* is both a service and an activity of the Deep River Community Association Incorporated, the coordinating agency for all recreation programs in the municipality. Once a giveaway news bulletin, this weekly newspaper is now a full-fledged commercial enterprise staffed by volunteers, both paid and unpaid. A study of ten thousand weekly newspapers from all over the world, made by the University of Southern Illinois Department of Journalism, found that the *North Renfrew Times* is undoubtedly the only paper to be produced in this manner . . . anywhere.

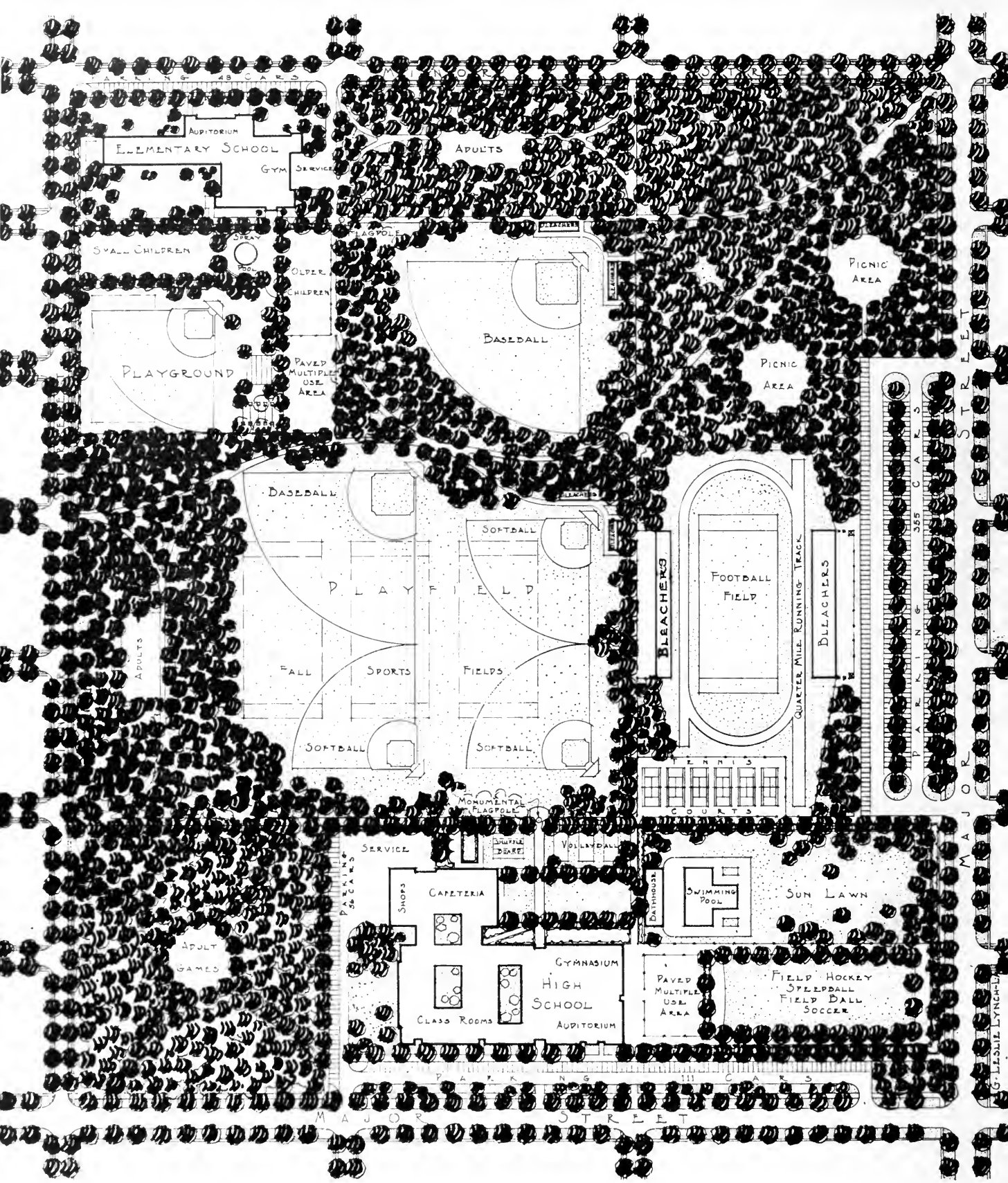
Deep River, built in the Canadian bush country, on the Ottawa River, one hundred and twenty miles northwest of Ottawa, in 1944-45, was planned as the residential area for a warborn, very secret atomic-energy project. The secrecy of early postwar years no longer exists, for Canada's nuclear program is aimed at the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Atomic research has brought world fame to some Deep River citizens. To many, however, this bustling Canadian community is better known for its Snail Watchers' Club, its Whittling Club, and other unusual byproducts of a pulsing program of leisure. From Deep River's early beginnings, there has been an abundance of clubs and groups affiliated with the Community Association. At last count there were sixty-four. The problems of communication among such a large number of organizations were solved in the early days by the weekly distribution of a mimeographed sheet called the *Deep River Digest*. This "paper" often ran to five or six foolscap pages and carried news about meetings, births, how to walk on gravel and fire the furnace, and movie programs, but no editorials, advertising, jokes, or pictures. Although it was strictly a throwaway, the citizen treasured his *Digest*. A missed issue resulted in a great outcry. The *Digest* became an important and cherished weekly feature; in fact, an institution in an isolated community. This remarkable document was published continuously for nine or ten years, fifty-two times a year. The need for a news media with paid advertising to service the growing commercial market became increasingly apparent as the town expanded.

PLANNERS of Deep River estimated a community of three thousand; however, relative success and expansion of the atomic-energy field has pushed the population figure to 5,438—2,925 adults and 2.513 children. Approximately forty percent of the adults are university graduates, well in excess of Canada's national average of 3.3 percent. Since eighty-five percent of the citizenry claim metropolitan backgrounds, urban recreation interests must be emphasized. Extremes in temperature—long, cold winters with lots of snow and short, hot summers—demand varied recreation facilities; con-

Continued on Page 421

MR. CROPLEY *is welfare supervisor for Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. His duties include serving as recreation director in Deep River, Ontario. For other material by Mr. Cropley, see "Recreation Out of Necessity,"* RECREATION, *February 1964. For more on Deep River, see "Winter Carnival," February 1964.*



A District Recreation Area

Including a Neighborhood Area

Plan Prepared by the
National Recreation Association

Scale in Feet

0 50' 100' 200' 300' 400' 500' 600' 700' 800'

Populations Served	
District	20000
Neighborhood	5000

Acreages	
Park	30.0
Playfield	25.0
Playground	6.3
Athletic Field	5.3
and Parking	3.6
High School	5.0
Elementary School	2.5
Total Site	77.7

When Is a Recreation Area a Park?

Leslie Lynch

A PARK is a recreation area but not all recreation areas are parks. When recreation areas are beautiful and have the appearance and characteristics of parks, they *are* parks. Therefore, in planning recreation areas, it is important to know how to achieve this park effect.

Every recreation area, insofar as possible, should be a beautiful park which adorns and does much to make the community an attractive place in which to live. To accomplish this important objective requires comprehensive planning. It is time that more thought be given to making our cities beautiful; designing recreation areas as beautiful parks will do much toward that end. A recreation area is a park when it is beautiful.

For recreation areas to be park-like in character, actually to be parks and places of enjoyment for all, it is necessary to see what is required and plan accordingly. There must be beauty and some shade—trees, lawns, order and a high standard of maintenance. There must be adequate space. If an entire recreation area is intensively used for active games, the growing of grass is a problem, if not impossible, and it is even difficult to grow trees, so the beauty that goes with a park is difficult to achieve. At least twice as much space as is needed for active recreation should be provided, if the area is to count as a park.

The word *park* suggests a spacious green area where one may relax and enjoy the beauties of nature. It is a place for all people and not for any special segment of the population. The term "recreation area" connotes physical activity but not necessarily beauty. A playground is thought of as a recreation area for children. The word "playfield," derived from the English term *playing field*—a place where cricket, soccer, rugby, et cetera, are played—has no clear connotation in this country. Those unfamiliar with recreation terms invariably ask what the difference is between a playfield and a playground. The professional thinks of a playfield as a recreation area for older children and adults—for a segment of the population rather than an area for all the people.

MR. LYNCH *is areas, facilities, and survey consultant for the National Recreation Association.*

During the early years of the recreation movement in the United States, the need of providing areas and facilities for children was of primary importance. Consequently, much thought was given to playgrounds. A little later, small playgrounds for preschool children were designated as playlots or totlots. Still later, we began to hear about youth centers or teen centers, and now much is being said about senior-citizens centers. The tendency has been to think of recreation areas and facilities for segments of the population. The result has been that the general public has come to think of recreation areas as something *apart* from parks, and they have been administered separately by many local governments.

NOW WE HAVE A TREND toward thinking of and planning recreation areas as parks and administering them in one department of the local government. It is being more generally recognized that recreation should be planned for the family, for all ages, rather than for specific age groups. All ages now have time for recreation and can enjoy many things together. Recreation areas and facilities for adult programs, indoors and out, are on the increase.

Terminology is also important in the planning because the names of types of areas should suggest what will be seen. The term *park* should be reserved for the larger areas whose purpose is primarily for the more passive recreations. The neighborhood areas which include playgrounds are probably best labeled as neighborhood recreation areas. They might be called neighborhood parks, but too often that name does not suggest active recreation. The larger areas which serve three or more neighborhoods and include a playfield may be called district recreation areas. The term *district park* is rejected for the same reason *neighborhood park* is rejected. It is believed that the functions of the three principal types of recreation areas are best indicated by the terms *park, neighborhood recreation area,* and *district recreation area.*

If all recreation areas are to count in the community as *parks,* we must have careful planning, not only of the individual sites but before the sites are acquired. The sites must be adequate in size and properly distributed. The distribution of sites should be considered not only with refer-

ence to the distance from the homes served but in order to provide maximum adornment for the community. One of the important functions of parks is to bring some of the beauty of the country into the urban areas. When urban areas are allowed to grow up "like Topsy" with excessive distances between parks or with many little areas that neither adorn the community nor provide adequate recreation space, the desired results are not obtained.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD is the logical urban unit in planning for recreation. It is normally the area—principally residential—served by a public elementary school. The school is usually in the center of a square mile because a half mile is considered the maximum distance for children to walk to school. The ultimate neighborhood population should range between four thousand and eight thousand. A population of four thousand is needed to support an elementary school and other services, and eight thousand per square mile is approaching the congestion point which Americans do not like. The 1960 Census statistics show that of the cities in the forty-eight continental states, the thirty-five with populations of more than a hundred thousand and population densities in excess of eight thousand per square mile, twenty-eight lost an average of 6.78 percent of their population between 1950 and 1960.

The neighborhood recreation area should adjoin the public elementary school. The school needs a recreation area as well as the neighborhood population as a whole, so one adequate site will avoid duplication and waste of tax funds. Besides, there should be indoor recreation facilities for both school and the entire neighborhood population, and these are logically provided in the school building. For the neighborhood recreation area to be parklike, it should have at least two and a half acres per one thousand of the potential neighboorhood population. Half the area should be playground and the remainder park that forms a belt or buffer on two sides of the playground between it and adjacent homes. The land required for the school building should be in addition to that required for the recreation area. For example, if the potential neighborhood population is five thousand, the recreation area should include twelve and a half acres and if two and a half acres is required for the school building and its immediate environs, a total site of fifteen acres should be provided.

The district recreation area should serve three or more neighborhoods and should adjoin the public junior or senior high school. For this area to be parklike, it too should have two and a half acres per one thousand of the potential population served by the school. If the school serves four neighborhoods with a total potential population of twenty thousand, the site should include fifty acres plus the land required for the school building and its immediate environs. Half the recreation area should be playfield and the other half a park forming a buffer on two sides of the playfield between the playfield and adjacent homes, as prescribed for the neighborhood recreation area. If the school building requires ten acres, the total site should have sixty acres.

For the neighborhood and district recreation areas to count as parks in the comunity they should be as large as possible. There should never be two or more sites where one will give the proper distribution. Not only is it more difficult to make smaller sites parklike but one adequate site will cost less to develop and less to maintain and supervise through all the years ahead than two or more sites with the same total acreage. Both of these types of areas, like large parks, should be partly wooded or planted with trees, and should be designed to serve families and all age groups.

A MUNICIPALITY should have at least five acres of park per one thousand of its potential population and within its limits if possible. The parks, neighborhood recreation areas, and district recreation areas should comprise a total within the city limits of at least ten acres per one thousand of the potential population. A county, metropolitan area, or region should have at least twenty acres of park per one thousand of the total population, including the five acres per one thousand population in the municipalities. The neighborhood recreation areas, district recreation areas, and parks of a county, metropolitan area, or region should comprise a total of twenty-five acres per one thousand of the potential population. This total includes only the areas administered by the local government or governments.

Included in the park area where large populations are involved should be a number of special types of areas, such as golf courses, sports centers, zoological parks, arboretums, botanic gardens, nature museums, and reservations for the conservation of water, timber, wildlife, and so on. Conservation is one of the important reasons for parks, and there should always be some areas for which the primary consideration is conservation.

POINTS to remember in designing recreation areas for today's needs are:

- A park is a recreation area and the name suggests beauty, trees, green spaces—a feature that is an asset to the neighborhood in which it is located. Many so-called recreation areas are not worthy of being called parks but they should be made so. Every public area or building should be a thing of beauty. This is a fundamental objective in planning the system of recreation areas and in planning the individual sites.
- The two types of recreation areas that include space for active recreation, neighborhood and district recreation areas, should adjoin public schools. The multi-purpose school buildings should be designed as attractive recreation centers, including the indoor recreation facilities needed by the general public as well as those required for school purposes. The school and recreation planning should be closely correlated. The sites should be worthy of being called parks.
- All recreation areas should be planned to be especially attractive to families—to all ages. There should be facilities for families as such as well as for individual members of the family. The areas should be located and designed to be natural gathering places for families and all of the people.
- The terminology should indicate that recreation areas and buildings are for all people and not for segments of the population. #

Crash Program for Parkland Acquisition

New Jersey moves to acquire state, county, and local recreation sites

Arlo Brown, Jr.

WILL New York and Philadelphia merge and consume New Jersey in the megalopolitan process? Will today's open spaces be overtaken by superhighways, gas stations, high-rise apartments, shopping centers, and industrial plants? Will future Jerseyans never know the serenity of the pinelands, the splendor of the Kittatiny range, or the pleasantness of an old-fashioned day in the country? The state and the public have faced these possibilities and taken action by adopting the New Jersey Green Acres Program.

Pressing need exists for both large and small-scale open-space facilities in New Jersey. The state, becoming increasingly urban, is already the most densely populated in the nation. Population increased by nearly 11.3 percent from 1955 to 1960, reaching a density of 803 persons per square mile.

From 1955 to 1960, attendance at New Jersey parks has increased by 23.6 percent. This attendance may be, in part, a result of the above average per-capita income of New Jerseyans, which opens the way to increased mobility. Many of the state's urban area inhabitants, however, have relatively low mobility and income and need parklands close to home. Ninety percent of New Jersey's population live in four major urban areas, centering upon New York City, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City.

Existing state parklands and open lands are situated in the undeveloped hills in the far north and northwestern portion of the state, and in the pinelands of the south. While an increasing demand has been placed upon these facilities, it is clear that parks within the metropolitan areas are vital to a state-wide recreation design.

Intended as a crash program for land acquisition, the New Jersey Green Acres Program has been in operation since late 1961. Since that time it has effected the purchase of 13,630 acres of state, county, and municipal lands at a cost of $7,003,770. Wooded tracts, rolling hills, fields, lakes, and marshes have been added to New Jersey's preserve of open land.

The objectives of the program are to preserve open space, and to provide recreation, conservation, and scenic areas for public enjoyment. The state's land-development patterns and recreation needs are under constant study by its planning division, whose recommendations play an important part in the formulation of Green Acres plans. One of the specific purposes of the program is to work toward balanced land development by providing recreation and conservation sites of the proper size for different regions of the state as indicated by population and land-use trends.

The Green Acres Program has two basic procedures for land acquisition: Land is acquired by the state itself, through the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, or by a municipal or county agency in equal partnership with the state. State assistance to the local agencies is made in the amount of half of the purchase price of the land acquired. Provision of lands for recreation and conservation, including lands for parks, forests, camping, fishing, boating, hunting, winter sports, wildlife, natural and water reserves, are eligible acquisition under the program.

The Green Acres Legislation, approved in a 1961 referendum, provides for a bond issue of $60,000,000. The act establishing the program allocated $40,000,000 of the funds for state purchases and $20,000,000 for state matching assistance to counties and municipalities. The National Rec-

MR. BROWN *is director of the Green Acres Division of the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development.*

reation Association actively assisted the state in the promotion of the bond issue.

THE STATE PROGRAM

Completed acquisition under the program of purchase by the state has so far totaled 12,085 acres purchased for $5,368,000. The acquisitions vary in size from ten to four thousand acres, and include rolling countryside, swampland, wooded tracts, and lakes. The following areas, described briefly, are characteristic acquisitions:

In Atlantic County, ten miles from Atlantic City, the Port Republic acquisition covers 755 acres of salt marsh and wooded upland inhabited by quail, pheasant, deer, foxes, raccoons, rabbits, and squirrels. The area will be open as a public hunting and fishing ground and may be developed further for water-connected activities.

Along the Hudson River, and high above it, the rocky and wooded Palisades afford magnificent views of the river and of New York City. The Bergen County Alpine Area in the Palisades, less than five miles from the George Washington Bridge, covers 350 acres. It will be developed under an agreement with the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for immediate use.

On the eastern coast of Cape May County, at Corsons Inlet, fourteen hundred acres of ocean frontage, salt marsh, and uplands have been acquired. This area is one of the last remaining natural beaches in New Jersey, unspoiled by residential encroachment or commercialization. The adjacent inland salt marsh, broken by creeks and ponds, has been acquired for a public hunting and fishing area.

Acquisition of over two hundred acres of low, rolling hills is the beginning of a fifteen-hundred-acre Monmouth Battlefield purchase. This vicinity, the site in 1778 of a battle between troops led by Generals Washington and Clinton, is now open farmland dotted with old apple orchards and divided by woods and streams. The United States Department of the Interior has declared the battlefield eligible as a National Historic Landmark. Industrial development has advanced close to the property. Recreation development plans will stress the historic importance of the area.

Northern New Jersey acquisitions include the Black River Tract in Morris County. Small streams branch off from the river, which flows through upland woods, fields and pastures. A total acquisition of twenty-eight hundred acres to be available to the public for hunting, fishing, hiking, bird and animal study, picnicking, and horseback riding is planned.

Development for picnicking, camping, swimming, and boating is also planned for the 225-acre tract acquired at the southern tip of Greenwood Lake in Passaic County. Property elevations range from 620 to 845 feet above sea level. The tract includes a small section of shorefront. With other proposed and presently state-owned park areas, the Greenwood Lake acquisition would create a block of twenty-five hundred acres for public recreation.

Ringwood Park additions, probably one of the most important acquisitions, will total a thousand acres. Provisions for every type of recreation have been made. The area will supplement the historic Ringwood State Park with an active recreation site.

Acquisition of Lake Wawayanda—a rugged, unspoiled four thousand-acre tract at the top of New Jersey in Sussex County—is a major success of the Green Acres Program. The tract was described by Governor Hughes as "one of the last great treasures of undeveloped recreation land in the state." The lake, 270 acres in area, is 1,152 feet above sea level. Deep, clear, and cold, it is edged for half a mile by a sand and gravel beach. Surrounding the lake is mountainous, wild timberland. The Appalachian Trail passes through the tract and along some of its promontories, which are as high as thirteen-hundred feet and provide vantage points for panoramic views of the region. Development will center on the lake.

THE LOCAL PROGRAM

Development of recreation areas easily accessible to the urban and suburban population is being made possible by operation of the local portion of the Green Acres Program. Equally shared costs of parkland acquisition to June, 1964, total $3,271,540 for 1,545 acres purchased by fifteen municipalities and five counties. Some 160 other applications are in various stages of development.

A local unit wishing to participate in the program must show the recreation or conservation need for the proposed purchase and describe the use to which the land will be put. It must also show that the proposed status of the land as permanent open space is in conformance with an approved comprehensive plan for the development of the local unit. There are no restrictions on the size of the parcel to be acquired. Use of lands acquired under the Green Acres Program may not be restricted by conditions of race, creed, color, or nationality. Regulations excluding nonresidents are generally not acceptable.

The local parklands established with Green Acres aid range in size from less than half an acre to over two hundred acres. Some include brooks and ponds; others are open spaces within cities, with trees and grass their only natural characteristics. Since it is not natural features alone which make a park successful, neither type of park is more desirable than the other, except as neighborhood recreation and transportation conditions indicate. A few of the local acquisitions may be described to illustrate their diversity:

Haddonfield, a primarily residential community in the Philadelphia-Camden metropolitan area, has had a shortage of recreation facilities, because of recent growth. The population, which increased by a third in the 1950-1960 decade, is now expected to remain stable, since most of the available land in the 2.6 square-mile borough is already developed. Population density is about five thousand per square mile. A 2.8-acre park has been established under the Green Acres Program, on a wooded, gently sloping plot. Four thousand people live within one mile of the park. The park is next to the high school, and will be available to the school for some activities.

Recreation land within the city is essential to the city of East Orange with the highest population density of any city in New Jersey—77,000 people live within its four square miles, a density of 19,250 persons per square mile. The central section of the city is being increasingly given over

to high-rise apartments. A small park of two acres was situated in this section, adjacent to some older two- and three-story houses surrounded by pleasant trees. With state financial assistance, one and a tenth acres of adjacent area was purchased and added to the park which is now being intensively developed.

Outdoor recreation space has been increased for Bergen County residents with 350 acres purchased by the Bergen County Park Commission with Green Acres aid. Streams run through the wooded tracts, which are to remain in their natural state, with trails for hiking, and areas for picnicking and camping. A few play areas may be constructed.

Open land in the Morris County Borough of Kinnelon has been purchased with Green Acres aid by the Morris County Park Commission. The wooded and hilly tract has a five acre lake among its two hundred acres. Trails, picnic areas, overlooks, and boating, fishing, and ice-skating areas will be developed. Fifty thousand people annually will use the park, which is one of twelve county parks serving the 262,000 county residents. Many new homes are being built in the area, which is connected to New York City by major highways.

These local parks differ in size and character as they differ in environment, but all share the characteristic of growing out of the community's concern for well balanced local development.

HELP IN THE preservation of open space and the establishment of recreation lands is also available from the federal government. Both state and local projects are eligible for reimbursement ranging from twenty to fifty percent on approved projects, under programs administered by the Urban Renewal Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In these first years of the Green Acres Program, assistance requested of the Urban Renewal Administration by the State of New Jersey has been approved for seven open-space projects. The total cost of these projects will be $5,389,493. The state has submitted eight other applications for federal assistance. Several counties and municipalities have also received approval of requests for federal assistance. Receipt of federal funds by a local agency does not effect the amount of the Green Acres grant which has been encumbered for or paid to it.

Under the Green Acres Program an accelerated full-scale acquisition schedule is in progress at a pace and scope without precedent in New Jersey. Here is a plan of action for other states engaged in the race to conserve open space before it is too late. #

• For more on open-space acquisition and state action, see "The Race for Open Space" (New York and Massachusetts), **Recreation**, June 1963; "Prospecting Parkland," April 1963; "Supply and Demand" (parkland policies), March 1963; "Recreation Site Finders,' February 1963; "New Paths to Recreation Space" (eight articles), January 1964; "Call to Action" (need for camping space), March 1964; "Small Watershed Projects" (recreation areas available under Public Law 566), June 1964; "Do-It-Yourself Park," September 1964.—Ed.

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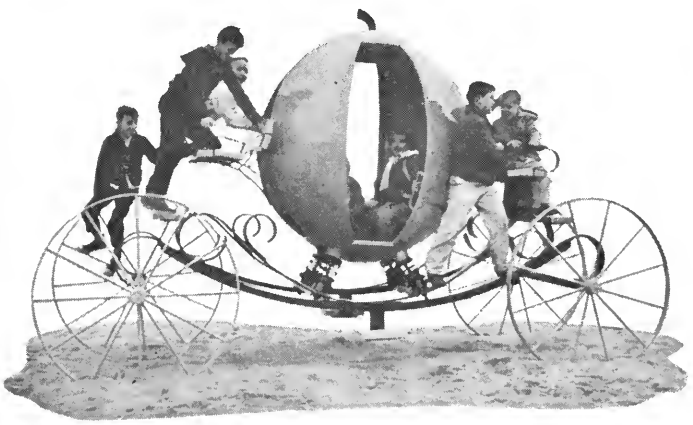

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A PARK IS FOR PEOPLE

Country by country, European parks seem to be more widely used than those in the U.S.

Elliott M. Avedon, Ed.D.

YOU SEE wonderful things in cities throughout Northern Europe, but perhaps most impressive that their parks are being *used*. In some ways, these parks can be compared with those we have in New York and other large cities of the United States. Each European city my wife and I visited last year had some sort of "central park" and many small neighborhood parks. We often asked our hosts why these parks are used so much more extensively than those in the United States. The only explanation our hosts in each country could offer was that the parks offered facilities, equipment, and programs that the people want.

Everywhere we saw new things being built: improvement to paths, new sculpture, new fountains, new programs being planned—nothing was static. One of our hosts said, "What good is an empty park? If people don't use it—it is not a good park." Another European colleague said, "A park is for people. It should provide things for all the people who will use it. It should be natural and beautiful, but this does not mean that man-made things do not belong in it. On the contrary, it should combine art and music with nature, and offer an oasis of rest for some, excitement for others, and joy for all."

In Oslo we saw a park that wasn't very big by our standards. It was less than four city blocks long and about a block wide. An outdoor cafe with umbrellaed tables livened up each of the park's two major entrances. One cafe stood on the shore of an artificial lagoon, in which some sculptures attracted the human eye as well as the dubious attentions of a flock of small birds. These birds seemed to be putting on a special show for the amusement of the spectator: singing, arguing, and jockeying for position among the sculpture.

DR. AVEDON *is associate director of Comeback, Inc., and an instructor in the recreation curriculum at Teachers College, Columbia University.*

Paths led through borders of flowers and past sculptures that obviously had been selected to establish esthetically pleasing relationships with the terrain in which they were placed. Two or three times each afternoon, musicians in colorful uniforms assembled in a small bandshell to play selections ranging from "I Could Have Danced All Night" to "The Poet and Peasant Overture." One afternoon a group of students gave us a rousing choral concert.

Another section of this beautifully organized park provided a special place where small children could play safely and on their own "turf" while mothers or older sisters watched comfortably from strategically placed seats. At night the park was illuminated to highlight a flowerbed, a piece of sculpture, the lagoon. Instead of the utilitarian—but hideous—iron-mesh fences familiar to inhabitants of our hometown, this park was cut off from the hustle and bustle of the metropolis by tall trees and low-spreading shrubbery. Within this magic circle of living greenery, we found an unmechanized oasis. With a few steps, we seemed miles removed from the noises of traffic—and from the sight of neon-produced uglification.

In Frogner Park, with its magnificent sculpture by Vigeland amid artificial lakes and waterfalls, we marvelled at the beautiful, colorful children's playgrounds, a public swimming pool built into the natural landscape, the acres of grass, the trees and flowers everywhere. People sat on the grass, on benches, or on the rims of fountains. Teenagers, adults, and aged persons—all were in the park, using its facilities to suit their own particular needs and interests.

In Stockholm, a young Swedish couple took us to see Skansen, their "Central Park." Our group of five adults and three children wandered through woodsy paths and into houses transported from all over Sweden—houses representing every historical age. In a Lapp shelter we saw how Swedish Lapps live.

Deeper in the park we came upon an exhibit of all sorts of products made in Sweden. We tasted samples of a new

brand of goat cheese and were given some to take home. Beyond these exhibits an area was set aside for demonstrations. While our host spent some time here learning how to smoke fish, his wife took one of the children to have some ice cream at one of the many outdoor cafes in the park. A young adult member of the party went off to another section of the park to do some folk dancing (he had a choice of three places). Our host's ten-year-old daughter, who had been assigned responsibility for her younger brother, took him to the amusement pavilion to drive a miniature auto. My wife and I went to watch the monkeys in the park's tiny, immaculate zoo. Later on we all met again at some lottery booths, where we invested a few cents and won two cheese pies, a kilo of coffee, and six smoked eels.

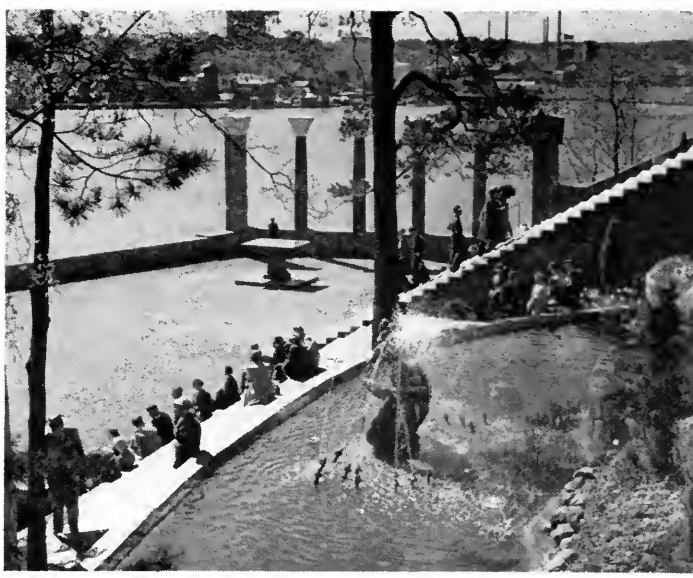
ON ANOTHER AFTERNOON, I wandered alone into a park across from our hotel, in a section away from the center of Stockholm. This park adjoined a public library. Part of the library was a museum. Near the library, benches and tables were set up to make an outdoor reading room. Not far away were a few tennis courts. Farther on was a children's playground and a small zoo with farm animals. In an aimless amble along one of the sidepaths, I suddenly found myself at a carnival—booths, amusement rides, an outdoor cafe. Each colorful booth was designed like a little house. The path continued to meander along—and so did I—into a formal garden filled with rare plants and flowers. Another turn of the path and I found myself back at the library.

In Copenhagen, we saw Tivoli Gardens. I mean we lived in Tivoli. It costs $.21 to enter. In return, a person can stay from early morning till midnight. Three free concerts are performed every day by a seventy-piece orchestra in a special concert hall. Over at the pantomine theater, you can see two free pantomine plays and two free ballets each day. On an outdoor stage, three free vaudeville shows are presented every day. As you pass by the many bandshells throughout the park at any

Continued on Page 414

Copenhagen's famed Tivoli Gardens offers concerts, fireworks, colorful playground equipment, and quiet groves and gardens for just sitting, gazing, and contemplating.

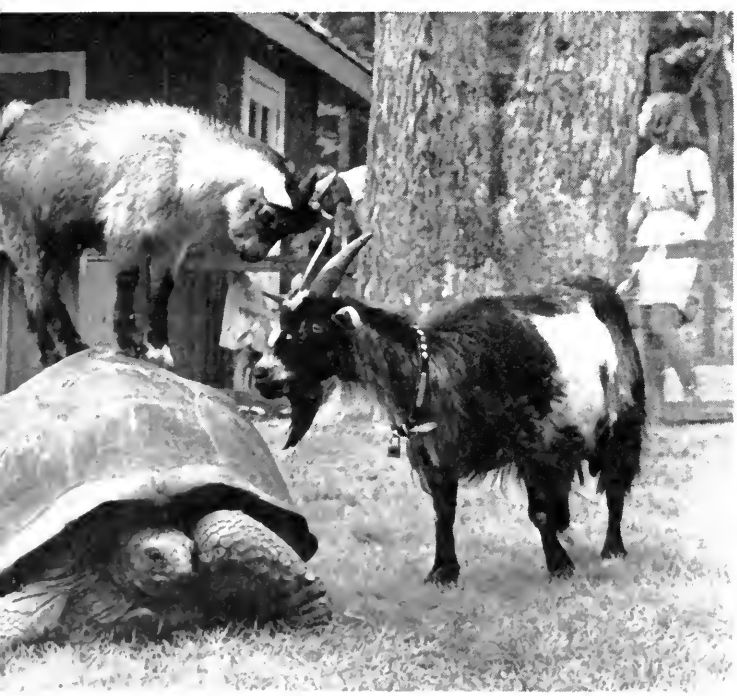
Even Scandinavian factories are planned with beauty in mind. This sculpture by Gustav Vigeland is on the grounds of the Freia factory in Norway surrounded by a lovely garden.



Millesgarden is one of the foremost sights of Stockholm. There, world-famous sculptor Carl Milles has created an open-air gallery of art with castings of his own sculptures.

Setting sail on new adventures. Entrance to the Children's Zoo is a replica of the Good Ship Mayflower. The ship is set in a pool with Egyptian ducks, black Australian swans, and Emperor geese providing an interesting display of water fowl.

The Turtle Back Railroad follows a mile-long route through a wooded course and features views of picturesque Orange Reservoir. The zoo now has two Iron Horse trains in operation. Twenty-five cent fee helps zoo to be self-sustaining.



Most often children are to be found riding on the back of this giant 250-pound Aldabra tortoise; however, other zoo animals have also found turtle riding intriguing. Here, a Cameroon dwarf goat takes his turn while his mama watches.

Okky, the friendly octopus, harbors tropical fish within his pink body. A trained otter has been performing in his pool during the current season. Important donations to the zoo include bird flight cages, animals, and a circus wagon.

This pair of Scotch Highland cattle were a gift to the zoo. Youngsters oftentimes find they bear a strong resemblance to the singing Beatles.

DEVELOPMENT of a CHILDREN'S ZOO

A self-sustaining facility is the result of realistic thinking, exciting plans, and "zoo fever"

Harold J. Van Cott

NO ONE knows which member of the family enjoys a trip to the zoo the most. Many modern - day zoos combine educational aspects with sheer fun and entertainment. At a zoo such as Detroit's Royal Oak Park, one may study a tiger in his natural setting, stroll through beautiful gardens, ride a train around the zoo's perimeter, or enjoy elephants doing a square dance. This trend of staging animal acts, of providing certain amusements such as train rides, and of developing specific children's areas has brought about greater public interest and attendance. Although a trip to a zoo has always held excitement, particularly for youngsters, these added attractions are icing on the cake.

The zoo spark was first kindled in the Essex County, New Jersey, Park Commission about ten years ago, and the commission, as a first step, directed its staff to prepare a report which would recommend a concept of that type of zoo which might be built within the commission's financial limitations and a specific site for it. Over the years, the need for a zoo located in heavily populated Essex County had become apparent—educators, civic groups, and many individuals expressed great interest. The zoo study involved trips to many zoos in the eastern United States, conferences with zoo directors, development of color-slide accounts to illustrate important factors, digesting of available related written material, and countless staff meetings. A children-oriented zoo designed so as to effectively utilize a fifteen-acre wooded tract in the northeastern part of South Mountain Reservation was recommended to the park commission by the staff.

MR. VAN COTT *is superintendent of recreation in Essex County, New Jersey. For other articles by Mr. Van Cott, see "Ice Rinks; Construction and Operation," RECREATION, October 1963 and "Two New Ice Rinks," October and November 1959.*

PLANNING

ESSEX COUNTY has a precious heritage in its twenty-one hundred-acre South Mountain Reservation which dates back to 1895, and the idea of constructing a zoo there required much careful consideration. One important objective of effective planning is to bring about a harmonious blend of site with facility. A plan involving extensive change in an area should envision aesthetic values as well as practical use; the final result should appear as a pleasing combination of architecture with the natural characteristics of the site. Typical public reaction to a new facility should be: "Why, what a lovely spot for a ————."

The park commission reviewed the staff's report which included a color-slide series portraying, in general, the types of exhibits and animals which might become a part of the proposed zoo. The decision to build a zoo was a difficult one, for it would commit the commission to an entirely different phase of recreation. Basic questions were involved such as whether the proposed project could be operated on a self-sustaining basis. Tax dollars are as important a consideration in Essex County as in other areas. A facility with a substantial operating budget, such as a zoo would require, that drained financial resources of the park commission from other parts of the system could become a liability in the total recreation picture. After much deliberation, the park commission gave approval to the concept of a children's zoo located in South Mountain Reservation. Now, a zoo was born, but as in life, birth is only the beginning.

The task of finding an architect experienced in zoo design was begun. Practically all of the children's zoos visited were part of a much larger traditional zoo and came about as a creation of that zoo's staff. Emphasis on the children's phase of zoo planning ranged from practically nil at some zoos to comprehensive at others. It was a stroke of good fortune that Pittsburgh's Highland Park Zoo had recently completed a fine children's zoo and that the planning had been done by an architect. A visit to Highland Park convinced the staff that the architect, W. Tjark Reiss, was a man of great imagination and resourcefulness. The park commission gave approval and the second phase of Essex County's zoo experience, that of locating an able architect, was completed. Ingenuity would be a requisite, for the total appropriation to complete the project, including items such as landscaping and acquisition of animals, was only $465,000. ➤

The first concern of Mr. Reiss was the proposed site. Every advantage of the area was considered as well as possible shortcomings. It was situated close to the geographic center of Essex County, near a four-lane highway, and adequate utilities were readily available. The commission's ice-skating center, South Mountain Arena, was located a short distance away, adjacent to the highway, and its twelve hundred-car parking lot could be utilized for the zoo; moreover, there was clear space for easy expansion of parking. However, to the architect the key point was the tract itself—its beautiful trees and gentle slopes. This was the place; its potential was tremendous!

As a starting point, every tree of any consequence was plotted, and the architect studied ways of planning the zoo so as to retain trees. Trees would play an important part, their charm and shade enhancing the architect's creative design. Although aesthetic values were given their full measure of consideration, practical aspects relating to operations were also carefully studied. Entrance and exit techniques, a "people-flow" pattern, strategic location of comfort rooms, a souvenir shop, and an "eating house" were a few of the practical details involved. The architect's proposed zoo plan was both imaginative and realistic. It triggered an incurable disease with the park commission and its staff known as "zoo fever."

Although the contracting firm that received the job award was one of great experience, building an octopus, a thatched-roof bamboo house, an ant-hill, or a giant Swiss cheese was a unique assignment. It was here that the big difference between constructing a zoo and a more conventional facility appeared. Even the administration building was of old English architecture, featuring uneven brickwork and two quaint towers. It would present a real challenge to any builder.

ACTION

DURING ALL STAGES of construction, regular meetings were held at the site with the constructor, architect, and commission personnel in attendance. In this way, problems were discovered and settled before they became major issues. Seemingly small details are important, for after all, the big headaches are usually nothing more than an accumulation of trivial problems. It was fortunate that even the builder developed a serious case of "zoo fever"; it was reflected in the fine work of his employes. The translation of an architect's plans in a manner that brings out the very best requires close cooperation between all parties—builder, architect, and "owner" agency. The goal must be perfection—there is no room for the attitude which tolerates work that only "seems to be all right."

Actual operation is the only real test of how effective a job of planning has been done, and at Turtle Back Zoo the results were gratifying. The "people-flow" pattern proved to be effective because visitors did not concentrate on any single area in a "we-must-see-this-first" manner. This dispersion pattern made it possible to accommodate sizable numbers of people without a serious crowding effect. Youngsters and adults who were surveyed indicated great differences in naming their most enjoyable experience. For some, it was the joy of feeding and petting animals such as llamas, Sardinian donkeys, karakul lambs, and dwarf goats. To the others, the one-mile scenic railroad ride along Orange Reservoir was a high point. Many, particularly parents with small children, preferred the children's area with its Mayflower Ship entrance, live tortoise rides, walk-in octopus, and tiny animal exhibits within the Turtle Back anthill.

Basic to the concept of Turtle Back Zoo was that it had to be self-sustaining. The general admission fee of twenty-five cents for all persons, set so as to encourage large attendance, was well received; in fact, there was not a single dissenting vote from any of the 320,203 visitors during the first season of 1963. The railroad fare of twenty-five cents produced a similar reaction of "well worth it" from the train's 196,574 passengers. A bit surprising was the average amount expended for food. Higher than estimated, it reflected the attractiveness of the eating house with its colorful patio. Perhaps, the greatest surprise was the demand for souvenirs. It seemed that almost every visitor wanted a postcard, a pennant, or a Turtle Back T-shirt. The zoo philosophy was one that would offer a broad range of recreation experiences at a minimum fee. All other fees and charges would be for so-called "fringe items" not basic to the zoo itself. Turtle Back was self-sustaining for its first year of operation; in fact, it produced a modest profit.

An important part of planning is that it envisions possible expansion in the years to come. This is particularly true of a zoo, for improvement and growth are necessary if it is to continue as a popular public attraction. The park commission recently authorized the architect to develop a master plan showing the types of structures that might be added to the zoo in future years. This will insure an expansion program consistent with the existing imaginative charm of the facility. The architect is also preparing a gift brochure in order that prospective donors may review needs of the zoo and visualize the proposed exhibit and its location. Gifts are important to the future of the zoo; Turtle Back has already had several important donations which include bird flight cages, a Star-of-the-Week Exhibit, animals, and a circus wagon. *(See also "Public Gifts," RECREATION, February 1963 and "It's a Gift," January 1964.)*

SUCCESS

NOW THAT Turtle Back Zoo is a reality, it is difficult to visualize Essex County *without* a zoo! School groups respond with great enthusiasm; and during the months of May and June, the parking area is lined with school buses. Although planned for youngsters, adults enjoy Turtle Back too, several nose-counting checks conducted on weekends indicated that for every eight children entering the gates, there were ten grownups. However, the real measure of success of any recreation facility cannot be statistical. It is in the fun a family has had doing something together, the exchange of smiles between Grandma and little Suzie, the look of delight on the face of a mentally retarded child, and the gentle pat a llama received from a five-year-old. One cannot measure these things, but they can be felt at Turtle Back Zoo. #

• See Turtle Back's pettable llama on this month's cover.—Ed.

CYCLING FOR FITNESS

Leg muscles are important to the prolonging of life . . . never sit or stand still for more than one hour at a time

Paul Dudley White, M.D.

THE SOFT physical condition of the great majority of the American people today is appalling and is reflected in our health. By the introduction of preventive measures we have largely controlled the serious infectious diseases that used to sweep across the country, often in epidemics—diphtheria, pneumonia, meningitis, polio, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis. Now we are faced with different kinds of epidemics which are equally serious and which are also in need of control by preventive measures which are now applicable even though we don't know the whole story.

Atherosclerosis—the serious disease of our vital arteries responsible for almost all our sudden deaths, our coronary heart attacks, many of our strokes, and some of our high blood pressure—has clearly been shown to be much more common among peoples like ourselves everywhere in the world who are physically lazy and prosperously overfed . . . .

. . . Inadequate use of our leg muscles and our hours on end sitting in our automobiles, in airplanes, at our desks, and before our television screens . . . subject [us] to the serious hazard of the blood clotting in our leg veins, and the sending off of emboli to our lungs to block their circulation, often fatally. To prevent this trouble I strongly recommend that we never allow ourselves to sit or to stand still for more than an hour at a time, but to get up and walk actively at frequent intervals.

Regular and vigorous use of our leg muscles is essential for an optimal circulation of blood which is, incidentally, essential for the best use of our brains. Our country's welfare may actually depend on your cerebal blood supply. The leg muscles are an important and unappreciated accessory pumping mechanism to assist our hearts physically. Also, healthy fatigue of the leg muscles is the best antidote known to man for nervous stress, far better than the use of the thousand and one tranquilizers and sedatives to which, like tobacco, the American people have become addicted. Incidentally, the diaphragm, a most important muscle, making of the thorax a suction pump, is another aid to the circulation, though rarely recognized as such.

Finally, in referring to the vigorous and habitual use of the leg muscles I would call your attention to the fact that their use in some way has a biochemical effect, still to be investigated, which delays the onset of atherosclerosis in our arteries and so prolongs life as well as the making of such life more pleasant.

YOU WILL NOTE that I have constantly referred to the leg muscles more than to the arm muscles. This is intentional, for the larger the muscle the greater the advantage in its use . . . the leg muscles are a greater aid in combating the negative effect of gravity. Hence, any kind of work or exercise which uses the leg muscles is to be preferred, whether walking, swimming, golf, tennis, skiing, or bicycling.

There are about fifty-five million Americans riding bicycles these days. Their numbers have been growing by leaps and bounds in the last two decades. Their ages range from four to eighty-four. They are riding tandems, unicycles, middleweights, touring bikes, adult three-wheelers, racers, and novelty bicycles of all kinds (and this doesn't include several million more who ride tricycles). They ride for fun, health, sport, and transportation. They ride under varying conditions and in every part of the country — in city streets, and in the countryside, to railroad stations, to shopping centers, to elementary and high schools, to and on college campuses, and to their businesses and plants . . . .

It is an expression of the need and desire of the American people to live more healthfully and leisurely . . . . It accounts for why we find so many indoor bicycles in the recreation rooms and basements of businessmen's homes these days. ➡

DR. WHITE *is one of the country's most distinguished heart specialists. This material is taken in part from the address at a Congressional breakfast conference on bicycling on May 1, 1964. The entire address appears in the* Congressional Record *of May 4, 1964.*

Many of us have been strong advocates of bicycling for all ages as one of the best means of accomplishing and maintaining a higher level of physical health for our people. More and more physical educators, coaches, and recreation leaders have been inspired to include bicycling in their programs, although much more is still needed.

. . . I believe in the necessity of extending bicycling safety and more broadly across our land . . . .

WHAT IS NEEDED today to accommodate our bicycle riding population are more and safer riding facilities throughout the country. As chairman of the Committee for Safe Bicycling and in association with the YMCA and the American Youth Hostels, I have tried to take a personal hand in influencing the growth of bicycle paths in several areas of New England and other parts of the nation. While it has been slow going at times, we have made progress, and wherever we have done so, we have gained enthusiastic community support from the local government, from public-spirited citizens, from business people, and from hordes of others.

We have had a variety of success in establishing clearly designated bicycle safety routes in many localities. Most notable, I believe, was the nationally publicized plan for Homestead, Florida, where the entire community rallied together to create the nation's first system of city streets converted into safe bicycle routes in February, 1962. These roads lead from residential areas to schools, shopping centers, parks, playgrounds, and cultural centers. They are marked with large blue and white signs designating them "Bicycle Safety Routes." Bicycle riders stick to them; motorists usually avoid them, but may use them if very careful.

I have urged all cities to study and follow the Homestead program. It is the perfect example of individual initiative and municipal cooperation, and demonstrates what can be accomplished by a community at low cost and high enthusiasm. This system has three hundred bicycle route signs provided for $1,000. It sets an example for bicycle safety and fun that should be emulated throughout the entire country. It is silly and wasteful of health and money to drive children to school as a rule, although there are, of course, exceptions.

Before Homestead, we led the movement that resulted in building an eight-mile special bicycle path on the beautiful resort island of Nantucket and in creating a Charles River Basin bicycle riding route leading from Cambridge into Boston authorized by the Boston Metropolitan District Commission. Several years ago, I assisted Mayor Daley of Chicago in opening thirty-six bicycle paths within that city. There are many other places that provide bicycle trails for tourists, such as Yellowstone National Park, Colonial Williamsburg, and Sea Island, Georgia, to touch on a few . . . .

I have had the opportunity to travel all over the world and cycling has been a part of it. I have always been impressed with the adult attitude European nations take toward their cyclists. They have been given the freedom and safety of the road because cycling is a normal way of life in the Old World and an essential means of transportation for many persons.

However, no matter where I've traveled, there is no finer sight to be seen than that in our own National capital. It is a tourists' paradise, and it should be seen leisurely and savored by the thousands who visit here annually . . . .

The Bicycle Institute of America, not only stimulated the growth of local bicycle clubs, but has helped them, along with fraternal and service organizations, police departments, municipalities, to effect worthwhile safety programs . . . . This has hardly scratched the surface of the problem. Yet, we are convinced that it is within the realm of a real solution. It is my strong belief that as it continues to grow with the increases in the number of cyclists from year to year, it is one that needs to be grappled with at the national level since it is national in origin.

There are many bills now before Congress where provisions should be made for cyclists. It is of paramount importance and interest to the millions of persons in this country devoted to perpetuating bicycling . . . . I have unwavering confidence that the bicycle is a practical and economical vehicle for keeping our people fit, and I see a greater future for our people and our nation when it is given the means to remain healthy in body, mind—yes, also in soul.

. . . I recommend that everyone ride a bicycle for his own health and happiness. #

HIKING and TRAIL SYSTEM

A COUNTYWIDE hiking and trails system will eventually link the city of Phoenix, Arizona, with county regional parks and cities and towns throughout Maricopa County. Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, chairman of the county board of supervisors and a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees, says the plan is a first step toward acquisition and development of some 720 miles of trails. She points to the Arizona State Horseman's Association as the "primary force" behind the plan which has been approved by the county parks and recreation commission. A study was made by a hiking and riding trails committee appointed last spring by the board of supervisors. The committee, under the chairmanship of James C. Witty, worked with various cities and towns in the county to complete the plan.

Major recommendation is to "proceed immediately" to acquire rights-of-way for trails on land which may not be available a year or five years from now. According to the report the county should have had some eight hundred miles of hiking and riding trails by 1960 and will need about twenty-two hundred by 1980. Less than two hundred miles exist at the present time. The committee plotted a network of primary and secondary trails connecting the urban areas with major recreation facilities including ninety-three thousand acres of county regional parks.

PATIENT-PLANNED PROGRAM

Robert A. Prettyman

DELEGATES coming south to Florida's Gold Coast for the National Recreation Congress, October 4-9, are invited to observe a modern recreation therapy program at one of the newest mental hospitals in the country, eight miles west of the Atlantic, in Hollywood. South Florida State Hospital has, at present, twenty-four large buildings, designed to limit the population to small groups. As delegates visit the hospital, they will see a large community center, snack bars, beautiful tree-lined drives, and no walls, fences, nor obvious guards.

Furthermore, it may surprise visitors to see boys and girls, men and women, dressed in casual south Florida attire, in groups of two, three, four or twenty or more—unattended by uniformed personnel—playing golf, shuffleboard, baseball, volleyball, strolling, or socializing at one of the snack bars.

Entering one of the cottages, a visitor may arrive at the time this area's recreation therapy patient council is in session. The president and other patient officers are conducting the meeting according to parliamentary procedure. Twenty-two members are present, plus the recreation therapy worker, a nursing supervisor, and several aides. After the reading of the minutes, someone mentions that everyone present had gone to the cottage dance last night with the exception of Joe R. who was sick. The RT worker brings up the fact that only six fellows showed up yesterday afternoon to help the girls decorate the auditorium. He is reminded that the girls said they would do the decorations this week and the men would take over next week.

Next comes the new business. The Men's Night activity is briefly discussed. The decision is made to select the committees next week. The group agrees that the hospital patient band will be requested to play for the men's night; the secretary will send a request. The group becomes split over planning a talent show. The discussion is "tabled" until next week.

The next week's schedule of patient-planned activities is taken up and a schedule adopted: Monday, travelogue and discussion; Tuesday, bowling; Wednesday, square and round dance instruction; Thursday, card and table games with Ward E; Friday, outdoor activities. The meeting is adjourned and the rest of the time is spent in the bowling alley.

WHEN YOU ENTER the recreational therapy building, you may see the Education Rehabilitation Unit in session. In the schoolroom they are planning a new field trip. Dan T., the patient president, is very directive and allows little discussion, but rather badgers the students into making decisions for trip destinations to be considered by the group. He offers the Norton Art Gallery in Palm Beach, saying Occupation Therapy is going there. George V. joins in (he is a diabetic, who constantly attempts to manipulate, tattles, and makes long speeches). He suggests Crandon Park. Martin P., a brain-damaged patient, functioning at approximately a third-to-fourth-grade level scholastically, suggests the Museum of Natural History because he says, "I know all about it." A loud, friendly, Cuban patient, who reads and writes Spanish and English at about the fourth-grade level, suggests the Hollywood Coca-Cola Company because his brother-in-law works there and this will allow time to go to the beach. Many suggestions are listed on the chalkboard; then it is suggested that each patient write a letter supporting his idea. These letters will be considered at the next meeting.

In the RT building's bowling lanes, thirty-one patients from a chronic area are in the third lesson of the Accredited Brunswick Bowling Course. Patient Martha A. is running the filmstrip and record player. The subject is ball release and actual rolling of the ball. The RT worker helps the patients review the film in action on the lanes. He announces that those who obtain certificates by completing the course will be able to join the RT group that goes to the West Hollywood Lanes for regular Friday morning bowling.

And so it goes at South Florida State Hospital with the RT "do-it-yourself," patient-planned recreation program. From these meetings, held once a week, officers attend the hospital-wide Patient Council. Out of these meetings have come softball teams, beach trips, Mardi Gras festivals, luaus, dinner dances, hoedowns, award nights, Sadie Hawkins dances, barbecues, et cetera.

PHYSICALLY, the Recreational Therapy Building at the hospital is beautifully equipped for all indoor sports. Outside are located areas that can be enjoyed almost twelve months a year in this tropical climate: baseball, golf, volleyball, shuffleboard, horseshoes, and bocce. In the building is the large Educational Rehabilitation Program, open to all teenagers, a music program, little theater, charm school, and gym.

The RT staff includes the director, supervisor and director of educational rehabilitation, three therapists, and four aides. Actually the staff is much larger. Patients are assigned to work with staff members on every level of achievement.

In this "do-it-yourself" program, patients are not pampered; they are not entertained; they have the privilege of and responsibility for managing their own corporate affairs. The RT worker is not a director, teacher, MC, or entertainer; but, as the situation warrants, his activity varies from controller, to stimulator, to advisor, to participant-observer, to enabling-observer. #

• On Wednesday afternoon, October 7th, Congress delegates are invited to visit the South Florida State Hospital Recreational Therapy program. The buses leave for the hospital at 1:00PM and return to Miami Beach at 3:30PM.

MR. PRETTYMAN *is director of Recreational Therapy at South Florida State Hospital, Hollywood.*

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PROGRAM

GOODWILL RECREATION PROGRAM

Richard A. Steinbrunner

SOCIAL AND RECREATION activities for handicapped men and women play a vital role in the total rehabilitation program at Goodwill Industries of Dayton, Ohio. Aggregate attendance at functions of this kind was almost eight thousand in 1963. Every effort is made to provide a varied program of activities that will present something of interest and pleasure to all handicapped persons of all ages.

Goodwill Industries considers recreation and social activities important from a very practical standpoint as a part of vocational rehabilitation. The recreation director is in a position to observe the behavior of a client and report to other members of the staff who are working to bring about changes with that particular individual. Each client has an opportunity to improve his personality and mingle socially with others. Frequently, the handicapped person has been deprived of this contact throughout his life to the point that it hampers his taking gainful employment—regardless of the degree to which he may be disabled.

The nucleus of the Goodwill program is a two-hour weekly activity period. This is held on Tuesday evening and usually attracts an attendance of seventy people or more. Program material varies. Some of the more popular activities are ballroom and square dancing, bingo, bunko, variety entertainments, and occasionally a homemade carnival setting. A pool table is available to those in attendance most of the time. Refreshments are served by a volunteer group. These volunteers also assist in the program in many other ways and can be considered almost indispensable to the recreation director.

All handicapped persons in the Greater Dayton Community are invited to join in the Tuesday night program. Included are people with all categories of disabilities: blindness, paralysis, cerebral palsy, deafness, to name a few. The recreation area, which doubles as the employe cafeteria, is easily accessible to wheelchairs and persons on crutches.

The volunteer motor service of the American Red Cross in Dayton provides auto transportation to those who do not have public or private transportation available. Two-thirds of those in attendance arrive by city buses or are brought by relatives or family members.

FOR MORE than four years, Goodwill and the local Arthur Murray Studio have cooperated in providing dance instruction to handicapped persons. This has been a most gratifying phase of the program. Dancing has had proven therapeutic value for the physically handicapped in that it provides grace and balance to their movements and strengthens infrequently used muscles in the process. Dancing also provides an ideal social situation that brings the withdrawn or timid individual "out of his shell."

Concurrent with the dancing instruc-

MR. STEINBRUNNER *is recreation director for Goodwill Industries of Dayton, Inc., a rehabilitation center and workshop for the handicapped.*

tion the idea was conceived of an annual dance at one of the local hotels. For the past three years this affair has been a huge success with very good attendance (usually 250 to 300) and participation. An intermission show has been provided each year by the dancing instructors from Arthur Murray and their star handicapped pupils. It is somewhat amazing to the non-handicapped observer to see a young person put aside his or her crutches and move out on the dance floor with his partner. You might not even realize that some of the dancers are blind.

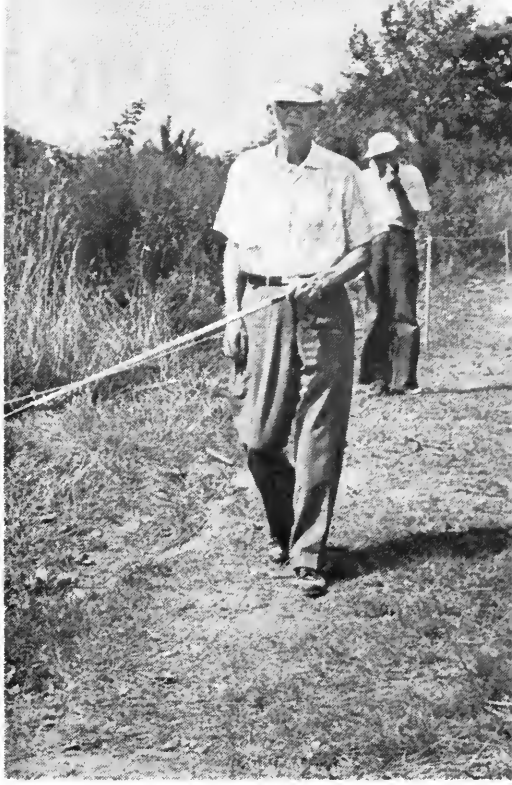
The Goodwill young adult group ranging in age from sixteen to twenty-nine meets on a monthly basis and takes full advantage of such occasions as Halloween, Christmas, and St. Patrick's Day to have large parties in the winter. In the summer the group heads for the outdoors for organized excursions. Once each year members of the group journey to Indian Lake, a nearby area for water sports and amusement. They picnic, boat, and swim. In the evening everyone attends an amusement park nearby where they enjoy the rides. During the summer this same young adult group attends a big league ballgame with tickets courtesy of the Cincinnati Reds. On yet another weekend in the summer, they visit one of the Dayton Parks for a long afternoon and evening. A box lunch is provided and the afternoon is spent roaming outdoors. Later in the evening games and dancing are provided in the shelter house. Transportation for these out-of-town excursions is provided by a local bus company. The young people who participate pay part of the cost.

ANOTHER SUMMER activity of the recreation department at Dayton's Goodwill Industries is a picnic at a local amusement park for all employes and those persons who regularly attend recreation functions. At this affair everyone is invited to bring his family. A box lunch is provided by Goodwill Industries and the evening is devoted to the midway rides and games. Goodwill pays the amusement park a flat rate for its use of the facilities for the evening. Admission is by tickets bearing the name of Goodwill only. Attendance is in excess of eight hundred people. The ferris wheel, the merry-go-round, the octopus, and the bumper cars really get a workout by these happy handicapped people.

One week each summer Goodwill provides a camping experience for about fifty to sixty handicapped people. This camp which also serves area YMCA girls is cosponsored by local service clubs and staffed by five regular rehabilitation staff members of Goodwill Industries. It is organized as a vacation camp for those who attend. For many there is little opportunity for a vacation out-of-town in the usual manner. Every effort is made to provide plenty of good food and an atmosphere in which they can enjoy themselves. Activities during the day include swimming, boating, fishing, and various outdoor games such as baseball and horseshoes. Craft supplies are available and instruction is given to those who want a less active type of diversion. In the evening entertainment activity is provided. The camp begins on Sunday and runs through the following Saturday. For some of the older campers the greatest thrill is to sit and rock in the sun on the patio of the main camp lodge.

GOODWILL has also organized a very successful bowling league for employes. The participants pay their own way at the bowling alley. However, they do enjoy a reduced rate through the courtesy of the bowling alley owner. Six teams compete weekly with great enthusiasm. Teams have individual sponsors to provide shirts and a small amount of money in the treasury.

A large portion of the participants in the program also take part in various recreation activities provided by the city of Dayton. One of the objectives of a rehabilitation agency is to encourage handicapped persons to take advantage of available community recreation facilities and programs. While the local city recreation department does not play a direct role in Goodwill's programs, city centers are used for special events, and Goodwill Industries works in conjunction with the city recreation department in planning three or four of its annual events. The recreation program at Goodwill Industries of Dayton is devoted to a fuller and richer life for the handicapped. #



Two thousand feet of ordinary clothesline were used to make these guidelines to help blind people to walk from one place to another at the Goodwill vacation camp.

Dancing plays an important role in the Goodwill recreation program. Above, a blind person, with help of a teacher, is really having herself quite a whale of a time!

BLUEPRINT FOR ORGANIZATION

William Frederickson, Jr.

THE GROWING PAINS of the park and recreation field reflect the kaleidoscope of a changing America: boys back from World War II and Korea, with new appreciation of physical fitness, more athletic minded, wanting to see sound recreation opportunities for their youngsters . . . greater leisure for all through shorter workweeks, leading to greater interest in guided sports and in cultural and hobby programs . . . lengthened life spans and earlier retirements, calling for senior-citizen programs. And, on the other side of the coin, a host of social problems: urban spread, mobile populations, juvenile delinquency, integration, all involving "new looks" at the part organized recreation can and must play in our society. As with any growth situation, there have been accompanying problems and "growing pains."

A few statistics highlight the story: In 1962, cities of 25,000 or more in this country spent $638,000,000 in operating recreation and park services, according to the latest available figures. Striking growth since World War II is shown by the jump from $51,800,000 in 1946 to $278,000,000 in 1955. In Los Angeles, admittedly a community that has always been recreation minded, a quick look at recreation budgets, exclusive of parks operation, makes the point: $3,960,000 for fiscal 1957 compared with $7,100,000 for fiscal 1965, an increase of 79 percent in eight years.

The size of the problem has been increased in many areas by the merging of parks and recreation services into one department, as was done in Los Angeles in 1947. Similar "marriages" have been effected across the country during the 40's and 50's. The objective has been sound, a unified operation of closely related services, but these mergers have also brought increased problems of coordination and control. The increase in dollar magnitude of combined operations in Los Angeles will be recognized from the fact that some three-fifths of its current $16,400,000 budget is devoted to park services.

With the burgeoning needs for recreation, the Los Angeles Board of Recreation and Parks has been increasingly concerned about costs. Accordingly, it called for a comprehensive stem-to-stern review of the department's operations and administrative organization. For this thoroughgoing "new look," Los Angeles called upon outside professional assistance from a firm of management consultants, H. B. Maynard and Company of Pittsburgh. The assignment covered roughly two broad areas: the application of modern industrial engineering and costing techniques to construction, maintenance, and related operations of the parks branch; and a detailed examination into the entire administrative organization, covering recreation as well as parks.

Both of these areas of study are now in the implementation stage and are already fruitful of results. The first addressed itself to the many types of work for which techniques of measurement and control can be taken directly from industrial engineering applications in industry: control of labor for construction anl building maintenance, grounds maintenance, janitorial and custodial services, and the like. A "management controls" section has been set up, the counterpart of a time-study-and-methods department in an industrial operation, reporting directly to the top executive officer.

Under Maynard training and guidance, the management controls section is in the process of developing, through modern work measurement techniques, performance standards for all measurable work, as well as optimum crew sizes, routing of work crews, improved estimating and scheduling of jobs, and the like. Decentralization of some operations has greatly reduced unproductive travel time, and scientific determination of crew sizes and standardized procedures for repetitive work have greatly stepped up the output per labor hour. This will be reflected in sizable budget savings which take the form of fewer dollars spent and more return per dollar. Based on levels of work expected, the department will be reaping savings at the rate of $2,250,000 per year when full coverage by standards is attained by the fall of next year.

ADMINISTRATION REORGANIZATION. The techniques applied in the industrial-engineering study are well known in engineering practice, although their application in public jurisdictions is still perhaps an innovation. On the other hand, in thinking through its organizational problems, the Los Angeles department has broken new ground. It spelled out rationales and "litmus-paper tests" not to my knowledge available in this form in the literature of organization in the park and recreation profession. These clarify the centralizing of responsibility for decision-making in those who are

MR. FREDERICKSON *is general manager of the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks.*

Results of an industrial engineering study of operations in the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks have wide application for the entire field

best equipped to make the value judgments involved. Pains were also taken to clarify the always troublesome relationships between operating personnel on the one hand, and service and staff personnel on the other. Finally a "professional grid," or ladder of promotion, was developed for the recreation branch which will serve as a continuing guide for professional development and progression in the department's career service.

OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH. The fundamental concept adopted was that the whole organization structure should be built around the *end products* of the department, namely: maximum recreation service to the public, both "directed" (as at playgrounds) and "undirected" (as golf, or the enjoyment of parks, picnic areas, nature museums, zoos, and so on) *within the limitations of available resources.*

The pattern decided upon was to have, insofar as possible, a *single head in charge* of operating a facility or service or logical group of facilities or services, with clear-cut responsibility for all of the operations directly related to accomplishing the prescribed mission. All organization changes are directed toward nine specific objectives as shown in the accompanying box. These objectives, spelled out in more detailed form, were included in a document, "Guidelines Established for Arriving at Final Organization Patterns." The end result of all this work is a comprehensive "blueprint" organization, now in the process of implementation, and the department's "as-is" organization will steadily merge into it.

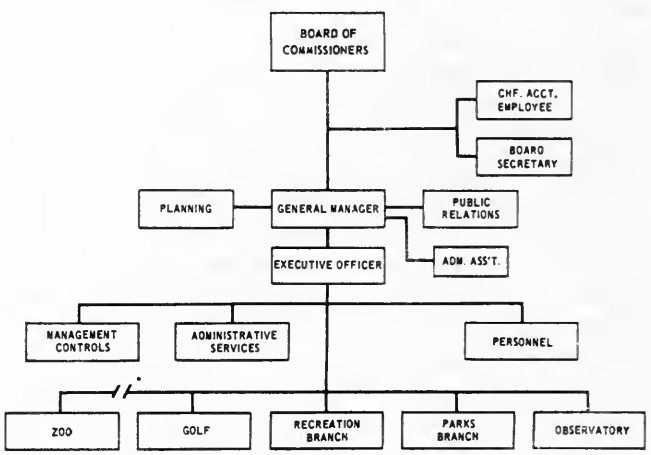
BASIC ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE. Chart I shows the over-all relationships developed. Major value judgments involved dictate the organization groupings. The *general manager* and the *executive officer* operate as a close team, actually as a two-part single executive head of the whole department. (In smaller jurisdictions these positions could well be combined into one, as general manager.) The general manager reports directly to the board, and has the ultimate administrative responsibility. However, he delegates the day-to-day operation of the department to the executive officer, and devotes himself primarily to long-range planning, public relations, the formulation of over-all policy and relationships with elected officials. Thus, operating problems are normally to be taken up with the executive officer, but this does not mean that there is a barrier to access to the general manager.

The *planning officer* is a new, high-caliber position reporting directly to the general manager. Emphasis here is on broad, long-range planning, having to do with investigations into demographic changes, possible availability of new parklands, trends that may affect facilities and the like. He has important community-relations responsibilities in explaining proposed projects, and also effects liaison with other planning units in the city, county, and state, and with relevant professional groups.

The position of *public relations* was upgraded in scope and importance of activities. Any recreation and parks department is particularly concerned with public relations, since it is not producing a commodity or service of a strictly utilitarian nature, and hence must be sure that it retains full public support.

CHART I

BASIC ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS



* Zoo reports to General Manager until new zoo is completely established.

The responsibility and authority of the executive officer are those of running a "taut ship" under the general policy directives of the general manager and the board. His function is to interpret policy and then to effect close coordination and control. Five significant operating units or branches report directly to him: zoo, golf, recreation, parks, and observatory. These are discussed briefly below, under "Operating Units," with further details later on recreation. Three staff units report to the executive officer to aid him in

coordination and control: management controls; administration services; and personnel.

Management controls has already been alluded to. In addition to work measurement and the setting of standards within the parks branch, it will engage in studies of a broad industrial-engineering and engineering-economics nature affecting the entire department—hence its independent reporting status. *Administrative services* is a collection of organization units having to do with budgeting, accounting, office services, and real-estate contracting. The head of administrative services is the chief accounting financial officer of the department. In an organization of twenty-five hundred to three thousand employes, it is felt that the *personnel* function is of sufficient importance to warrant reporting separately to the executive officer. The position of personnel officer has been upgraded, and a greatly strengthened personnel program has been outlined for the department, covering orientation and training, executive development, uniform personnel policies, communication, and the like.

OPERATING UNITS. Detailed charts and explanatory documents were, of course, developed on all operations, but space will not permit reproducing all of them here. The following discussion will therefore be confined to essential rationale, with an expanded treatment only of the recreation branch in view of the emphasis in the present article on professional recreational activities.

The *zoo* is set up as an independent reporting unit because it is a unified "big business" of its own, with special problems of management and public accountability. Moreover, it is a specialized operation which does not logically fall to any intervening executive tier equipped to make the value judgments called for. Similar considerations dictated the independent reporting status of the observatory. (Specialized organization units of this kind have minimum interaction with other separately reporting units, and, hence, while titularly adding to the executive officer's span of control, do not add appreciable burdens of coordination.) *Golf*, which formerly was part of the recreation branch (*for golf play*) and of the parks branch (*for grounds maintenance*) has now been set up as a separate unit with a single manager of golf reporting directly to the executive officer. Golf-course managers at each of the major courses will have larger responsibilities than heretofore.

The *parks branch* is the largest organization unit reporting to the executive officer, and is headed by the superintendent of parks. This branch is responsible for extensive expenditures in the upkeep not only of "passive" recreation, parks, for example, but also upkeep of the grounds and facilities in all other organization units supplying recreation services (except for the separately operated grounds work in golf). Under this concept, the parks branch stands in the relationship of "landlord" to these other recreation units, and special instruction documents have been developed on the organization responsibilities for janitorial services, "general utility" services, and buildings and grounds maintenance.

Three major operating units and two important staff units report to the superintendent of parks: grounds maintenance, construction and repairs, horticulture, planning and engineering, and buildings, facilities, and fixtures.

Grounds maintenance and *construction and repairs* are important operating units in which the Maynard work-measurement and standards installations have brought significant operating savings. Horticulture is a key activity, in view of the leadership in parks enjoyed by Los Angeles. Because of the training and experience required by the head of this unit, and the specialized nature of the value judgments which must be made, it has been taken out of a subordinate relationship under grounds maintenance and set up to report separately to the superintendent of parks.

Landscape, architectural, and civil engineering functions have logically been grouped in a new *planning and engineering* unit, together with contract development, specifications, and inspection. *Buildings, facilities, and fixtures* is a new unit through which the superintendent of parks can keep immediate control over the hundreds of buildings and structures in the department. This is a highly important addition, giving effect to an organization objective sought throughout our study: value-judgment-with-quick-response.

RECREATION. The recreation branch represents a major professional organization in the department, and many discussions were held with the superintendent of recreation and his top staff in the development of the organization pattern illustrated in Chart II. The following guidelines were set up:

1. To do everything possible to enhance the sense of professionalism throughout all subordinate units of the branch, and, in this connection, to stress the broad responsibility of recreation directors for a well-rounded recreation program in their locations, and of district recreation directors for the program in their larger areas.

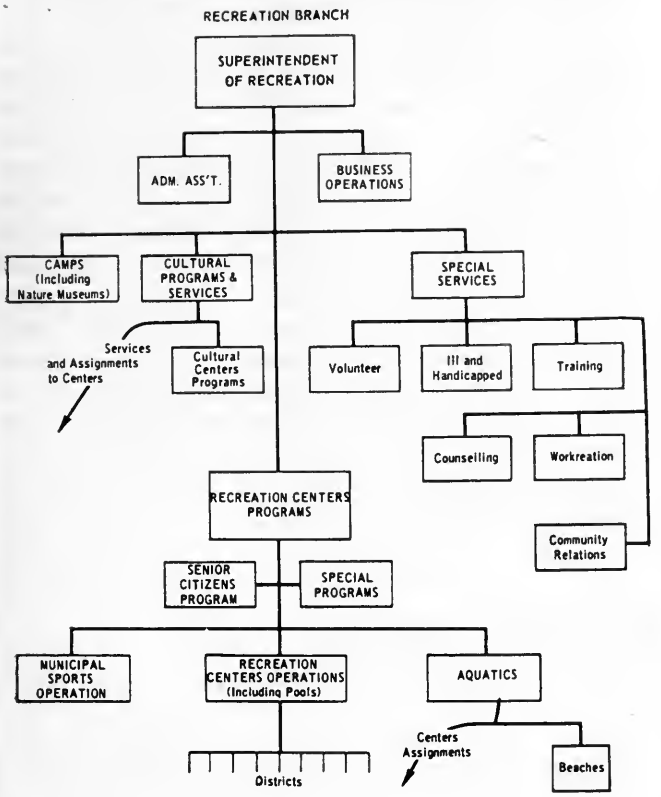
2. To organize for maximum effectiveness of specialized services, making these available on a staff-service basis to recreation centers, but to encourage development of programs tailor-made as much as possible for the districts.

3. To develop a "grid" of professional position classifications which will provide for the greatest possible flexibility in the assignment of personnel, a clear-cut ladder of promotion, and the ability to "start small" in the development of certain special programs, with incumbents who are developing the program advancing up the ladder of classification as the program builds up.

4. To set up organization lines and provide for job rotation in a way to provide *personnel development;* so that, for example, there will be, in a relatively few years hence, a supply of well-rounded, experienced personnel for such key positions as district recreation directors.

Because of the size and complexity of the branch, the *superintendent of recreation* cannot become immersed in operating details. His function is to develop and interpret policy and to coordinate and control. He is given administrative assistance by two staff units: administrative assistant and business operations. The position of *administrative assistant* in this branch has been upgraded to one of high caliber, with a heavy "assistant-to" responsibility, and with the incumbent drawn from a high-level professional grade. In addition to handling administrative details, the assistant represents the superintendent in meetings with representatives of the public and other city departments. The *business*

CHART II



operations unit is concerned, department-wide, with the management of concessions, department-operated refreshment services, parking lots, and the like.

The large group of organization units, *recreation centers programs*, is the main operating division of the branch, with responsibility for by far most of the "face-to-face" recreation programs. The head of recreation centers programs, who is, is fact, the "deputy" superintendent, coordinates all major activities making use of recreation centers facilities. Thus aquatics, along with municipal sports and senior-citizens programs is placed under his jurisdiction.

Actual operation of the one hundred and ten recreation centers throughout the city is the responsibility of the head of *recreation centers operations*, a key position working through nine *district directors*, each of whom supervises twelve to twenty recreation centers. The stature of the district directors is stressed, since it is up to them to make maximum use of staff services in the volunteer program, cultural programs, inservice training, and the like.

Aquatics has been given jurisdiction over beaches (the basis, again, being one of value judgments, primarily with regard to matters of public safety). Through its existing organization of senior aquatics directors, the aquatics section will be responsible for the training of lifeguards and thus of supplying the skilled personnel needed at the pools. These personnel will be assigned to the pools and will be under the day-to-day administrative direction of the recreation director in charge of the facility.

Camps is set up as a separate operation reporting directly to the superintendent of recreation.

The organization unit, *Cultural Programs and Services*, has been upgraded in status to report directly to the superintendent. It develops and directs important programs having to do with dance, theatricals, art, and the like, and provides specialized assistance to the recreation directors as a staff-service unit.

Special services is a grouping of services shown which can have an effect on the work of all organization units in recreation. It should be noted that special services is the logical "home" for any new type of program or service envisioned for the branch. If any one of these special services were to "grow up" to be a large-scale activity, it could be made to report directly to the superintendent, or be placed in some other grouping.

THE PROFESSIONAL GRID. The recreation branch properly emphasizes the *professional nature* of its work, and has appropriate educational requirements in its position specifications. However, the recreation activities, despite their varied nature, are for the overwhelming number of positions not specialized within the branch in the sense of requiring separate, specialized education or special licensing; such as, for example (in parks), distinguishes a civil engineer or an industrial engineer from, say, a landscape architect. The same basic entrance requirements can be made to hold for all of the activities. Experience within the branch (much of it gained on special assignments) together with supplementary training will serve to qualify personnel of a given classification for the assumption of specialized recreational work—with few exceptions. Accordingly, a grid or pattern of classification has been developed.

This professional classification structure provides necessary flexibility and latitude in the filling of positions from established lists, and makes clear a recognized career progression. In the promulgation of this grid in the branch, detailed classification descriptions and elaborative explanations were, of course, given, and all the job titles and specifications for a single classification cover staff and specialist type of work as well as "line" positions. For a given classification, the responsibility and qualifications called for are of the same level for both the operating and the staff position.

An advantage of making the specifications cover both staff as well as line activities is that it furnishes a "ladder" approach in working up to *contemplated new special programs* where, for budgetary reasons or for best use of existing personnel, it is not practicable to set up an activity in the degree of intensity with which it will ultimately be carried on. Thus with a higher degree of supervision than would be contemplated for the activity when it is a "going concern," a specialist-classification of a lower level can be utilized. The person selected would later have to qualify himself by appropriate examination for the higher level, as soon as the development of the activity calls for a higher level of responsibility.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP. Any far-reaching organization change carries with it transitional problems. These involve fairness to existing personnel, preparing for innovations, compliance with budgetary requirements and civil-service regulations, and so forth. The fear of change itself must also be remembered, and time taken to lay proper

groundwork. Our board's early policy pronouncement stated that where a position has been changed or eliminated, the employe involved shall receive a special rating retaining his former compensation, but even more important in some cases is to defer action while certain personnel can be qualified for new duties.

It is imperative, however, that in deferring certain moves the end objective be not lost sight of. In our case, the "blueprint" organization incorporated in our new organization manual keeps our eye on the target. This looseleaf manual has one section showing the blueprint charts, together with descriptions of new or changed positions, and another showing the "as-is" alignments. The master copy contains complete class specifications and position descriptions on all positions in the department. The personnel officer keeps the manual up to date.

In line with #6 in the list of objectives, one of the consultants' first steps was to revise the department's budget preparation procedure so that budget requests emanate from the value-judgment focus in every organization unit. Budget matters, of course, are only a part of a host of subjects on which there must be developed sound, uniform statements of policy and procedure. Therefore, another effective follow-up tool is a new *policy and procedures manual* (looseleaf, for ready updating) which develops lucid guidance on important actions cutting across organizational lines. The administrative services division is responsible for its upkeep.

Sharpening of *managerial ability* and strengthening of *communication*—#7 and 8 in the objectives—are extremely important. They indicate a program of action involving personnel training, executive development, and employe communication which will keep the department busy as long as it is in business—for an organization is a living thing, subject to constant change, usually to continued growth. "Living" means adapting to change—and that is the challenge Los Angeles is meeting! #

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES FOR RECREATION AND PARKS

1. Build into the organization structure provisions for effective, systematic, long-range planning of professional programs and the facilities needed for them.

2. Make lines of authority and modes of communication so clearcut that most effective use will be made of professional talent and the supporting services needed to enable the professionals to do their work.

3. Center responsibility for decisions affecting a given activity at a given location in the position whose incumbent, as called for by the position specification, is equipped by education and experience to render the **value judgments** involved in accomplishing the **major mission** of that activity. Eliminate **pro-forma** approvals.

4. Make it obvious to all personnel involved in an activity just where responsibility for that activity lies; and, similarly, where the public is concerned, make it clear who is the responsible head of an activity at a specific location.

5. To the fullest extent practicable, give responsible professional personnel a voice in the programming of their operations, so that they may look upon their work as a challenge to their training and talents.

6. Put heavy accent on budgetary procedures, cost determination, and management control reports so that those who make value decisions regarding specific activities also bear the responsibility for the costs involved.

7. Sharpen the **managerial abilities** of all key personnel, from foreman, office department head, and recreation director on up, so that all are aware of the need of, and follow through the use of, effective supervisory techniques, administrative control techniques, effective communication, effective planning, and the like.

8. Strengthen all of the communication practices of the department: indoctrination of employes, clarification of procedures, upward flow of suggestions, information for the public, and the like.

9. Keep in mind the problems of people with respect to the transition to the proposed new organization.

A Park Is For People

Continued from Page 401

time of the day you can take your pick of marches and patriotic ballads, Viennese waltzes, or popular music.

Tivoli has an artificial lake for boating, and some very imaginative, beautiful fountains. Twice a week the otherwise tranquil evenings by the lake are enlivened by elaborate fireworks displays. At one of the nightclubs in the park the American singer, Sarah Vaughan, drew a huge audience. We blew as much as $1.50 a day on amusement rides, games of chance, and about $3.00 for dinner for two at one of Tivoli's innumerable outdoor and indoor restaurants. Each restaurant conjures up faraway places—you might be in India or the Orient, or on an island in the South Seas . . . .

The colorful equipment in Tivoli's free playgrounds is designed to give free rein to the well-known childhood capacity for using things imaginatively and creatively. For one's more contemplative moments, Tivoli's quiet groves are ideal for just sitting and gazing at flowers, fountains, people, and wild birds. In some spots, the benches are protected by plexiglass walls designed for shelter from the sometimes chilly Northern breezes without obstructing the view.

AMSTERDAM has little enclaves all over the city. Circles—undoubtedly planned so street cars can turn into carousels for the pure fun of it—are filled with flowers, trees, sculpture, benches, and lush grasses. Wherever two canals meet, a little triangular park is the rule. In one place we watched old men and young boys fishing side by side in a park along a canal. On the fringes of many a small park we dawdled over "coffee and" in the unhurried atmosphere of a sidewalk cafe.

Small groups of children play in the magic circles and triangles of Amsterdam—safe from traffic, in a country of their own, right in the middle of the city's workaday life. In some spots, plots of ground are used by the residents of a neighborhood, and each person has his own small garden, even though he lives in an apartment house. Everywhere, we saw places for people to tie up their boats, step ashore to enjoy the view, or just lie in the sun.

In London we saw many parks, but to us the most striking thing was the activity at Hyde Park "Corner." The rules of the game are simple. If you have something to say, say it! Bring a soap box or just stand on the ground. You can have a sign, a flag, or a banner, if you like. You can speak any day of the week from early morning till midnight. You can talk about anything, except that you must not make statements against the Queen or incite a riot. If what you have to say draws a crowd, that's OK. You can answer the questions the audience shouts at you or you can ignore them.

Now that we're back home in New York City and attending meetings about "redeveloping" the park in our particular neighborhood, the thought occurs that we might profit more from thinking about "development" instead of "redevelopment." Compared with some of the things we have seen in Europe, New York has yet to begin developing its parks. As a New Yorker, I now ask myself questions—ones that might be asked by any citizen in a metropolitan city—about what's available to the average citizen. For example, there may be flowers on Park Avenue, but how many of us in other neighborhoods have a chance to enjoy fresh flowers during the summer? There may be a few sidewalk cafes in Greenwich Village, but where else?

There may be lots of modern sculpture in the city, but why does it all have to be in museums or in the lobbies of luxury apartment houses? Why do children's playgrounds have to look like the gunmetal grey leftovers from a plumbing convention? Why does a band concert have to be in the same park five nights a week instead of playing in a different park each night, so more people can have the privilege of attending? Why are aged and handicapped persons prohibited from going into many parks because thirty years ago someone decided that steps were the things to build? Would it be necessary to increase police protection in the parks each summer, if our parks offered more interesting and varied activities for all age groups? How many metropolitan cities in the United States have these same problems? #

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ Teenagers in the Spokane, Washington, area are helping wipe out age-old fears and misconceptions about mental illness, and are teaching their parents and other adults a thing or two in the process! In a program sponsored jointly by the Spokane County Chapter of the American Red Cross and Eastern State Hospital at Medical Lake, some forty-three young boys and girls worked as volunteers last summer on the wards and grounds of the psychiatric hospital. Ten of them kept up regular hospital assignments during the school year and others took part in special activities last winter.

Officials of the Red Cross predict that as many as four hundred teenagers may take part in the overall volunteer program in the Spokane area during the summer. Mrs. Frances Stimson, volunteer coordinator at Eastern State, and Katherine Spencer of the Red Cross Office of Educational Relations are currently working out details for the hospital's participation in the greatly expanded program which will get under way soon.

Volunteens, as the American Red Cross teenage workers are known officially, were assigned to virtually every area of the hospital last summer with apprehension on the part of some staff members at first. Before the summer was over, all the apprehension had been replaced by overwhelming enthusiasm for the program, and the service of Volunteens was in great demand throughout the hospital.

✢ Fountain House, the first psychiatric rehabilitation center of its kind in the United States, is completing its new facility in New York City. Fountain House has helped thousands of troubled people who have undergone psychiatric hospitalization to make a successful readjustment to community living. At Fountain House there are only members, and all are given the feeling of belonging. This voluntary, homelike non-fee-charging rehabilitation center has enabled members to rejoin their communities, and, indeed, enrich them through productive employment and family support. The new facilities will have twenty-six thousand square feet of space in contrast to the present five thousand. There will be expanded recreation facilities, a living room with fireplace and a large dining room, and greater facilities for pre-vocational opportunities.

✢ A vivid demonstration of how the handicapped can help themselves in a community setting is provided by the Seattle, Washington, Handicapped Club. By pooling their resources, energy and ideas, members now have their own center for recreation and are working on the development of a residence home. The April 1964 issue of the club newsletter *The Good Samaritan* lists annual statistics of activities participated in by the handicapped. Some of these are (1) First Sunday of the Month programs: 345 handicapped and 63 volunteers; (2) 49 Tuesday Class Days: 893 handicapped, 461 teachers, 209 helpers; (3) Thursday Class Days: 1519 handicapped, 753 teachers and assistants, 342 helpers.

✢ Handicapped citizens in Oakland, California, will be helped to live a more normal life and enjoy recreation experiences in a normal environment through the efforts of the Oakland Committee on Recreation for the Physically Handicapped Adults formed this year. This group of interested citizens will work with the Oakland Recreation Department and other community agencies. The committee will operate a weekly program at the North Oakland Recreation Center. Funds for the program are being raised by the volunteer committee through citizen donations.

✢ Heating equipment has been installed in the swimming pool at Camp Hemlocks operated by the Connecticut Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. In addition, the society has added new equipment and refurnished the recreation and dining rooms.

✢ The hospital of the future will be more hospitable than its predecessor and, in fact, may become a kind of "hotel" for the sick and for visitors, predicts Leonard M. Leonard, executive vice-president of the Institute of Motivational Research. Proposed developments would aim "to lift the fog of fear from hospitals—to humanize them and relate them as far as possible to normal living situations." Therefore, recreation should play a much greater role in the hospital of the future.

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

THE ICEMAN COMETH!

Vernon Green

ROME wasn't built in one day and neither is a skating rink, except under unusually severe winter conditions. There are no "tricks" or formulas for making an ice rink. It takes mostly patience and good judgment. The first you must have, the second you gain by experience. Most people think that all they have to do is turn the water on, let it run long enough to make a pond, then go to bed and wait for it to freeze. Nine times out of ten, all they will find in the morning is shell ice. This is caused by water seeping into the ground after the top has started to freeze, or by the water under the ice that has started to freeze on high ground, running to lower ground.

The first factor to consider is, naturally, the site. The ideal location is a flat piece of ground on the north side of a hill. This will keep the ice shaded on days when the temperature rises above freezing. Since the sun's rays become more direct and stronger as spring approaches, a protected area will save you many skating days that would otherwise be lost due to soft ice, thus extending the skating season by as much as one or two weeks.

If you have a choice of soil on which to build the rink, look for a clay or a clay mixture. This will prevent seepage during the early stages of the ice base construction. With proper preparation and good winter weather, however, the ice can be built on almost any type of soil. Blacktop can also be used, although it is not recommended because a strong sun will rapidly thaw the ice on it.

MR. GREEN *is superintendent of recreation fields in Saratoga Springs, New York. This material is digested with permission from* Scholastic Coach, *January 1963.*

Ideally, the rink should be located on flat, high ground with the outside edges of the area sloped up slightly to retain water. The top of this sloped edge should be as high or slightly higher than the amount of ice you anticipate building throughout the winter. It shouldn't be too steep or abrupt, however, or it will offer an obstruction during snowplowing operations. If this slope pitched down again on the back side, allowing water from melting snow banks or rain to drain away from the rink instead of on it, so much the better.

The type of hose to use depends on the size of the rink. For a medium-sized or a large public rink, you will need either a 1¼-inch or 2½-inch fire hose. You will also need a nozzle, regardless of the size of the hose.

In rink terminology, you either "flood it" or "spray it." The first means without a nozzle, the second with a nozzle. When spraying with a 2½-inch hose, the water should amount to one-eighth inch in thickness. When flooding, it amounts to about one fourth inch or more, depending on how fast you move. With a smaller hose, there would be less water, assuming you moved it about the same speed as with the larger hose.

"Ice creepers" should be provided for all men engaged in the ice-making operations. These are placed on the shoes to prevent injuries from slipping or falling. They can be purchased at most hardware or sporting goods stores, since they are used by many sportsmen for ice fishing.

Your water hydrant should be located about halfway along one side of the rink, and the hose should be long enough to reach nearly to the end of the rink in either direction. A word of caution here: If you are unaccustomed to holding the nozzle end of a fire hose, it would be wise to have two men, both wearing creepers, hold the nozzle when the water is turned on.

Since the temperature usually drops after the sun goes down and since the rink will be used in the daylight, work must be done at night. This makes it necessary to have a good lighting system.

THE TIME of year to start work on your rink depends upon your geographical location. The first requirement is to give the ground sufficient time to freeze. Two inches of frost are sufficient but more than that is even better.

Since there will nearly always be a few places where seepage may occur, extreme care must be taken not to put on too much water at first. Start off by spraying.

Hold the nozzle high. Try not to make any puddles, but try to get the same effect as a freezing rain. Cover the entire rink area as fast as you can move the hose. This will be hard the

first time, since there will be no ice for the hose to slide upon. After that, the hose will slide easily. At this stage, it takes us about fifteen minutes to cover our entire rink area, approximately forty-five thousand square feet.

At first, don't worry about the small spots you miss. Concentrate on hitting them on the next trip around. Often it is cold enough to start right over again after you have covered the area once. This is where you must use some good judgment. You should be able to apply two or three sprays an hour, depending upon the temperature.

The spraying should be continued several hours each night until there is a sufficient coating of ice to cover the bare ground, with small puddles in the low spots. If these puddles do not shell it is an indication that the ground is sealed enough to start flooding.

The first time you flood (without the nozzle), you must again work fast, since there are certain to be low places where the water runs deep and too much water is apt to cause shelling. This flooding is a step-by-step operation. Do not try to level the ice off with one flood. Each time you flood, wait until it all freezes solid, then flood it again. The water will seek its own level until the low spots have gradually filled and the whole surface is level, even where the ground is high.

If, despite all your efforts, shelling does occur, these places can be sealed with snow. They will seal quicker if you will put snow in the water immediately after the rink is flooded, rather than patch them with dry snow before flooding.

With reasonably cold weather, reasonably level ground, and a reasonable number of men putting in an unreasonable number of hours, you should have your rink open in three to five days with at least an inch of ice over the highest ground. The depth of the ice will be increased as you go on, depending on how often it needs resurfacing during the skating season. If you are planning a speed-skating meet, you should have a minimum depth of four inches over the highest ground.

THE METHOD described above applies to starting a rink on bare ground. Often, however, you will have a snow storm before it is sufficiently cold to start making ice. Any snow storm amounting to more than an inch or two should be plowed off, since the snow will act as an insulator and prevent the ground from freezing as fast as it normally would. If it is a small snowfall, you have a choice: either of plowing it off or rolling it with a large roller. If you decide to leave the snow on the rink, you will have to wet it until it becomes slush after it is rolled.

Since this is a slow process on a large rink, tie the hose to a tripod and let it run in one place until the snow becomes slush and then move it to another place until the whole area is slush. This usually produces too much water with not enough frost in the ground, resulting in a lot of shell ice. But, if you are lucky and the slush freezes without shelling, it may cut down the overall time for building the rink by as much as a day or two. If it does shell, spray lightly and patch the shell spots with snow until they are sealed.

Now that the rink is level and open for public skating, daily maintenance becomes the first order of business. Again, this is mostly night work, except for supervision during daytime skating sessions. The amount of traffic and the temperature are the determining factors in the frequency of resurfacing. Obviously, the ice would not cut up as much on a cold day as it will on a warm day. Also, it is unwise to spray or flood the rink on a night for which above-freezing temperature has been predicted.

As a general rule, a quick spray—just enough water to fill skate marks and cracks—makes a better skating surface than a flood, since it is usually just the top layer of ice that chips off. There are times when it will be too cold to spray effectively. The water will partially freeze after only a few minutes. Consequently, as you try to blend the water on places which have not been wet, the spray will fall into the partially frozen water and roughen it into tiny pimple-like bumps and pockmark depressions.

Unless the ice is in very bad condition, it is sometimes better on these nights to sweep out the cracks and pour a little water in them rather than spray the whole rink. On other nights, it may be cold enough to freeze a spray on the level ice but not cold enough to freeze all the water in places where there are fairly deep cuts in the ice.

WHAT IS the best temperature for making ice? The closer it gets to the freezing point without going above it, the better the ice will be. The longer the water lays on the old surface before it freezes, the more chance it has of melting into and clinging to the old surface and consequently does not chip off as easily when skated upon.

It is necessary to sweep the rink clean before spraying after the day's skating session. This is best done with a tractor-driven rotary broom of the type used by most communities for street sweeping. If this piece of equipment is not available, it will be necessary to get some hand scrapers, which are wide shovel-like tools. They are pushed by hand, lengthwise on the rink, starting from the middle and working toward the edge—being held at an angle so that any accumulated snow or shavings from skating will be spilled off only on one side in the same manner as a snow plow. The resulting ridge of shavings is gradually worked toward the edge of the rink with each trip.

For plowing snow on a skating rink, use a four-wheel drive vehicle. The extra traction gained by the added front-wheel drive eliminates the necessity of using tire chains that would tear up the ice. It also enables you to push a lot more snow than even a larger vehicle with two-wheel drive. If hit by a snow storm that promises to be a big one, it is advisable to plow after every inch or two accumulation because of the difficulty involved in plowing off a deep snowfall all at once.

If you are contemplating holding a winter carnival with speed skating or figure skating competition, it is advisable to contact an official of the Amateur Skating Union or the U.S. Figure Skating Association or the member association in your area. Through them you may obtain information on sanctions, sanction fees, dimensions for standard racing tracks, and other pertinent data. #

• For more on ice rinks, see Page 423; also "Smooth Skating," September 1964, Page 356.—Ed.

MARKET NEWS

• COMPOUND INTEREST. New permanent aluminum modeling compound models like clay, hardens into metal. No intermediate steps are needed since *Sculp-metal* itself represents the final medium. It is not a plastic but a *true* metal which air hardens without chemicals, heat, or baking. It can be used in a studio, workshop, and classroom alike since no heat, flame, flux, complicated tools, or equipment are needed. A fifteen-page booklet is available for $.25, explaining in full the various aspects of *Sculp-metal.* Also included is a listing of the many uses for *Sculp-metal.* Booklet and *Sculp-metal* are available from Sculpture House, 38 East 30th Street, New York 10016.

• WEATHERPROOFING. A one-part thermosetting epoxy resin, applied in a powdered form, is designed to protect any metal object from corrosion, whether underground or above ground. *Scotchkote* resin can be applied by flame spraying on any size object from welded pipe joints to storage tanks and ships' superstructures. The resin can also be applied to smaller objects by spraying with a flocking gun after they have been heated.

The coating provides permanent resistance to moisture, total immersion in mild acids and alkalies and heat. Moisture does not affect the function of this coating. Mild acids, alkalies, and common chemical conditions have no effect on the cured epoxy. Corrosive vapors and salt atmosphere generally do not affect objects coated with *Scotchkote* resin. For further information, write to Robert I. Ward, 3M Company, 2501 Hudson Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55119.

• WALK ON BEAUTY. Pre-moulded asphalt blocks represent a special development of asphaltic concrete in block form. They are composed of approximately six percent high-melting-point oxidized asphalt and ninety-four per cent graded crushed rock aggregate and mineral filler. This block mixed at a temperature of 300°F passes through high-speed hydraulic presses which apply to each unit a uniform compression of not less than four thousand pounds per square inch. Through the years asphalt blocks have been used for heavy-duty flooring, promenade and play roof surfacing, and decorative exterior pavements for parks, patios, civic centers, stadiums, et cetera.

Asphalt blocks provide an extremely durable heavy-duty surface that can withstand the constant traffic of steel-wheeled equipment. They have structural resiliency which absorbs shock, relieves contraction and expansion strains, and makes for comfort under foot. Because of their high density, asphalt blocks are non-absorbent, taking in less than one half of one percent of moisture when subjected to hydraulic pressure under vacuum. They will not incorporate or impart odors, nor will they support combustion. They have the highest load-carrying capacity of any asphaltic concrete surfacing and will not indent under heavy loads.

Special, graded aggregates are incorporated in the asphalt blocks which give the material a distinctive terrazzo effect, by grinding the blocks in place with terrazzo machines. When terrazzo blocks are used for decorative pavements, they can be installed directly on a lean-sand-cement cushion underlayment over a stabilized concrete base. Bold designs can be created with the use of poured concrete strips to establish grid patterns.

For further information and brochure, write to the Hastings Pavement Company, 128th Street and College Point Causeway, Flushing 54, New York.

• FLORAL FOUNTAINHEADS for parks and spacious outdoor settings. Dramatic blossoms of water, whirling in dazzling patterns, suitable for pool, pond, or lawn. Each one fash-

ioned to produce a distinctive pattern, such as rotating poppy, dandelion, lily, tulip, petunia, et cetera. Each head is coupled with a compact electric recirculating pump. The smallest area can come alive with the graceful motion of a flower-in spray. For further information on fountains, gardens ornaments, teakwood garden and park furniture, write to Erkins Studios, 8 West 40th Street, New York 10018. (*This studio is equipped to execute work from your own sketches and ideas. Address "Special Order Department" for estimates.*)

• WHAT COLOR WERE CINDERELLA'S SLIPPERS? Projects galore are possible with *Vercolor Transparent Glass Colors,* available in eight transparent and three opaque shades. Use for transparent scenes and designs on glass plaques or on thin, clear plastic sheets; authentic-looking imitations of stained-glass windows and panels; decorating glasses chinaware, lamp shades, ceramics, and window shades (waterproof); coloring of light bulbs and lanterns for decorating purposes; production of lantern slides and other visual aids where transparency and/or heat resistance is a factor. These glass colors are waterproof, reasonably light resistant, and withstand rather high temperatures without fusing or melting. They adhere to any smooth surface. For sample color transparencies and further information, write to Talens and Son, Inc., P.O. Box 453, Union, New Jersey.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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ATTENTION

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

8 West Eighth Street, New York, N.Y. 10011

FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given —and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Bamboo and bonsai. A forty-eight-page catalogue lists every possible supply needed for bonsai (miniature tree culture), as well as a large selection of Oriental stone basins, pottery lanterns, stone lanterns, bamboo, Japanese pines, Oriental and unusual shrubs, et cetera. Catalogue also has complete listing of books available on bonsai, flower arranging, gardening, Japanese gardens, bamboo growing, and botany. Also included is an instruction section regarding bamboo and how to grow it. Write to The Bamboo Man, Box 331, Saddle River, New Jersey.

Frame-up. Good source for a much-needed item: Raw or finished picture frames in ash, driftwood, and compo with a variety of finishes available for each wood. Mouldings vary from three-quarters of an inch to four inches. A well-illustrated catalogue is available from Hudson Manufacturing Company, Fairburn, Georgia.

Rediscover the mysterious lost art of the northwest Indians. Many years ago, totem poles were artistic characteristics among the tribes in British Columbia and southern Alaska. Each figure carved on the totem pole tells a story about the clan that had it made; therefore, no two totem poles were alike. Totem wood carving kits are available from Leeds Sweete Products, 3541-43 North Kenton Avenue, Chicago 41. (This company also has kits for making Kachina dolls, reflecting the colorful art of our own Southwest Indians.)

Easel ease. New and versatile Easel-Art box for watercolor or oils takes a canvas as large as thirty-two inches, is a lightweight aluminum design. Weighing only eight and a half pounds, it folds to just twenty-six inches. Each leg is adjustable—from twenty-five to sixty inches. You can carry everything in one hand: easel, working canvas, and art-art-supply box. For descriptive brochure, write to Landon Company, Inc., Delavan, Wisconsin.

Not so mysterious Oriental printing and art papers (and domestic papers, too)—at least a variety of a hundred from which to choose— can be purchased by the ream, half ream, hundred sheets, quire, or by the individual sheet. Samples on request. Listing, which includes sizes and quantity prices as well as prices per sheet can be secured by writing to Andrews/Nelson/Whitehead, Inc., 7 Laight Street, New York 10013.

GAMES

Easy to learn, fun to play. A new and exciting card game, intended to stimulate abstract thinking at all age levels, Krypto is basically a game of arithmetic, also a game of skill. The rules remain the same whether it is played simply with the intention of instructing children in the application of basic arithmetic reasoning or on a higher level of mental computation with adults. For further information, write to Learning House, P.O. Box 1086, Burlington, Iowa 52602.

Family strategy. A line of adult games features intriguing innovations in games such as Score-A-Word, Poker Keeno, Dealers Choice, Pass the Buck, and a new game called, "The Shell Game," based on the old "the-hand-quicker-than-the-eye." A variety of adult bingo sets, chess and checker sets, including chess tables, are also well worth noting. For colorful catalogue, write to Transco Adult Games, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010.

MAINTENANCE, STORAGE, UPKEEP

Weatherproof. A new latex paint, specially formulated for use on stadium seats, park benches, picnic tables, resort buildings, and other outdoor facilities, is available in three colors: Stadium Green, Cabin Brown, and Brick Red. It is fast drying and lead free, can be applied to damp or dry wood. Prime coat not needed whether surface is galvanized metal, wood, or masonry. For further information, write to Department 10, Rockcote Paint Company, 200 Sayre Street, Rockford, Illinois, (ask about "Weather-Life").

Aquatic weed killer! The greatest hindrance to swimming, boating and fishing—underwater weeds—can be brought under control. Eliminate algae, water weeds, scum, insect larvae and other growths with Parko Algaecide #2 or use Algaecide #1 for lily pads and reedy growth you want to get rid of. Both are harmless to fish and wildlife. When addressing inquiries to the company, send the following information about your lake or pond: Size, location, bottom, depth of water where growth is located, rate of water flow, and a specimen of the weeds. Also helpful would be a simple sketch indicating inlet, outlet, weedy areas, channel, and springs. For complete information, write to Parke-Hill Chemical Corporation, 29 Bertel Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

High-speed mowing. A complete line of heavy-duty rotary tractor-mowers offers fourteen models. Versatile—can be used for snow plowing, blowing, bulldozing, dragging ball diamonds, lawn sweeping, seed-spreading, et cetera. For full information and descriptive brochure, write to Halgan Products, Inc., Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

Smooth skating. Two new ice-surfacers incorporate the refinements of past resurfacers plus new versatile features. Junior model was designed for rinks with approximately five thousand square feet of area. For complete information, write to Frank L. Zamboni and Company, 8041 East Jackson Street, Paramount, California.

Worry no more about questionable water

sources (except salt water). Hylette Flask for outdoor occasions or emergency use contains purifying granules to be mixed with questionable water from pond, lake, river, or creek. Insures water free of taste and odor, harmful bacteria, minerals, and radioactivity. Flask is small enough to be carried in your pocket. For further information, write to General Ionics Corporation, Pittsburgh 15236.

Fungus proofing. A new four-color brochure on **Approved Athlete's Foot Control** explains the causes of athlete's foot, gives the medical background, and discusses prevention. Complete specifications and details on **Onox** dispensers are included and full-color photos of the **Onox** footmat and foot sprayer are helpful guides. For your brochure, write to Onox, Inc., Dept. BR, 121 Second Street, San Francisco 94105.

PROGRAM AIDS

From abaca cloth to zombies. Party catalogue contains innumerable ideas for party themes along with novel and new designs for decorations, favors, et cetera. For instance? Snake-charmer flutes for an Arabian Night fete, political campaign buttons, Roaring Twenties ostrich feather tiaras, Gay Nineties armbands. All party ideas have appropriately designed placemats, napkins, placecards, menu covers, invitations, and restroom signs. For an attractive catalogue, which also lists other party themes, along with materials for our important holidays, write to Paradise Products, Inc., P.O. Box 415, El Cerrito, California 94532.

Number four. A new pamphlet **Fellowship,** has just been released by the church recreation department of the Baptist Sunday School Board. Written by Cecil McGee, drama consultant for the department, the pamphlet offers help in planning and carrying out fellowships. In addition to sections on refreshments, closing moments, and after-game fellowships, there are suggestions for more than thirty different fellowships. The pamphlet is the latest in a new series of pamphlets published by the Sunday School Board's church recreation department and written by department consultants. Other pamphlets now available, free on request, are **Banquets** by Adelle Carlson, **Retreats and Sports** by Leon Mitchell. Write to the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 127 9th Avenue North, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Children should not carry lighted candles or torches. Battery powered lights are safest.

In colorful cartoon and rhyme, an accordion-style folder on the **10 Little Goblins** presents the accident hazards that menace the happy time of "Tricks and Treats." This catchy little twelve-panel leaflet, only 3"-by-4", fits easily into your promotional mailings as well as into the pockets of adults and children who will be intrigued by the clever artwork and humorous safety rhymes carrying a punch. There is room for the imprint of your agency, safety council, or service clubs. For sample copies and ordering information, write to Imagination, Inc., 4032 Maryland Avenue, North, Minneapolis 27.

Safety First. A tentative standard titled **Recommended Criteria for the Safe Loading of Small Craft,** has been published by the American Boat and Yacht Council. The council is the technical society of the boating industry. Its new standard applies to all recreation craft less than twenty-six feet in length. A copy of the tentative standard may be obtained upon request to ABYC, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017.

SPORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Goodbye, cinders! A bouncy rubberized-asphalt running track could mean to runners what the fiberglass pole means to vaulters. All-weather rubber surface, three-quarters of an inch thick on an asphalt and stone base, feels spongy, "gives" about a quarter inch under pressure. Very little maintenance needed. Freezing and thawing have no effect. For additional information, write to Firestone Tire and Rubber, 1200 Firestone Parkway, Akron, Ohio.

Instant outlets. Pre-wired master power control outlet boxes multiply available outlets, providing rapid, safe, and low-cost power. All power outlet boxes in the Waber "instant wiring line" are rated at 15 amperes, 130 volts, and custom units are also supplied to meet specific requirements. Standard Waber units provide up to fifteen "U" ground outlets in a variety of sizes and configurations, plus two wire, crow's foot, and locking types. More than a hundred of these units are described and illustrated in a new eight-page color brochure (#564), available on request to Waber Electronics Inc., Hancock and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia 19133.

Five in one. A "dry copy" machine that does five different reproduction processes measures only 16-by-13-by-5 inches despite its multiplicity of operation. The **Viewfax Dry Copier** uses no liquids or chemicals of any kind, will produce spirit masters, projection transparencies, offset masters, regular office copies, and will also laminate. Any of these processes take four seconds or less. For additional information, write to V. P. Viewlex, Holbrook, N. Y.

No garden is complete without a fountain! Religious figures, bird baths, shells, pedestals, plaques are available in numerous sizes and descriptions. Over one hundred pieces to choose from. All pieces are available in Pompeian stone, Carrara stone, green antique, or plaster of paris. Fountain pumps are the sealed recirculating type with lubrication not necessary. They are resistant to corrosion, easy to install, and operate completely submerged. Detailed, handsome catalogue is available from J. Giolli Studio, 1303-05 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago 10.

Good as gold. New **Gold Tee Mat** is made from strips of heavy fabric-impregnated rubber woven on heavy-gauge, rust-resistant steel wire, reinforced with steel plates on both sides to prevent warping or buckling. Constructed appropriately for either right or left-hand golfers. Impervious to spikes, accommodates any type tee. Comes in three standard sizes and special sizes. Free literature may be obtained from the American Mat Corporation, 2595 Adams Street, Toledo 2, Ohio.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: Words in regular type $.15 each
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DEADLINES: Copy must be received by the fifth of the month preceding date of the issue in which ad is desired.

COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:

RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011.

HELP WANTED

Recreation Director, Bachelors Degree with major in Recreation. Two years experience preferred. Write office of Jerry A. Singer, City Manager, P.O. Box 280, Cocoa Beach, Florida, for job requirements and application form.

Recreational Therapist. An exciting position will be opening for a recreation therapist in the adjunctive therapy department of the Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Institute of Michael Reese Hospital. The department includes three OT's, three recreation workers, and three group workers serving a maximum inpatient census of eighty-seven psychiatric patients. Supervision will be by a social group worker and since the institute is a training and research hospital there is also opporunity for self growth. The worker will be primarily concerned with adults in individual, group, and milieu therapy programs. There is a maximum of three evenings per week. If experienced, the worker will have some administrative and supervisory functions. Salary commensurate with experience. If you are interested, please contact Bernard Makowsky, A. T. Dept. P&PI, Michael Reese Hospital, 29th and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services. California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

Position Available: On ten-bed Children's Psychiatric Ward. Male preferred. College degree in recreation or allied field required. Write to: Wallace Vale, Psychiatric Department, Medical College Hospital, 55 Doughty Street, Charleston, S. C.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

Making Headlines

Continued from Page 393

sequently, the broad recreation program offered involves more than ninety-five percent of the populace. Deep River is also a temporary home for months on end for foreign technicians and scientists from India, Ghana, and many other countries who come here for training projects.

In 1956, the paper was retitled *The North Renfrew Times*, for several neighboring communities of Renfrew County were using Deep River as their marketplace and for its many leisure-time activities. Printing at that time was done in a printshop located seventy miles away, in the town of Shawville, located in rural Quebec. This meant that the news had to be sent off by bus each Sunday morning. The paper is actually printed on Tuesday and received in the mail each Wednesday. The *Times* maintains many of the traditions of the *Digest*—volunteers, club notices, and pithy bits of local humor and interest. The Community Association still retains ownership and is its publisher. The paper, varying from eight to sixteen pages, is tabloid in size and sells for ten cents a copy or $3.00 a year. Since September 1, 1964, the *Times* has been printed in Pembroke, Ontario, thirty miles from Deep River.

Friday is traditionally "paper day"—the deadline for news which is supposed to be in the hands of its managing editor, who "puts the paper to bed" over the weekend. This job is shared by a member of the editorial board, each taking his or her turn on a roster basis.

THE PAPER'S outgoing civic-minded editorials comment or attack as the editors see fit. It is spiced and garnished by witty and irate letters on a myriad of subjects, ranging from the delights of derriere pinching to the meaning of freedom in Canada (not necessarily the same thing). The *Times* relies on the amateur part-time unpaid reporter on which it has become traditionally dependent. Advertising and subscriptions realize a net annual surplus of about $3,000. Earnings are set aside for future newspaper development or other long-term recreation projects. The printer retains eighty percent of the advertising revenue to cover his printing costs.

The breezy informality of the *Times* is exemplified by the ad placed by the local dentist when leaving for a European jaunt: "Notice: the dental office of Dr. E. G. Sinclair will be closed from May 8 to June 8 for much needed repairs and renovations to premises and personnel." This easygoing attitude pervaded to the printing of the paper itself. Annually, the entire press closed shop, and the staff just went fishin' for three weeks. No paper, no news, no income—but lots of fish! But no longer! The paper has recently gone on a full fifty-two week a year basis.

Continuity on the editorial board is assured for members are appointed on a two-year basis. Cliques or vested interest attitudes are minimized through the policy of half the board retiring each year. The owners give the editors wide and sweeping powers and principally maintain ground rules to protect from libel and law suits.

The association aims to provide a news media based on the principle that "it must be the community's conscience and voice." However, news-for-news'-sake is a sound concept only where there is mature consideration for taste and morality.

The transiency of the town's international population results in a far-flung out-of-town mailing list. Letters to the editor may be mailed from Texas or Timbuktu. The *North Renfrew Times* goes all over the world and its pages eventually wrap fish and chips in Britain or start barbeques in Bombay, Washington, Paris, and Melbourne.

P.S. The *North Renfrew Times* now has a "little sister"—the monthly *Whiteshell Gazette*. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited is now developing a new research center, the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment at Pinawa, Manitoba. Much of the WNRE personnel is being supplied from AECL's Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories and formerly resided in Deep River. To keep WNRE's employes informed on activities and progress at the new project, John Leng, a Whiteshell staff member, started publication in Deep River of the *Whiteshell Gazette* in February 1963. It comes out monthly. #

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Heyday in the Park

Continued from Page 389

from the year 1791 when the thousand-acre peninsula of primeval forest with huge trees towering to the skies was first seen by the Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez aboard the *Santa Saturnina.* On June 13, 1792, Captain George Vancouver entered the First Narrows in two small boats. At that time, Stanley Park contained one Squamish village named Whoi-whoi with a population of perhaps five hundred Indians. It was located on what is now the park's Lumberman's Arch area. The first white inhabitants were squatters, European men with native wives, who sought a solitary home under the trees near a beach.

Originally, a nameless wilderness, the parkland was traversed only by deer trails which were used by wild animals and humans alike. The British Royal Engineers a century ago made the first survey of its shoreline and declared it to be an admiralty reserve to protect New Westminster, then the capital of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, from attack from the rear.

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Following creation of the city of Vancouver in 1886, the first resolution passed by the first city council at its first meeting was to petition the government of Canada to grant the admiralty reserve to the new city as a park. Ottawa yielded to the plea and leased the area to Vancouver for park purposes on June 7, 1887. The lease was amended on August 31, 1908 for a term of ninety-nine years.

Park ranger Henry Avison was the park's only employe during its first year. He designed the first gardens, cut the first trails, built rustic bridges. His wife started a zoo. The zoo was one bear chained to a stump. All went well until a minister's wife poked the bear in the ribs with her umbrella. The bear was irate, his great paw swept the air, his claws caught her long skirt. Gentlemen looked the other way. The spectacle was never described in the park board minutes, but a deep bear pit in the ground was made for the affronted bruin.

TODAY, Stanley Park is Vancouver's most popular attraction, and on an average sunny summer Sunday an estimated fifteen hundred cars pass through the park and more than fifty thousand visitors picnic at the massive wooden tables. Cyclists, hikers, boat lovers, and swimmers also enjoy this wooded area. One local resident has walked the six-mile perimeter of the park annually on his birthday since 1898. Last year, at the age of eighty-five, he did it in two hours without stopping.

Stanley Park has several public monuments. A Japanese War Memorial, dating from 1918, survived World War II, and there is also a monument to Robert Burns and a monument commemorating the first visit to Canada of a U. S. president. Warren G. Harding was in Vancouver July 23, 1923, shortly before his untimely death. The park includes a Royal Canadian Air Force memorial garden and a drinking fountain honoring Pauline Johnson, a Canadian Indian poet.

Among the famed attractions of Stanley Park is the zoo noted for its penguins, pandas, and polar bears. The park also offers a totem pole glade; cricket fields; Malkin Bowl, a great outdoor theater seating fourteen hundred; lawn bowling; a pitch and putt course; shuffleboard; tennis; an aquarium; horseshoes; and numerous other attractions. Four reasonably priced eating places in the park are The Pavilion, the Sports Tea Room, Ferguson Point Tea Room, and Prospect Point Coffee Shop. The English Bay area of the park offers some of the province's best sea bathing at Third Beach and Second Beach.

Of all the attractions in the park, none is so well known and well loved as the Nine O'Clock Gun which came to Vancouver from England in 1894 as an official curfew signal. Now it booms over the city each evening and every Vancouver resident checks his watch by it. The Nine O'Clock Gun has sounded, with rare exceptions, since 1894. Whenever it has failed to boom, the people of Vancouver believe a catastrophe has occurred. A signalman on Lion Gate Bridge triggers the nightly blast of three pounds of gunpowder rammed home by park board employe Frank Rance.

One of the world's great parks, Stanley Park will continue to delight visitors until its re-rededication in 2039. #

CONCERNING UPKEEP

BRIGHT AND WHITE

John Hanst

USE WHITE PAINT on your artificial ice rink because it will give the area greater lighting brilliance. Public skating is made more pleasant by the contrast that the brilliant white surface gives to colorful costumes and decorative lighting. The hockey program is also improved by a more pleasing playing surface. Should your rink be outdoors, the hockey lines cannot be full width or as brilliant, but on a sunny day the white paint will give approximately a twenty-five percent increase in capacity over a rink without white paint. Beware of rinks with a dark sand or dirty concrete surface.

TIPS FOR PAINTING YOUR RINK

- Use one of the paints especially manufactured for ice rinks.
- Mix paint thoroughly in a fifty-five gallon open-end drum.
- Strain paint before filling sprayer. If no industrial sprayer is available, the Zamboni will make an ideal paint spreader.
- Prepare ice not more than one-eighth inch and with a very low temperature or approximately ten-degree brine temperature.
- If the Zamboni is used as a spreader, the ice must be cold enough so the overlap on the ends does not melt the first coats.
- If hockey strips are going to be painted, apply two coats of clear water before painting and marking.
- Use full nap rollers to speed up the painting of the hockey lines.
- The completed painting job should take five men approximately eight hours from white to finish hockey striping. #

MR. HANST *is senior artificial ice-rink refrigeration engineer for the Essex County, New Jersey, Park Commission and is responsible for the commission's indoor South Mountain Arena and outdoor Branch Brook Skating Rink. For more on the construction and operation of these two areas see "Two New Ice Rinks," RECREATION, October and November 1959. (See also "The Iceman Cometh!" Page 405.) Essex County's newest facility, a children's zoo, is described on Pages 402-404.*

* * * *

Hio-Dine for Pools

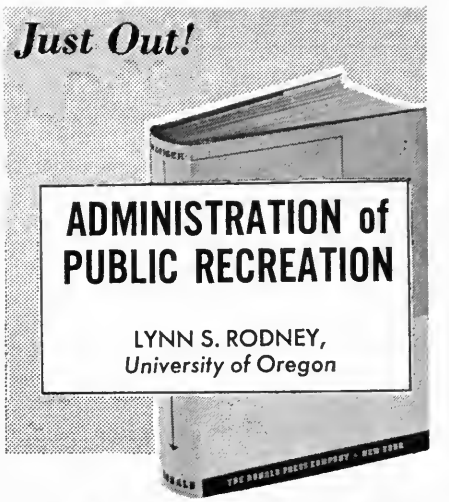
THE U.S. Patent Office recently issued a basic patent for a new swimming pool sanitizer registered under the tradename *Hio-Dine*. The new product is based on iodine and meets standards established by the U.S. Public Health Service. It has been approved by seventeen states for use in public swimming pools.

Hio-Dine is non-irritating to the eyes, ears, nose, and skin. It has no bleaching effect on hair, swimming suits and equipment, or suntan, and is non-staining, safe in storage, and unaffected by water hardness. There is no taste, odor, or bleaching effect. A single daily application will maintain sanitary water for twenty-four hours. *Hio-Dine* makes it possible for the first time to purify swimming pool water with iodine, one of the oldest and most effective sanitizing agents known. The new patent represents a breakthrough in sanitation through the discovery of a method for producing hypoiodous acid, the most germicidal form of iodine known to modern chemistry, in a manner which permits its commercial use for the first time.

The *Hio-Dine* patent was issued to Voldale, Inc., Long Island, New York. Sole and exclusive rights to its name, manufacture, and sale belong to Nease Chemical Company, Inc., State College, Pennsylvania.

Jottings on a Cuff

- A novel wooden "starter's gun," used by Bob Snell, recreation director in Lancaster, New Hampshire, consists of two one-inch strips of board, 2½"-by-7", hinged together at one end. When the two pieces are slapped together, the sound resembles the crack of a gun.



Here is a matchless source of professional assistance on managing recreation programs and facilities. This authoritative source book spotlights ready-to-apply practices—eliminates guesswork by spelling out specific, tested procedures for any problem facing recreation administrators today. While major attention is focused on public recreation agencies, philosophy and practices applicable to administrative situations at every level are investigated. Book supplies working guidelines in such important areas as educating the community on the need for recreation programs, recruiting the staff, administering the budget, etc. Answering a long felt need, it fills the gaps in general information related to all phases of recreational operation. *1964. 475 pp., illus. $8.00*

PLAYGROUNDS:
Their Administration and Operation
GEORGE D. BUTLER

This standard guide covers every topic essential to improved planning and administration of playground programs. Prepared for the *National Recreation Association,* it offers new ideas on playground function, design, equipment and maintenance. Activities and programs are classified and illustrated and there is detailed guidance on supervisory, personnel, and operating procedures. *1960. 3rd Ed. 513 pp., illus. $7.00*

SOCIAL GAMES for RECREATION
EVELYNE BORST and ELMER D. MITCHELL

Popular book gives complete coverage of indoor and outdoor social games—over 700 activities for all occasions. Descriptions of games are fully detailed, telling the leader what materials he needs, the basic formation for starting, and the rules and methods for playing. Only the simplest equipment is needed. *1959. 2nd Ed. 348 pp., illus. $5.50*

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ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

DURING a recent all-day conference of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, held in New York, hundreds of articles made by the young and old served by these agencies were on display in "Les Boutiques." These ranged from excellent weaving and gros point, beautiful stoles, children's wear, aprons, et cetera to simple, inexpensive items designed to sell for less than $1 each. RECREATION's roving reporter brought back the three examples described below. The two bookmarkers were priced at $.50 each; the pin at $.40. *(All looked like and were worth more.)* "Bennie the Bookworm" was sold individually or in sets of three, displayed attractively in paper holders stencilled "BOOKWORM." These little projects can be made by young or old, in centers or on playgrounds. They are good ideas, too, for Christmas bazaars, or other money-raising events. Needless to say, the more carefully they are designed and made, and the more thought given to color combinations, the more attractive the finished product will be.

BENNIE THE BOOKWORM

Materials: A strip of felt (any color) about an inch wide and five inches long, a small patch of another color of felt, sequins enough to make a line down Bennie's back. (To carry or display Bennie, staple two pieces of plain paper together, leaving room for Benny to fit into, with only its head showing.)

Directions: Cut felt into a "wormy" shape, tapering a bit at the tail and thickening a bit for the head. Glue the small patch onto the head to make a face. Glue or sew sequin eyes. Add sequins down the middle of Bennie's back. Use different color schemes: blue body, green sequins; dark green body, red sequins, et cetera. For a variation, try glueing a thin, curved line of another color of felt down Bennie's back, instead of using sequins. (The sequins *do* add sparkle and glamor!)

MITTEN GRIPPER

Materials: Two pieces of felt cut into the shape of a small mitten to make the front and back of the mitten gripper, two pieces of cloth the same size as the felt to make the lining, a pincurl clip, several small beads.

Directions: Line the hand part of each piece of felt, sewing the lining from the wrist down, using a simple running stitch. Insert the pincurl clip so that a prong goes into each side of the mitten. Sew the sides of the mitten together at the wrist. The felt wrists will hide the clip part of the pincurl clip. Sew the beads across the wrist for decoration.

Clip a line of mittens to a little clothesline for display, using different colors. One of these makes a very attractive bookmark clipped to the page where you fell asleep. For a variation, use largest size clip, make the mitten bigger, and use to clip notes, letters et cetera on your desk. Try using thin leather or velvet!

LAPEL PIN

Materials: A glass lens out of a pair of old eyeglasses, decorative paper, invisible glue, gold paint, pin fastener, cement.

Directions: Select paper that will make an interesting or pretty design for a pin. Gift wrapping paper in abstract or small flower designs makes a fine background. Cut it to fit the glass exactly, and glue it, using invisible glue, to the inside of the glass. Then paint, very carefully, the underside of the glass (the paper side), including the beveled edge of the glass. When throughly dry, cement the pin fastener to the underside.

You'll be surprised at how pretty and expensive looking the finished product looks, if done carefully, and with taste.

GOURD CRAFT

GOURDS have been in use since the dawn of history. Depending on size, shape, and the thickness of shells, gourds have provided man with dishes for his food, bottles to carry water, drums to beat the rhythmic music for enjoyment. Dipper gourds are still hung by the wells; swansneck and other gourds are used for nests, homes for such birds as wrens, martins, swallows, et cetera. Gourds make very lovely giftware—salt dishes, lamps, vases, ornaments, and countless table decorations. Where do you get them? You can grow them! Inexpensive seed packets offer a variety of types. Also available is a "starter" kit packet containing seeds, instruction sheets, and other appropriate material. A more elaborate kit is also available. If you do not wish to indulge in horticulture, you can order the gourds all grown. They can be purchased from September to March, come green or partially cured. They are priced according to size. Project books are also available along with separate instruction sheets. For full information, order blanks, literature, and price sheets, write to: Joy Industries, P.O. Box 1016, Vista, California.

ARTY FACTS

• To make a folding rug-hooking frame, remove the top from a wooden folding card table and attach a burlap backing foundation to table side pieces with thumb tacks. To make an oblong rug, screw in place two cross pieces of wood three-quarter-inch thick and 1¾-inch high and attach the two sides of rug edge to these pieces. If a rug larger than the table is being made, put the rug foundation on a frame and attach the frame to the table top with two light C-clamps and hook through the frame and table. Either way, the whole unit can be folded and put aside with the frame still clamped in place.—H. WREGG, *Lyndhurst, New Jersey, in* Modern Maturity.

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PERSONNEL

A STREAM BECOMES A TRICKLE

H. Douglas Sessoms, Ph.D.

FORTY-NINE colleges and universities took part in this year's annual recreation student survey conducted jointly by the National Recreation Association and the Professional Education Section of the American Recreation Society. These institutions expected to graduate 667 recreation majors, 188 of whom are candidates for graduate degrees. This is approximately the same number of students graduating in recreation per institution (13.6) as there were in 1956. In fact, the average number of recreation majors graduating each year has not fluctuated more than one student since 1956, although the number of graduates from college has increased twenty percent. Each year, recreation gets a smaller slice of the college graduating pie.

The need for a thorough study of the reason for this declining number of recreation majors is apparent. Is it because of the recruitment techniques used to attract majors or is it the result of an unattractive professional image? Does recreation provide enough of a challenge for the new breed of brighter college students or are we experiencing one of those inevitable plateaus periods present in the growth of any social movement? Whatever, the cause or causes, we cannot afford to wait much longer. The facts are undeniable—the stream of recreation graduates has become a trickle! #

DR. SESSOMS *is chairman of the recreation curriculum at the University of North Carolina and chairman of the National Recreation Association's Undergraduate Education Subcommittee.*

NUMBER OF RECREATION MAJORS AND STUDENTS GRADUATING IN RECREATION DURING 1964 BY NRA DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Number of Schools Rptg	BACHELOR			MASTER			DOCTORATE			TOTAL		
		Total Students	Male Grad.	Female Grad.	Total Students	Male Grad.	Female Grad.	Total Students	Male Grad.	Female Grad.	Total Students	Male Grad.	Female Grad.
North East	3	118	11	11	7	5	2	0	0	0	125	16	13
Mid-Atlantic	5	142	18	19	51	8	6	7	0	0	200	26	25
Southern	11	467	72	40	32	13	9	0	0	0	499	85	49
Great Lakes	13	627	97	55	94	51	20	19	6	2	740	154	77
Midwest	3	91	12	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	93	14	2
Southwest	1	2	1	0	13	5	1	0	0	0	15	6	1
Pacific Northwest	3	85	10	5	5	2	1	0	0	0	90	12	6
Pacific Southwest	10*	359	67	59	61	32	19	28	2	2	448	101	80
TOTAL	49	1891	288	191	265	118	58	54	8	4	2210	414	253

*One school did not report its total enrollment, only the number graduating.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REPORTING AND DEGREES GRANTED 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1964

DISTRICT	Number of Schools Reporting					Number of Degrees Granted				
	1956	1958	1960	1961	1964	1956	1958	1960	1961	1964
New England	3	4	3	3	3	49	81	38	43	29
Middle Atlantic	6	7	8	5	5	78	121	92	63	51
Southern	9	12	10	7	11	86	104	121	116	133
Great Lakes	9	14	10	8	13	182	211	172	134	231
Midwest	0	3	1	2	3	0	8	5	6	16
Southwest	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	12	21	7
Pacific Southwest	4	13	7	5	10	17	125	107	61	181
Pacific Northwest	4	6	5	2	3	29	30	51	42	18
TOTAL	36	61	46	35	49	444	683	598	486	666

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Challenge of Megalopolis, Wolf von Eckardt. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011. Pp. 126, illustrated with maps, charts, diagrams. $3.95 (paper, $1.95).

THE THING that shook me most at the World's Fair 1964 was the giant electric sign of an insurance company which showed the population of the United States at that very moment. Each five seconds, the number increased by one. For minutes I watched this population march and, feeling crowded, I turned away. I get somewhat the same feeling when I read books like *The Challenge of Megalopolis.* Having reviewed the original *Megalopolis* tome by Jean Gottman and found it crammed with information but encyclopedic to read, I welcomed the abbreviated and breezy air of this version. The charts and graphs are striking and effective, the text is mercifully brief. Many of the points made about megalopolis, that urban reach from Boston to Washington, D.C., are anything but surprising; namely, the transport strangulation, the concentration of business and finance, the high-income levels, cultural headquarters, et cetera. On the other hand, the news that woodland covers half of megalopolis, that deer are over-abundant, that only twenty percent of megalopolis is already urbanized, and that megalopolis is actually one of the foremost agricultural areas in the United States should raise the eyebrow of the subway rider even if he is of professorial rank.

Mr. von Eckardt seems to be saying "Look, boys, we've got a good thing going here. Let's not ruin it." He urges that we take the necessary steps to cope with our problems without radically changing our present patterns. As a native of New York City and a pavement pounder from way back, I take great encouragement from planners and thinkers who see bright hope in our old crowded cities. Mr. von Eckardt is one of these. —*Joseph E. Curtis, Commissioner of Recreation and Parks, White Plains, New York.*

Creative Leadership in Recreation, Howard G. Danford. Allyn and Bacon, 150 Tremont Street, Boston 11. Pp. 395. $9.95.

The author had two purposes in mind: one, a text for use by institutions of higher learning in the preparation of the creative leader in recreation and, two, a book to assist the leaders presently employed to understand their responsibilities more fully and to discharge them in such a manner as to meet successfully the challenge which leisure makes to the human spirit. He establishes a good case for leadership as the most important single factor in the successful operation of a program of recreation. However, he goes much further in defining and discussing the nature of leadership. Indeed, this is the most current and the most extensive treatment of leadership that has been presented to the recreation field.

In addition to the very valuable material and information elsewhere in the book, every professional recreation worker would do well to study and take seriously Mr. Danford's discussion of "The Leader as a Professional Man." He points out that, in the final analysis, the public judges a profession by what it knows about the members. He points out that the public will respect the profession and accord to it the dignity and status it should have only when its members conduct themselves in such a manner as to merit respect. The recreation profession will come of age when its leadership commands respect by its performance on the job and when personal behavior and appearance, on and off the job, deserve it. If we have acquired maturity, we will act like mature, thoughtful individuals, and our manners and behavior will reveal it, The level and quality of recreation will be found in the level and quality of leadership. In brief, the story of recreation will be the story of its leadership. Mr. Danford, an experienced educator and professional recreation leader, has made a significant contribution in this publication. —*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association, Recreation Personnel Service.*

Religion and Leisure in America, Robert Lee. Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee, Pp. 263. $4.50.

A COMMITTEE in the Department of Evangelism of the National Council of Churches has been working for over two years to expand church leaders' understanding of the nature of new leisure. Dr. Robert Lee and colleagues at the Institute of Ethics and Society at San Francisco Theological Seminary sought to give the committee a summary of the information and interpretation currently available. "This research," says the introduction to the book, "furnished the background for Dr. Lee's reflection on the deeper issues involved, both sociological and theological." Thus, the book is a discussion, based on current reports and commentary, to give "perspective on the problem of leisure from a contemporary, historical and theological standpoint."

It is oriented more to sociology than to the recreation movement as such. For that reason, it may provide a good introduction for those who are interested in the general field and who have little firsthand knowledge of many of the sources Dr. Lee has used. It is designed to supply a broad background for future action rather than suggestions on where to go for specific help. Laymen as well as church leaders should find it readable and timely.—*Anne L. New, Special Assistant to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association.*

Culture in Florida, Robert Smith. Florida State University and Florida Development Commission, Tallahassee. Pp. 149. Paper, $1.50.

TEN CITIES were selected for this study of the visual and performing arts in Florida. The occasion for the study was the multiplying of organizations, their problems and needs. Robert Smith, who has served on National Recreation Association Advisory Committees, has taken into account the active participation of public recreation agencies in the proliferation of the arts groups and activities in the Sunshine State. The accumulation of evidence noted in Mr. Smith's study pointed to the advisability of establishing a state arts council whose function would be to deal with problems relating to cultural organizations and programs. Florida has recently established a State Arts Council. This study of the visual and performing arts will be an especially handy guide to planning and advisory groups.

IN BRIEF

PINE NEEDLE CRAFT, *Adelaide M. Loofborough. Great Outdoors Publishing Company, 4747 28th Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33714. Pp. 68. Paper $1.50.* This is an attractive pamphlet with numerous ideas on a little-known craft: using needles and raffia for many projects. This is found

beautifully exemplified in the work of our American Indians. This, then, is adapting an old art to our modern needs. The many designs are ingenious. The good photographs and pen illustrations should stimulate the imagination to use these ideas in many ways. A supplier is listed. A good book for camp and recreation workers.

HAND BOOKBINDING, *Aldren A. Watson, Reinhold Publishing Company, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 93. Paper, $6.00.* While the bookbinding craft is an exacting one, it is comparatively simple to do and the directions given in this manual are fully explained with large excellently drawn diagrams. A short interesting history of bookbinding is also included. This is the only book I have come across that shows how to make the tools and equipment which are used, and also how to make the slip case and box for a set and the labels. There is also a good index of suppliers. The front endpapers of the book have large line drawings of all the necessary tools, while the back endpapers present a sketch of a workbench properly set up. There is a section on repairing sheet music and rebinding old books, as well as making new ones. Craft teachers, camp instructors, recreation leaders will all find this a helpful book. —*M. B. Cummings.*

CREATIVE CRAFTS WITH ELEMENTARY CHILDREN, *Else Bartlett Cresse, F. A. Owen Publishing Company, Dansville, New York. Pp. 80. Paper $3.75 (paperbound $2.75).* This is a large attractive book covering twelve crafts to "encourage creativity." The author stresses the need for children to have three-dimensional experiences as well as the "art on paper" ones, and describes the use of many media such as papier-mâché, clay, string, yarn, thread, wood shavings, plaster, seeds and cereals, driftwood, wood, foil, paint, and many others. A good book for reference material for workers with children.

A RUSSIAN SONG BOOK, *Rose N. Rubin and Michael Stillman, Editors. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 197. Paper, $1.95.* Few folksong collections are published in as compact and usable way as this one. It is a wonderfully handy compilation of forty- four traditional and current folksongs. They are *not* propaganda. Lyrics are in Russian, transliteration, and English. Many of these tunes were used in the works of great Russian composers. They are good for all time and for all people. The piano accompaniments are simple and expert. Guitar chords are indicated and a list of recordings included. A wealth of Russian songs at a bargain price!

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

GAMES, PUZZLES, HOBBIES

Aquarium Book for Boys and Girls, Alfred Morgan. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 209. Paper, $1.25.

Book of Animal Riddles, Bennett Cerf. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Unpaged. $1.95.

Book of New York Herald Tribune Crossword Puzzles, The. Hawthorn Books, 70 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 100. Paper, $2.95.

Book of Riddles, Bennett Cerf. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 62. $1.95.

Collecting Rocks Minerals Gems and Fossils, Russell P. MacFall. Hawthorn Books, 70 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 156. $3.95.

Finger Playtime, Mary Jackson Ellis and Frances Lyons. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis. Pp. 81. $3.00.

Folding Paper Toys, Shari Lewis and Lillian Oppenheimer. Stein & Day, 7 E. 48th St., New York 10017. Pp. 93. $3.95.

Fun for the Money, Maxey Brooks. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 96. $2.95.

Fun Projects for Dad and the Kids, David R. Stiles. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.95.

Games for the Elementary School Grades, Hazel A. Richardson. Burgess Publ., 426 6th Street, Minneapolis 15. Kit of 144 Cards. $2.50.

Gesell Institute Party Book, The, Frances L. Ilg, Louise Bates Ames, Evelyn W. Goodenaugh, Irene B. Andersen. Dell Books, Box 2291, Grand Central Post Office, New York 10017. Pp. 115. $.60.

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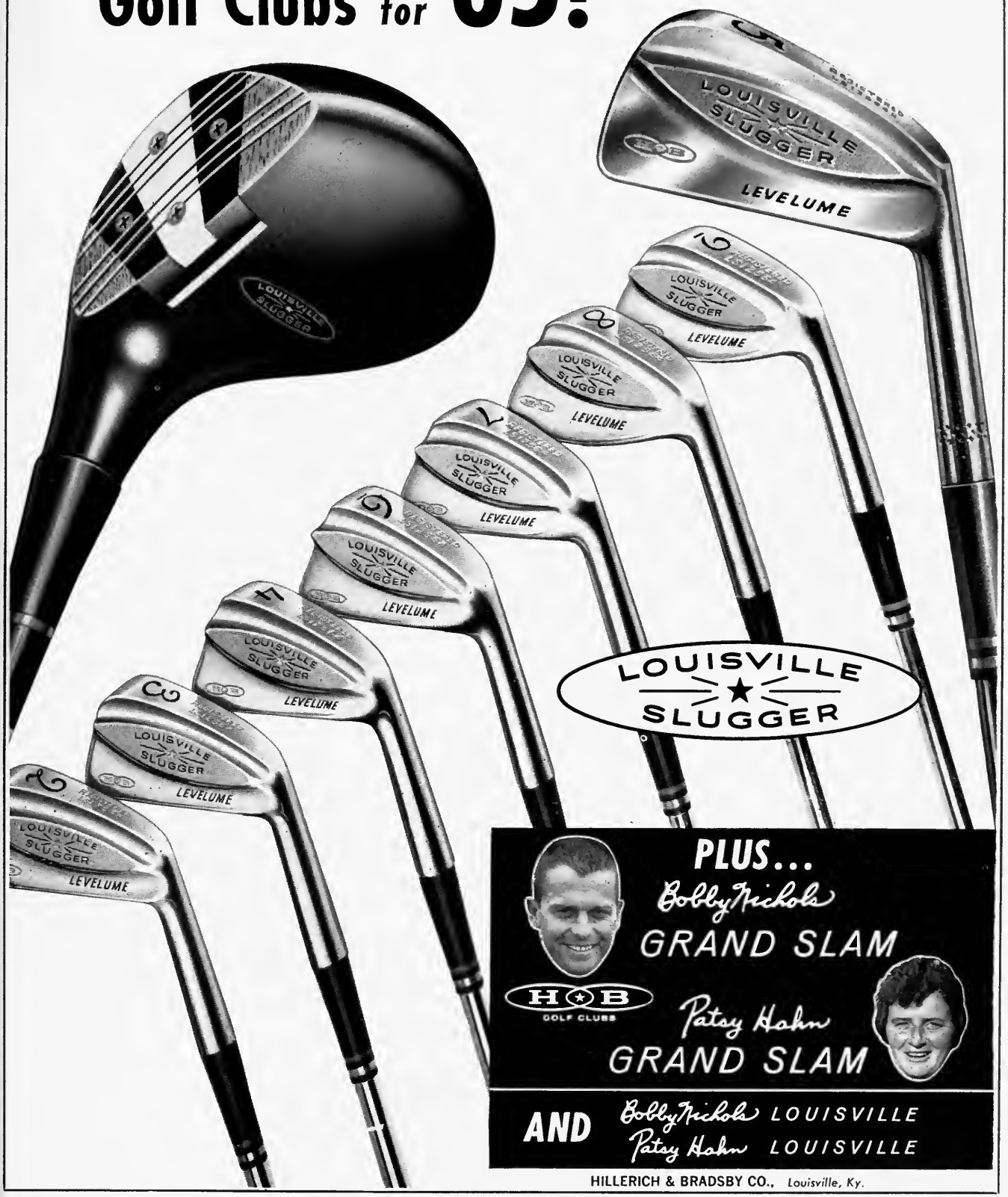

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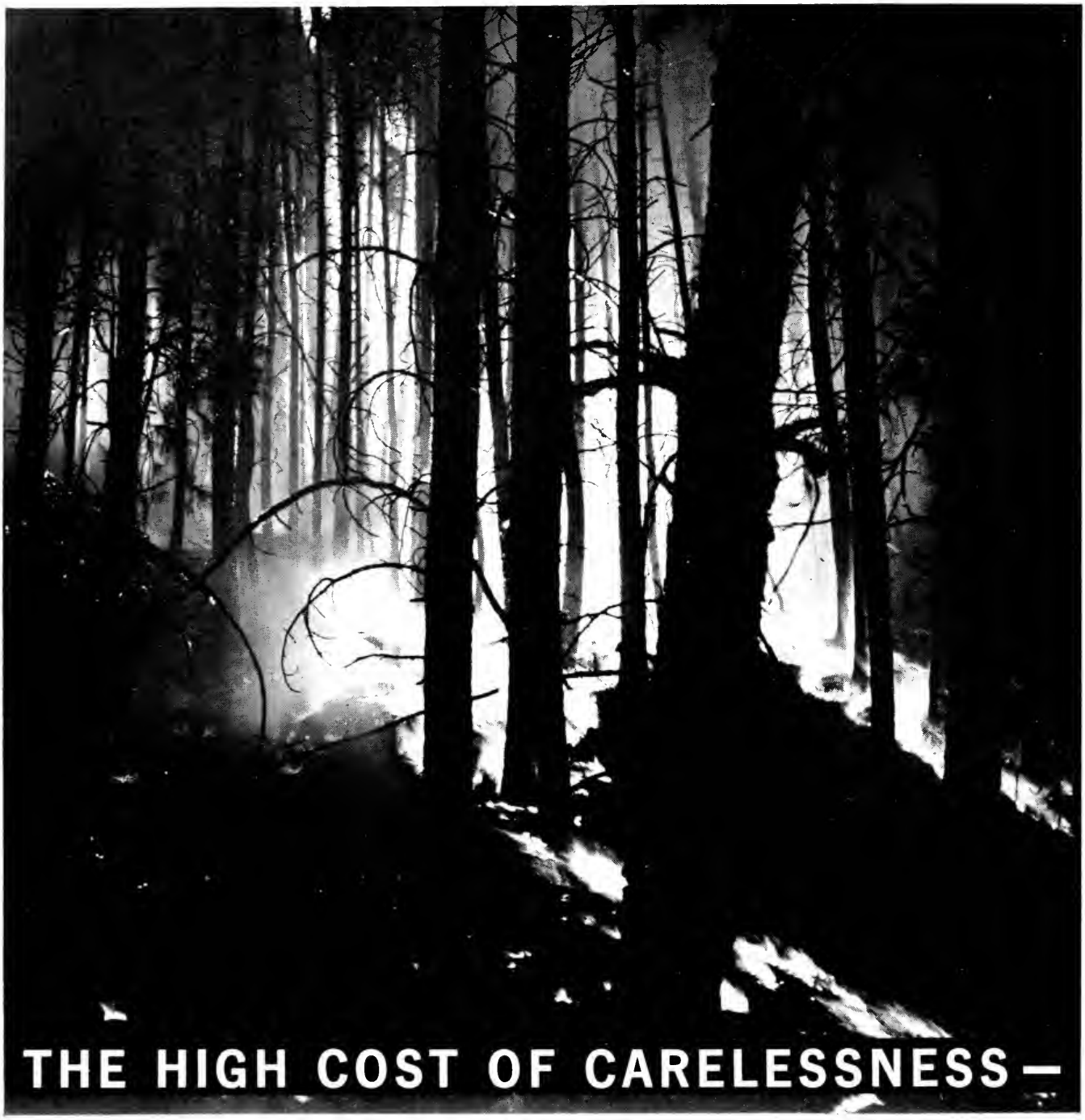

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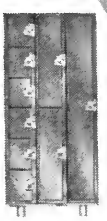

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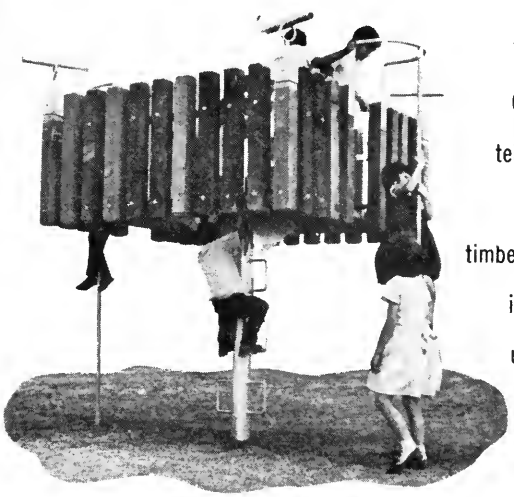

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On the Cover

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods, against a stormy sky,
Their giant branches tossed.

Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793-1835)

Only small remnants remain of the vast wilderness that greeted the Pilgrim fathers. This year at Thanksgiving we can give thanks, among our other blessings, for a new national park (Canyonlands), a new national seashore (Fire Island), and the passage of federal conservation legislation *(see Pages 446-450)*. This scene of Point Lobas near Monterey, California, was taken by David McArthur of Ventura, California, and was an award winner in the 1961 Kodak High School Photo Awards. David called it "Raging Beauty."

Next Month

One of the biggest hits in Hollywood, Florida, has been the annual Poetry Night, presented as part of the recreation department's Seven Lively Arts Festival. Our December issue will show how you, too, can make "Poetry, A Lively Art, Indeed!" In addition, we will examine new youth programs launched by the Air Force; a travel program for insurance company employes, which really orients them for vacation time; a new community center in Branford, Connecticut, built "Penny-by-Penny"; and a "Bike Pike" donated to Alverthorpe Park in Abington, Pennsylvania. Last-minute ideas for Christmas will include crafts and the construction of snow sculptures.

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LETTERS

Playground Election

Sirs:

Playground programs often tend to become stagnant, stuffy, and trite so that youngsters' interests soon waver. How to stimulate the program, how to inject surprise, how to inject learning and enjoyable situations, how to sustain the interests of youngsters—these are all important questions!

We have sixteen playgrounds in Janesville, Wisconsin, a city of just under fifty thousand. This year of 1964, we decided to use the national political conventions as a teaching device. And, so, in the week-long school for the forty-nine member playground staff, instructions were given that the "Janesville Political Party" would have a convention in a central park shelter house late in July. The timing was deliberate so that lessons from the convention in the Cow Palace could be learned.

Each playground was considered a state and entitled to the number of delegates proportionately with other playgrounds with the registration on the playgrounds as of July 7, 1964. We set the total number of delegates to coincide with the seating capacity in the shelter house.

The primary election was held on each playground on Tuesday, July 14. The polls were open all day on each grounds and *only* registered playground people could vote for delegates to the convention. Delegates could run on a ticket of support for a presidential candidate, or not, as he wished.

All delegates elected were assembled at the shelter house the next Friday. Ground rules were established and authentic convention procedures were explained. Campaigning on all grounds started the next Monday. Only national candidates of stature, such as Johnson, Goldwater, Nixon, Scranton, and Rockefeller, were recognized. The convention was held the next Thursday. The hall was jammed—improvised bands, portraits of candidates, "state" signs, and slogans were all present in great array.

The convention was run according to established procedures with two exceptions: (1) a leading regional Democrat and a leading Republican were given five minutes each to tell in very simple terms what the party stood for and (2) after this, the names of two parties were not mentioned. The party in convention was "The Janesville Political Party". The platform was presented and adopted, the candidates were nominated and seconded, the voting by states conducted. The entire convention took slightly over two hours.

Demonstrations were limited to five minutes and, I'm sure, no convention ever had any more noise than was evident during these demonstrations. At the end, the "committee on notification" presented the nominated candidate and he presented his acceptance speech. This young man was prepared to emulate any of the candidates in his acceptance.

The lessons learned were many and several social-science teachers commented that this sort of thing was more vital than hours "on the books." Ramifications and alternatives of such a program are numerous.

Next year, we plan to use a city council election as our subject.

PAT DAWSON, *Recreation Director, Janesville, Wisconsin.*

• For more on Janesville's playground program see "Making History on the Playground," **Recreation**, April, 1964. If you have had any youth forums or debates on your playgrounds or in your centers, let us hear about it! Also tell us if you offer great book discussions or forums for adults or any programs that stimulate your community to speak up and be heard.—Ed.

A Modern Must

Sirs:

Why recreation? Why *public* recreation? Why recreation as a *taxpayer's* responsibility?

Why recreation? *Answer:* Because man cannot live by bread alone. Recreation nourishes his equally essential needs—spiritual, mental, physical. The spiritual, by releasing him from mundane matters and elevating him into loftier realms of Olympian relaxation; the mental by challenging his ingenuity and his wits; the physical, by mobilizing into efficient and coordinated action his muscles, glands, and nerves. Recreation is *Triple Re-creation,* the rebuilding of human soul, mind, and body.

Why public recreation? *Answer:* Because recreation, more often than not, is antipathetic to isolation, to loneliness, to introversion. Play is public: It is you and I and our friends and the gang and the crowd and the team and the stadium full of color and clamor. It is picnics and parades and festivals and carnivals and circuses. Public recreation is an inevitable, ineluctable concomintant of democracy; for recreation is the play of the people, the people's pastimes. It is leisure personified in public parks, swimming pools, tennis courts, marinas, beaches, mountain camps, school playgrounds. It is democracy going all out for fun after the business of the town meeting is duly over.

Why recreation as a taxpayer's responsibility? *Answer:* Because in our functioning democracy we strive for a politic balance between private enterprise and public obligation. Commercial entrepreneurs offer the more expensive, specialized, class-and-status-favoring leisure-time opportunities, sometimes even to the extent of exploiting and commercializing the three needs of man. Public governmental agencies collect, via taxes, "admission" *from* all the people, for "admission" *of* all the people, thus providing the preponderance of our population with facilities and activities which private investors find unalluring for profit-making possibilities. *

For these reasons, in the America of today. ***Public* Recreation is a Modern *Must.***

TED GORDON, *Supervisor, Youth Services Section, Los Angeles City Schools.*

* Let us hear what *you* think about this! —Ed.

Eliminate Barriers

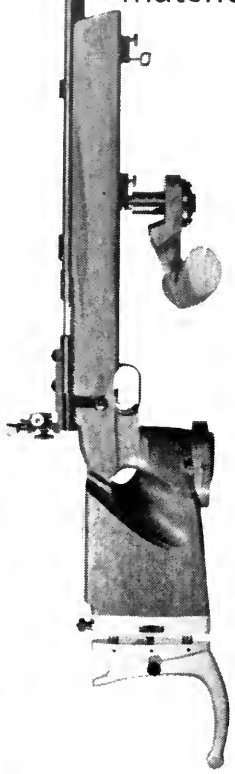
Sirs:

I should like to commend your magazine for the article in September issue of RECREATION Magazine entitled "Illinois' Flying Saucer." The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped are co-sponsoring an educational program to eliminate architectural barriers in buildings intended for public use. This project seeks to make known the problems of over twenty million citizens who cannot use public facilities independently, due to unintentional barriers such as steps and narrow doorways. One of the fundamental principles upon which recreation is based is that *all* people should have the opportunity to participate. Not only is the "Illini" assembly hall unique in design, but it has the added quality of being usable by every member of our society, regardless of age or physical impairment. The building is ramped throughout and toilet facilities are usable by those in wheelchairs. Research directed by Professor Timothy J. Nugent, director of the University of Illinois Rehabilitation Center, has evolved into a set of standard building specifications which can be implemented to assure barrier free construction to all. Through his efforts, the Champaign campus and some off-campus housing units are now accessible to handicapped students.

The job of eliminating architectural barriers in recreational facilities begins

olympic selection

Anschutz dominates international smallbore matches



At the 1963 European Championships in Oslo, 31 of 48 competitors in the 3-position match—and 9 of 12 winners—shot an Anschutz. The Match 54 has walked off with a major share of the honors at Sao Paulo, Cairo, Moscow—at every recent international match.

The reason is obvious; famous Anschutz precision, unparalleled accuracy that means higher scores. The Match 54 action is satin-smooth, with a fully adjustable trigger and hand-lapped barrel. Model 1413, illustrated, with international type stock, weight 15½ lbs. **$275** (sights extra; with left-hand stock, $287).

Model 1411, not shown, is the same superlative Match 54 action in a U.S. match-type stock. Weight 11 lbs. $145 (sights extra; left-hand stock, $157).

Prices subject to change. For free full-color catalog, write Savage Arms, Westfield, Massachusetts 01085

Savage ANSCHÜTZ

with the recreation administrator who helps develop the building plans to meet the needs of his community. By emphasizing barrier-free construction he will be fulfilling the recreational needs of many more citizens in his community, which had been heretofore unseen and unnoticed because they seldom ventured into the barrier-filled world.

We will be happy to supply interested individuals with the American Standards Association Specifications for "Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usably by the Physically Handicapped" free of charge by writing: The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

THOMAS A. STEIN, PH.D., *Director, Architectural Barriers Project, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.*

Ideas Wanted

Sirs:

I am trying to find suggestions on how our town can conduct a Citizen of the Year election each year . . . I would appreciate any information you or your readers might afford me.

ARTHUR L. MCMANUS, *Director Bedford Recreation Department, Bedford, Massachusetts.*

Complete Response

Sirs:

We are thoroughly delighted with the extremely comprehensive reply and enclosures that [Donald V. Joyce and the National Recreation Association's Correspondence and Consultation Service] sent [us] with respect to the problem of financing regional parks. This is by far the most complete response we have received to our inquiry which was presented to three or four different groups. I compliment the NRA for providing this professional service. We think it is of the highest order and quality, and we frankly are overwhelmed with the obvious time and effort that it took to pull these materials together.

EDWIN J. STALEY, *Executive Director, Recreation and Youth Services Planning Council, Los Angeles.*

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AS WE GO TO PRESS

ORCHIDS OR CAMELLIAS?

AWARDING orchids to Floridians is more or less like gilding the lily, so it seems more appropriate to decorate them with the even more beautiful though humbler camellia of the South, "in appreciation of their super performance as hosts" at the 46th National Recreation Congress, which has just come to a close in Miami Beach. It is the consensus that this was one of the best Congresses ever held. Cosponsored by the NRA and ARS, with the cooperation of the Miami Beach Recreation Department, the Metropolitan Dade County Park and Recreation Department, the Miami Beach Parks Department, the Florida Recreation Association, the Orange State Recreation Association, the Florida Development Commission, and the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, it had a registered attendance of approximately twenty-two hundred assorted persons. All had a lively interest in recreation services for the nation and in today's new leisure. Unprecedented was the turnout of three hundred enthusiastic wives, double the usual number, who not only had a wonderful time but interrupted their sun tanning to take an active part in their own outstanding program. As a matter of fact, the whole Congress crowded into one of the wives' luncheons—the one featuring Eunice Kennedy Shriver as speaker on "Recreation for the Mentally Retarded."

To Jack Woody, superintendent of recreation in Miami Beach, and Marion Wood Huey, assistant superintendent, therefore, and to Metropolitan Dade County executives, and their tireless staffs, as well as to the staffs of all other cooperating Florida departments, organizations, and agencies: our rousing cheers for a wonderful Congress and a job well done for the guests, the community, the state, and recreation. They were always on hand when needed, dispatching endless chores with ease—from welcoming delegates personally, at the doors of both hotels, and introducing people, to shifting exhibits, guiding tours, squiring visiting speakers, VIP's, and humbler guests from place to place. Garlands to all, therefore, special leis of the beautiful, wax-like white camellia to each and every one! For further news of the doings in Miami Beach, watch for the December 1964 issue of RECREATION.

* * *

▸ A SPECIAL National Recreation Association national citation to Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, was announced at the organization's annual luncheon during the 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach on October 5.

Secretary Udall was cited for his untiring efforts to preserve the nation's natural resources for the recreation and enjoyment of all people. He was acclaimed particularly for his successful support of the Wilderness Bill and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bills, both recently signed by President Johnson.

Another specific tribute was paid by Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, to Nathan L. Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida, for "his many years of service in the Florida area to the cause of better recreation for all people."

At the same time, Sanger P. Robinson, NRA board member, substituting for Chairman James Evans, revealed the establishment of an annual award program for achievement in writing on "Recreation for the Chronically Ill" by professional recreation personnel in the United States. The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, a national agency concerned with research and treatment of arthritis and related diseases, is the sponsor of the award program which will be administered by the NRA. The award will be presented annually at the Congress beginning next year. Write for further details to Dr. Morton Thompson, Director of NRA Consultation Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 10011.

▸ THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS which exist between our urban and rural areas with respect to conservation and recreation needs will be examined at a New England Symposium on Conservation and Recreation at Boston College on November 17. One of the speakers will be Peter Blake, managing editor of *Architectural Forum* and author of the provocative *God's Own Junkyard* (see review in RECREATION, June 1964, Page 321). His topic will be, "The Uglification of Our Urban Environment." Among issues discussed will be guidelines by which citizens may distinguish unjustified encroachment from sound development. The college's Bureau of Public Affairs *Newsletter* asks whether you have a thought deserving group consideration and, if so, suggests that you write to Richard J. Olsen, Staff Coordinator, Bureau of Public Affairs, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167.

COMING EVENTS

Third County Government Institute, *November 22-24, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.* For further information write to National Association of Counties, Suite 428, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Women's National Aquatic Forum, *December 22-29, Sea Garden Hotel, Pompano Beach, Florida.* For further information, write to Mrs. Theresa Anderson, Chairman, 2109 Fortieth Street, Des Moines 10, Iowa.

▸ IF YOU CAN USE REPRINTS, especially in quantity lots, of Bill Frederickson's "Blueprint for Organization"—giving the results of an industrial engineering study of the operations of the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks—which was published in the October 1964 issue of RECREATION, please let us know at once. Whether or not we make these available will depend upon your prompt replies. Address Editorial Staff, RECREATION Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 10011.

▸ DETAILS ON FOURTEEN Job Corps camps for more than thirteen hundred men have been released by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. The camps are in national parks, wildlife refuges, on reclamation projects and Indian reservations, and other public lands administered by Interior. Eight additional camps will be operated by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Each camp will originally take about a hundred men of the Job Corps, and a few of them will gradually be built up to handle two hundred. In getting the program started, existing facilities are being used to the fullest extent possible.

The fourteen sites selected for early use are in Arizona, California, Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Men started arriving at the camps in October, and will immediately begin their combined program of work and education.

Secretary Udall explained that Interior's Job Corps camps will be located on public lands managed by the department. Administration of the camps will be handled by bureaus of the department with the education and welfare programs for the men being drawn up and overseen by the new Office of Economic Opportunity. The work program at each camp will include a wide variety of conservation projects — providing more outdoor recreation facilities, reforestation and timber stand improvement, wildlife habitat development, stream clearance, and others.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ MORE THAN A HUNDRED THOUSAND acres of valuable urban open-space land have been saved for present and future generations in 177 communities throughout the nation with the aid of the Urban Renewal Administration's three-year-old Open-Space Land Program, announces Urban Renewal Commissioner William L. Slayton. Commenting on a special report recently released by the URA, *Preserving Urban Open-Space Land—The First Three Years*, Commissioner Slayton points out that $32,000,000 in federal grants for open-space land were primarily concentrated in the large, fast-growing regions of the nation where problems of open space are most critical. The Northeast, Middle Atlantic, Midwest, and the West Coast regions received the majority of the 219 grants. Nearly half went to metropolitan areas having populations of over one million. Thirty-one projects were approved for New York State, twenty-six for New Jersey, fifteen for Illinois, and thirty-three for California.

The Open-Space Land Program was authorized by Congress in the Housing Act of 1961. It authorizes the federal government to make grants to localities of up to thirty percent of the cost of undeveloped land for recreation, scenic, historic, and conservation purposes.

▸ CLEAN-IT-YOURSELF. Litterbugs in a growing number of states are facing a new and persuasive punishment. Judges, losing patience with the purveyors of trash, are sentencing offenders to clean-up stints along state highways in lieu of fines and terms in the jailhouse. Highway "clean-up sentences" have been levied by judges in New Jersey, California, Missouri, South Dakota, Maryland, and Michigan.

▸ RELIGIOUS PLAYWRITING CONTEST. The church recreation department of the Baptist Sunday School Board has initiated its second playwriting competition which will continue through November 15, 1965. Purpose of the contest is to find well-written one-act religious plays (modern and biblical) that will meet the needs of Southern Baptist churches. "We seek plays with religious themes which deal with important human problems in a Christian context," says Bob M. Boyd, department secretary. To be considered, a play must: (1) be appropriate for use in a church, (2) have a maximum playing time of one hour, (3) be original and unpublished, and (4) be practical in staging requirements (within the reach of the average church group).

First-, second-, and third-place awards amounting to $900 will be given. Broadman Press, Nashville, will have the privilege of first consideration of all submitted manuscripts for publication.

▸ Gifts and donations continue to enrich community and private agency recreation programs and facilities. Among recent contributions of special interest are:

- A grant of $23,360 to the District of Columbia Recreation Department from the Meyer Foundation to train leaders for delinquent youth groups.
- From the Kresge Foundation, $10,000 to the Kentucky Society of Crippled Children to develop a camp for physically handicapped and blind children.
- Land valued at $40,000 was given by the Athwin Foundation to Minnetonka Village, Minnesota, for a public park or playground.
- The Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, Connecticut, received property valued at $170,059 from the Bridgeport Brass Foundation for a recreation center.
- The city of Reno, Nevada, will develop its parks with a gift of $250,000 from the Fleischmann Foundation.
- The Fleischmann Foundation has also given 250 acres valued at $1,500,000 to Ventura, California, for a park.

▸ EDUCATION GRANTS. The department of recreation and municipal park administration, College of Physical Education, University of Illinois, has been awarded a grant of $9,430 for the 1964-65 academic year, Chairman Charles K. Brightbill announced recently. The grant comes from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C. The project involves three fellowships for the purposes of providing stipends for students in the graduate therapeutic recreation professional training program. Three graduate students will be working toward master of science degrees in recreation and will be concerned with the training of personnel in therapeutic recreation as well as perfecting the skills and techniques for providing recreation services to the ill and disabled.

In addition, six undergraduate students in the same department have been awarded Department of Mental Health Employment-Education grants. These grants are awarded throughout the state each year and cover tuition fees and books to recreation majors whose study is centered in the therapeutic program.

▸ THE USE OF SPORT PINS as a fund-raising device has had great success in many sports, according to a release from the Amateur Athletic Union. This success can undoubtedly be continued if judiciously promoted. It is a step toward making sure that the sports public knows which amateur athletics are governed by the AAU. To that end, after discussions with the Advisory Committee, AAU President Jay-Ehret Mahoney has directed that all pins whose sale is being promoted by AAU sports committees must have a background of the AAU emblem or the letters AAU on the pin. These pins should help raise funds year in and year out for various sports funds. The AAU Basketball Committee has already developed a fine pin with the AAU shield on a basketball.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

HOW CAN recreators cooperate in the nation's "war on poverty"? The new Anti-Poverty Bill *(S. 2642, Public Law 88-452)* provides plenty of ammunition. It establishes an Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps, Domestic Peace Corps, work-study and work-training plans for youths, and assistance for local programs. Basically, the anti-poverty campaign can be considered as a three-year "economic opportunity" program which has been divided into ten separate projects. The main emphasis in the war-on-poverty effort will be on jobs and training for jobs.

The anti-poverty program when it receives pending Congressional appropriations will include:

- Work training in conservation camps and hometown projects for youngsters aged sixteen through twenty-one.
- Federal grants to help local communities establish their own programs to eradicate poverty.
- Basic education in reading, writing, and arithmetic for adults whose illiteracy has barred them from both jobs and vocational training.
- Subsidized part-time jobs to help needy students finance their college education.
- Expanded vocational training for unemployed fathers on welfare rolls.
- Loans to individuals and cooperatives to help poor rural families purchase farmland and equipment, and federal help in providing health, housing, and welfare programs for migrant farm families.
- Loans to establish small businesses or to enable small businessmen to provide work opportunities for long-term unemployed.
- Creation of the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)—often described as a domestic peace corps—to work in areas of social-service need such as mental hospitals, among migrant families, and in the nation's numerous Indian reservations.

NEW CPRS-NRA AGREEMENT

Offices and services are now combined

Joseph Prendergast

Gene Saalwaechter

Howard Holman

William Pond

Charles Reitz

THE National Recreation Association and the California Park and Recreation Society, a fourteen hundred-member, state-wide professional organization, signed a three-year agreement in August which has physically and functionally combined the NRA Pacific Southwest District office, formerly in Los Angeles with the CPRS home office in Fresno, California. The major reason for establishing the joint Fresno office is utilization of the resources of CPRS and the NRA Pacific Southwest District in providing mutual services to CPRS members and to NRA's Pacific Southwest Service Associates and Affiliates. The agreement will:

1. Establish and maintain a five-state Pacific Southwest area job-opportunity service for CPRS and NRA Associates and Affiliates.

2. Make available the professional services of the NRA district representative for joint CPRS-NRA district projects and services.

3. Provide the NRA district representative as coordinator for the annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference.

4. Enable the NRA district representative to assist in the editing of publications of the Society and NRA's PSW District.

Further conditions of the agreement include CPRS and NRA each paying half of the office rental and both organizations paying for their own stationery, postage, office supplies, telephone, telegraph services, and respective office furniture and furnishings. NRA will continue to provide salary, transportation, and the business expenses of the Association's district representative, and the Society will provide all stenographic and clerical staff for the combined office.

No other mutual service will be initiated without prior approval of the CPRS Board of Directors and the executive director of NRA or his representative. Potential new mutual services and projects will be studied and recommended by appropriate CPRS committees working with the NRA district representative and the Association's PSW District Advisory Committee. Many of the new services are expected to be available to the entire PSW District (California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Hawaii). To fulfill requirements of the contract, CPRS will provide one additional secretary to work in the combined office, with half of his time to be related to the increased membership services of the combined office. In return, the NRA will provide the professional staff assistance of the NRA district representative, Charles Reitz.

Why should CPRS and the NRA's PSW District combine office and professional staff functions? In all honesty, both organizations are realizing they cannot fulfill their aims and objectives without considerable assistance from each other. CPRS, founded in 1944, has established several fine state-wide services, including a volunteer registration plan and examination for recreation professionals, a Code of Ethics, a monthly publication, local workshops, state-wide institutes, and the regional conference. It also has an effective home office with one full-time secretary. The Society is basically dependent upon the committee process to initiate and accomplish services. Over the years, this process has tended to have considerable limitations. It was felt these could be minimized if CPRS had structured relations with other organizations for the purpose of creating ongoing sources of mutual services and projects. NRA faces the problem of having one district representative serving five states, which are experiencing rapid population growth, with over six-hundred public recreation and park agencies.

THE FACT that NRA and CPRS have similar aims and objectives makes it obvious that cooperation is logical and desirable. How did this formal arrangement actually come about? The story begins on November 22, 1963, in San Francisco, when the incoming CPRS President, Gene Saalwaechter, met with Charles J. Reitz, NRA district representative; John Collier, former NRA PSW District representative, now director of recreation and parks in Anaheim; Elmer Aldrich, then chief of the State of California Division of Recreation; and Bob Amyx, incoming president of CPRS Administrators' Section, to informally discuss how CPRS, NRA, and the State of California Divi-

sion of Recreation might more closely cooperate on projects and services of mutual interest and concern.

The 16th Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference, held in Anaheim last February, provided the next opportunity for discussion as Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, was in attendance. Informal meetings were held at the conference, of Gene Saalwaechter; Howard Holman, director of parks and recreation in Fresno and CPRS Headquarters Committee chairman; Joseph Prendergast; John Collier; William Pond, director of recreation and parks for Sacramento County and NRA's PSW District Advisory Committee chairman; and Charles Reitz. Howard Holman had been asked by the NRA District Advisory Committee to do an evaluative study of NRA's PSW District services and he was to include possible relationships with CPRS. The study committee also included Paul Rose, Salt Lake County, Utah; Kenneth Smithee, Maricopa County, Arizona; and Robert Forson, North Las Vegas, Nevada. The CPRS Board of Directors in February approved participation in the study.

In May, the CPRS board heard Howard Holman's preliminary report. The twenty-three member board then attended a special meeting on July 17, at the request of the CPRS president, to take action on the then completed ten-page report. This included:

RECOMMENDED GOALS FOR NRA-PSW DISTRICT

1. Establishment of centralized district-wide personnel service: receiving announcements of available openings; maintaining a file of interested applicants; disseminating information on available openings.

2. Provision of community counseling, such as consultation with lay and professional personnel regarding the community organization, program, services, administration, facilities, and problems.

3. Development of resource files on legislative enactments, legal interpretations, professional assistance, technical data.

4. Initiation, coordination, and supervision of surveys and studies utilizing available trained professionals within the district.

5. Coordination of, and cooperation in, planning and programing conferences.

6. Stimulation of, and cooperation with, training of professional and volunteer personnel through workshops and institutes.

7 Strengthening ties with the state professional organizations through closer communication and cooperation.

8. Provision of an adequate interchange of professional information.

9. Coordination and cooperation in every way possible to broaden, improve, and strengthen the pre-professional training in colleges and universities.

10. Maintenance of close relationships with the existing strong state-wide organizations concerned with government, education, and recreation, such as Leagues of Cities, County Supervisors' Association, PTA's, and the like. Make periodic, yearly, visits to their headquarters and attend their conferences and meetings when possible.

11. Stimulation of research and investigations in parks and recreation and allied fields. Review of such work and provision of summary information throughout the district on such work and its results.

12. Provision of assistance, advice, and coordination in improving on-post and off-post recreation services to military personnel and their dependents.

It was obvious that any NRA district representative would find most of these goals quite unattainable, if not impossible, without considerable assistance. Therefore, one of the conclusions of the report was that "the NRA will need to be clearly identifiable through the activities of its district representative, and this identification may have to depend less upon individual contacts or visitations and more upon contact with professional organizations, regional headquarters of agencies, group meetings, and the utilization of others to perform certain of the traditional functions of the district representative."

AT THIS MEETING on July 17, the CPRS Board of Directors also unanimously passed a resolution recommending to NRA that CPRS and NRA's PSW District combine office and organizational resources for mutual benefit and service. The recommended conditions of an agreement were also outlined in the resolution.

William Pond, as chairman of NRA's PSW District Advisory Committee, wrote Mr. Prendergast that the combined office proposal "seems to be one of the most forward steps which could be taken by our service organization working with a professional organization." Mr. Prendergast's reaction to Howard Holman's committee report, William Pond's recommendations, and CPRS action was one of enthusiastic approval and appreciation.

After CPRS approval of the joint office on July 17, there remained the actual contractual agreement between CPRS and NRA. Mr. Saalwaechter again called on Howard Holman, this time as CPRS Headquarters chairman, to develop a draft of an agreement. This he did and it was approved by the CPRS Executive Council, which had been authorized to act upon it by the Board of Directors, and by Mr. Prendergast.

Thus, the story begun in November ended nine months later, with two signatures on a written contract. But this is not the end. This is the beginning of a new future for CPRS and NRA's PSW District. The five-state job opportunity service has already been initiated and that several new projects can be expected before the year is out. The two organizations have renewed strength because they have found their friends, who incidentally were always there, in the common bond of service. #

Retarded Children Can Be Helped

NOVEMBER 15-26 National Retarded Children's Week

Shh...

The need for do-nothing quietude . . .

Barbara Chapin

AMAZING, the need for, and the reponse of, young people to sheer quietness. Recently, I sat next to a boy on what was his first trip to the country. Luckily, the bus was old and went slowly, with windows down. He was a boy I had seen weekly for nearly a year, but he had never said more than hello or good-bye to me during that time. Suddenly, he turned and asked, "The trees are quiet. It's alright for them to be quiet, isn't it?" It was not really a question and he turned back to the window, watching in complete awe the forests we drove by. About half an hour later he turned to me again. "It's so still it scares me," he confided. Mistaking his meaning, I started to say something reassuring, but he stopped me in time. "Shh--" he said. "I just want to hear all that *no-sound nothing* out there."

Sometimes it seems to me that in our busy culture what we need are not more places to do things, or people to help us do them, but rather more areas where nothing happens, unless it comes about through those who are there at the moment. I know how many times a boy or girl has sat next to me for perhaps half an hour, saying nothing, and we have become friends. The child did not need someone to tell him what to do or how to do it, to scold, or to encourage him to act. He needed a place to refuel, with someone near who did not threaten his solitude.

Often such times for retreat and evaluation spell the difference between a child growing into himself, or that same child accepting a mask, or living a lie. If the pressure is too great, children may imitate or comply simply to be inconspicuous.

I think of a boy I studied who did not care what people said, and found a place where he could sit alone, on the sidelines, week after week watching. He was gathering strength. Suddenly, he was ready. He went out into the group, expressing what he himself believed and felt. He became a leader; simply through his own inner sense of what was right for him, he gained authenticity. But it took a long period of self-fortification, which he himself timed and directed.

Or I think of a girl I have often seen on the street, surrounded by noisy, troublesome youngsters from whom she knows no escape, and how she comes to a place where she can sit alone without people swarming around her, trying to discover what it is she really wants to be. Or a group of boys so close to delinquency that a few of them are actually on parole. One night they discovered an unused fireplace and, with permission, collected wood and lit a fire. As the flickering light moved in the darkness, the entire place filled with silence—a hush of awe. All evening long those boys sat staring into the flames, completely absorbed.

WE KNOW what a campfire means in terms of comradeship, warmth, and glow. But where can the city child experience this? What can he know about fire? Oh, he can follow the engines that rumble through the streets at any hour of night or day, and watch a building disintegrate, or see some dirty mattress or chair thrown from a smoking window. He can see a fire in the gas stove, or sometimes he can see workmen around a fire in an excavation for a building. But where else can he make contact with the miracle and the nobility of flame?

This is a situation which will grow worse, not better, as long as our cities grow in terms of expediency. Stereotyped housing removes the kind of accidental private corners a child might find for solitude; costs prohibit fireplaces, not only in homes, but in recreation centers; the crowded areas for play mean constantly increasing restrictions of program and space enclosing the child who desperately needs room to explore. TV at home, the constant hum of construction, destruction, and disposal in his streets, and the shout and cries of organized sports have their place. But there are times when the human spirit, soul, imagination must wander unmarked trails, face loneliness, experience being lost in thought or nature, know the wonder of discovering

MISS CHAPIN *is consultant on peace literature for the American Friends Service Committee and also a free-lance writer.*

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that you can find yourself through listening to the silence. To those who live in cities, quiet may be the most precious, the most difficult to find of all life's many treasures.

HOW CAN YOU PLAN for quietude? Of course, in a sense you cannot, but you can provide the opportunities, the clearings for it to happen. This may be hard to do. It means a room without activity, perhaps where activity is forbidden, a space on the schedule without program, perhaps even a fireplace in a new building. All such items will meet criticism as uneconomical use of space, as "not getting the children anywhere," or, in general, as being useless and wasteful. Now you must defend the *need for do-nothing* for its true, intangible value, for the part it plays in helping a child discover and build his inner self. And you must help those who work with children understand that silence is not space to be filled, nor sadness, even, something that should be taken from a child. Violence is done to the child lost in inner contemplation, be it sad or serious, melancholy, even brooding in appearance, to whom some goodhearted but insensitive person says: "Now let's stop this nonsense. Come have a game of Monopoly." The frustration, the irritation cannot be explained by the child, who may play to conform or please, or leave in protest, but the crippling stoppage of growth cannot be wiped away.

So perhaps your schedules can read "Storytelling" or "Fireplace Time," or more directly "Do-Nothing Time," and then, of course, quiet will not happen on schedule. So everyone must be flexible enough to make that "time" any time when the mood hits—individual or group. And then, equally unscheduled, the moment will come when the quiet explodes into laughter or roars of dazzling sound, and the group bursts out of the place of seclusion, the apartness.

So, it may be that, in the midst of all that can be done, there is this area of the *un-doing* . . . the moments we must be alert and ready to respond to when the child, often timid and uncertain about making such a bold demand, whispers, "Shh—" #

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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Dorothy Donaldson

Recreation—Tool of Democracy

WHAT do our people want out of life? The answer generally would be "health, happiness, prosperity, love, and an opportunity to serve and contribute to the general welfare of their friends and neighbors," writes Walter Zimmerman, recreation director in Billings, Montana, in a guest editorial for *The Billings Gazette*. Says Mr. Zimmerman, "It is my belief that recreation can shape lives and personalities of our people to meet these needs. It provides the opportunity for self-expression and leadership; it is a wonderful tool of democracy; it brings all corners of our city's people together; and it helps our citizens find themselves."

In the same editorial, Mr. Zimmerman quotes John Keats' complaint in *The Crack in the Picture Window* that "look-alike people act alike in look-alike houses, and go burbling off together down their peculiar roads to inanity." Declares Mr. Zimmerman, "Here once again recreation provides an escape from routine stratigraphic lives, affording our people a freedom of choice in what they want to do. They may follow their own interests and inclination without the restrictions of regulations or schedules; they may choose positively; or they may choose negatively. Herein lies the challenge to our leadership: to promote, encourage, and inspire the positive development of recreation in leisure; to enable the individual to live a richer life through our opportunities to broaden recreation interests and to develop latent talents. This is our responsibility."

Our Worst Enemy

BECAUSE time is not on our side and public apathy is against us the public must be reminded that the world shortage of adequate recreation and leisure-time facilities will be even more acute tomorrow than it is today. This is because we live in an age of shorter workdays and more time for leisure, in an age of rising income with more monies for discretionary spending, and in an age of exploding population . . .

So, however urgent the shortage of recreational facilities today, it will be greater tomorrow. And unless we make the public consciously aware of all these facts we will not get the money.

Our job will not be easy because of our worst enemy—public apathy—that apathy which permits us to admire the majesty of a great mountain . . . then allow its desecration in the name of what some self-serving group says is progress, or enables us to worship nature grandeur in stately trees a hundred years in the growing, then stand silently by while they are chopped down because they are alleged to be in the way of what some tongue-in-cheek sophist calls progress.

But this apathy and indifference is a challenge, not an alibi for either failure or inaction.

By accepting this challenge, we can become, in large measure, ministers to the welfare of mankind. For every time we preserve or create a park or a recreational facility we have created a natural means of communication that overspans differences in languages, creeds, and races.

You might say we have built a bridge of understanding and aspiration as real and significant as a rainbow, and as hopeful to all mankind.—J. AUSTIN SMITH, *President of the Locker Division of the Flxible Company, in address delivered at The World Recreation Congress, Japan, October 1964.*

Recreation—An Investment

TO INVEST in recreation is to invest in people. I know of no better investment a company can make than to invest in its human resources. Even more than its research programs, its facilities, or its financial strength a company's human assets determine its future.

We invest heavily in our human resources at Lockheed, and we give much consideration to recreation programs. They are a good investment. Our company philosophy is to strive for excellence in everything we do, and recreation is no exception . . . We take a direct management interest in making our recreation programs broad and creative and responsive to employe needs. We support them fully because they pay rich dividends in ways we cannot always measure but can never fail to see.—DANIEL J. HAUGHTON, *President, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in* Recreation Management, *August 1964.*

"Somebody forgot . . . every litter bit hurts"

CULTURAL GROWTH IN

The national increase in cultural interests and activities reveal some delightfully MAD moments . . .

Art is enjoyable at any age.

Joseph Prendergast

MANY NEW developments in recreation have taken place during the past decade. One of the most important has been the steady increase in the extent and variety of cultural activities within the area of community recreation.

One highly amusing and significant development involves a large number of teenagers in Dinuba, California, who have organized themselves into a group called MAD! In this case, MAD stands for Music, Arts and Dance! This large group of MAD teenagers consists of various units which render community service in the performing arts. Those who are talented in dance, create dance programs; those who are interested in music have organized themselves into various vocal and instrumental groups; those interested in the arts, both plastic and graphic, hold exhibits of their works; and the drama group troups shows. These programs are taken to institutions, presented to the public on various occasions, and, in general, are used to serve the community and the young people participating.

MAD is but one of a great number of many new programs in the cultural recreation field. Another notable example is a program now operating in Oakland, California, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation. Its purposes:

- To help people learn social skills in a systematic manner.
- To help people acquire attitudes of cultural significance.
- To help people participate in a wider range of social circles.

The foregoing objectives have been crystalized into a program for boys and girls in tumbling, arts and crafts, and drama; a cultural arts workshop; a volunteer leadership training workshop; a Negro history program; a series of lectures on the arts for teenagers; a May festival; a program for young boys and girls, six to eight years of age, called "Movement in Relation to the Arts"; another program called "Exploring the Arts," which introduces young boys and girls to a wide variety of cultural activities in the area; a special day-camp program with the theme "Our Cultural Heritage"; and several other similar programs.

In view of the constant growth of cultural programs in recent years, the National Recreation Association has prepared a series of reports on performing arts, published as bonus supplements in RECREATION MAGAZINE. The reports already published include *Music Is Recreation*, *Drama Is Recreation*, *Dance Is Recreation*, and *Poetry Is Recreation*. The final supplement in this series, *Opera Is Recreation*, appears in this issue.

The Association's National Advisory Committee on Programs and Activities has collected data from ninety-six cities on cultural programs and next year will publish a *Guide to the Organization and Administration of Cultural Recreation Programs* based on this data. There is convincing evidence that the arts in community recreation have reached the stage which would benefit from the full implementation of the education-recreation phases of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to be established in Washington. Cultural programs developed through community recreation will eventually grow into programs which can be related to the Kennedy Center as a very fine expression of American life.

Twenty community recreation programs have established cultural divisions. The last one to set up such a division is in Seattle, Washington, under the direction of William Shumard, superintendent of recreation. There is a strong possibility that the next area to establish a cultural division will be Montgomery County, Maryland.

MR. PRENDERGAST *is executive director of the National Recreation Association.*

CAPITAL LETTERS!

THE WHOLE FIELD of cultural growth and development is a highly complex and widespread one, but NRA is especially pleased with the steady growth of interest and participation in the arts at the recreation level. The growth of cultural centers on university and college campuses has been phenomenal and will have its effect on communities throughout the nation. The list is a very impressive one and is becoming larger. These new civic centers will also have a great effect on our community life. Recreation is in the position to relate many of these new resources to residents of communities, both on a neighborhood basis and on a community-wide basis.

Much has been done in recent years to conserve and implement natural resources for recreation purposes. We must never forget that recreation is first and foremost concerned with the conservation of human resources. In the cultural field, human resources, the way they are used and the way they are spent, will determine the future of our nation.

For many years we depended upon Europe for our cultural resources. Today, the United States has some of the greatest symphonies, it has some of the greatest artists in the world, and, above all, it has an unlimited supply of highly talented young boys and girls. The cultural resources are of such importance and such significance and so vital that we simply cannot ignore them. We must give them our most careful attention, guidance, and direction. We must not be uncritical. The tendency in recreation programing is to adopt a sort of *laisser-faire* policy and allow things to take place with a minimum of direction. However, the time has come when we must exercise a greater degree of guidance in the whole field of cultural recreation. The Association believes that recreation can serve to achieve a cultural democracy of the highest quality. How can such a democracy be attained, at least from the standpoint of recreation?

First of all, we need the best possible leadership available. Wherever community recreation programs have provided such leadership, the results and benefits have been truly amazing. Such communities have been able to create first-rate creative dramatic programs on playgrounds, first-rate children's theater—by children for children, and adult children's theater for children. Such leadership has made possible excellent music programs, both orchestral and choral. About thirty of our community recreation programs in the country now produce operas with amateurs. Some of the finest modern dance and ballet groups have come into being through such leadership. A substantial number of community recreation agencies have the highest type of cultural programs in operation under expert leadership—programs which command the respect and support of those in the community seriously concerned with the arts.

We must also provide more adequate facilities for the arts in our recreation programs than are available at present. We do need more and better outdoor theaters, more and better craft rooms, more and better children's theaters, more and better mobile units that can go from neighborhood to neighborhood, such as show wagons, art mobiles, et cetera.

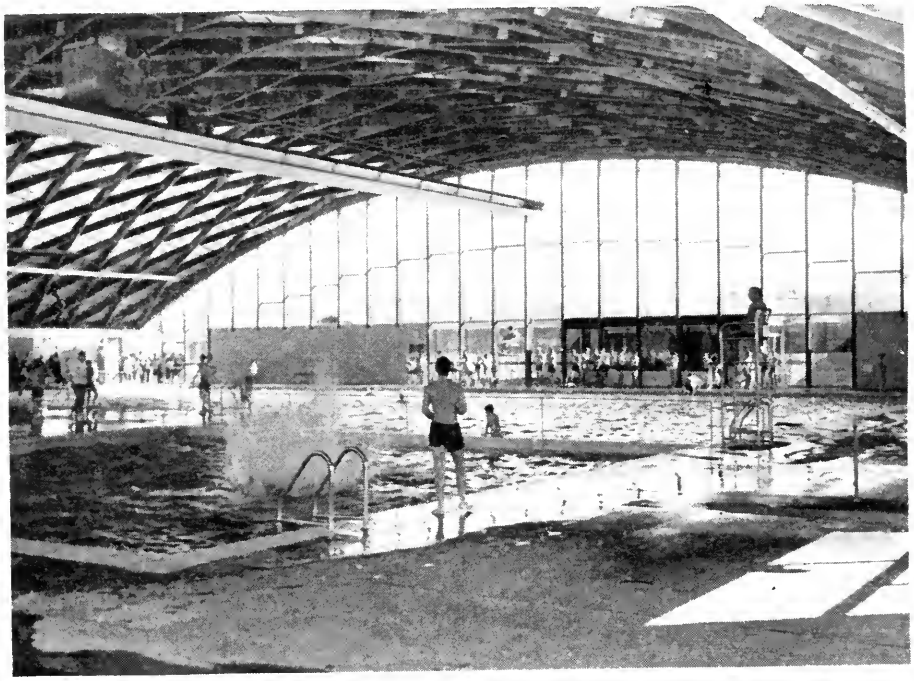
AS RECREATION LEADERS we must ally ourselves more closely with those organizations and individuals who are seriously concerned with the arts at their highest level. Consider the following ten-point program for the development of the cultural phases of recreation.

1. Cultivate the broadest possible concepts for the role of organized recreation in the arts.
2. Create and strengthen cultural planning advisory bodies within the administrative structure of organized recreation and establish liaison with appropriate organizations and institutions.
3. Develop policies and practices for the arts as recreation in accordance with general policy which do not restrict but rather encourage expansion and flexibility.
4. Encourage the use of specialized leadership of quality in building the cultural recreation program.
5. Arrange for more workshops in the various arts for exploratory purposes as well as training purposes.
6. Develop better techniques for educating authorities, the staff, and the public in the use and benefits of a cultural recreation program.
7. Undertake the formation of new groups and special events. Cultivate the indigenous.
8. Make freer, fuller, more frequent use of talented groups and individuals in reaching the public, using them for civic purposes and for interpreting recreation.
9. Accumulate a supply of basic and useful equipment for the various arts. Plan for and increase the availability of basic facilities for the arts.
10. Constantly strive for quality in this phase of the organized recreation programs.

We must also realize that the United States has a tremendous number of young people who will in the future become leaders in the world of art, as they will become leaders in other segments of American life. No one knows where talent originates. It can originate anywhere. Let us not ignore it. Let us give it every opportunity to grow in our recreation programs. Creative talent in the arts is not only important to the arts themselves, but to industry, business, education, religion, and every other facet of our society. Like those Dinuba teenagers we must become MAD about culture because it offers great opportunities for community service, much happiness and excitement, and a brighter future for our creative citizens and people throughout the world. #

Building a Park and Recreation

Willamalane's covered combination indoor-outdoor pool gives district residents the largest covered swim facility in the Pacific Northwest, with year-round swimming instead of just three months.



epartment

A step-by-step account of accomplishment leading to a successful department structure

Robert M. Artz

IN THE EARLY 1940's one could clearly see the tremendous growth of Springfield and Lane County, Oregon, and even the almost disastrous effect it would have upon this community and area unless properly controlled. All too suddenly, open areas became sites for new homes, businesses, and industries, leaving little room for park and recreation activities. Many realized the critical situation, but only one man could see the way to eliminate the problem. Judge William S. Fort, then county district attorney, decided it was time to act upon this problem. Out of his efforts came the proposal for a special park and recreation district—completely out of city, school or county government. Enthusiasm for the idea grew, and at the general election in 1944, the proposal was passed by a vote of the people.

The Willamalane Park and Recreation District was the first such special district created which is still in existence. It was officially established by a vote of the people at a general election in 1944 and has shown a steady, rapid rate of growth since its inception. The Willamalane District is located in the southern portion of the famous Willamette Valley in Western Oregon, in the city of Springfield, the sixth largest (and most rapidly growing) city in Oregon and the east Lane County area. It is 120 miles south of Portland, Oregon, and its boundaries extend westward to connect the boundaries of Eugene, Oregon. It covers an area of approximately twelve square miles and is situated along both the Willamette and McKenzie Rivers.

The Willamalane Park and Recreation District is governed by a policy-making board composed of five directors who are elected for three-year terms by the residents of the district. The board is responsible to establish the policies of district operation, which are administered by the superintendent, who is professionally trained and experienced in the park and recreation field. He, in turn, hires a qualified staff to perform the necessary district functions.

The district operates on a separate tax base, independent of city, county, or school district. A tax millage is assessed upon the property owners within the district. (Park and recreation districts are authorized to levy up to ten mills, exclusive of any levy for the payment of bond principal and interest.) This levy provides a major portion (approximately sixty percent) of the money needed to operate the district. The remainder of the budget is derived from cash reserves (approximately twenty percent) and fees and charges (approximately twenty percent). Participants living outside the district are assessed an *out-of-district* or *non-district* fee, which is a higher rate, for all activities. This fee is charged in lieu of taxes because these people do not contribute to the financial support of the district through taxes as district residents do.

The steady growth of the department is shown in the year-by-year development that follows:

1944 Oregon's Williamlane Park and Recreation District was organized at the general election with a policy-making three-member board of directors elected by a vote of all district residents. Park district boundaries included three school districts.

1945 A survey to determine park district needs was completed in March by the Recreation Division, Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency. Recommendations were for a major park area centrally located, a neighborhood park to serve one of these areas, a place to swim, and a building to be used for recreation at all times. Walter Hansen was hired as first superintendent. First annual budget included:

Operation and maintenance	$13,668.00
Reserve for capital outlay	11,332.00
Total budget	$25,000.00

1946 An amendment to the park and recreation district law permitted the district to issue bonds for capital improvements, with the authorization by voters of the district.

1947 Difficulty of three board members being available for meetings necessitated increasing the board of directors from three to five members by vote of district residents. Mrs. Irene Squires became the second superintendent.

Fifteen acres in the center of the district (later named Willamalane Park) was purchased with the aid of a $25,000 gift from the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company. Four acres of land was purchased in the Glenwood area (later named James Park). Both pieces were immediately adjacent to school property for maximum public use.

1948 Residents of the district approved a $285,000 bond issue for construction of a combination pool and community center and park acquisition and development. The bond issue was chal-

MR. ARTZ *is superintendent of the Willamalane Park and Recreation District in Springfield, Oregon, and a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees. An article by Mr. Artz, "A Swim Pool Dons a Winter Coat", appeared in* American City, *August 1964.*

lenged by a Portland attorney on grounds that the district not legally established.

1949 Annually budgeted funds and a $25,000 gift from Booth-Kelly Lumber Company were used for basic development of Willamalane Park: grading, drainage, play equipment, fencing and tennis courts.

1950 Validity of the bond issue was upheld by Oregon State Supreme Court. Bonds were sold to the First National Bank of Oregon. Plans were revised to increase the size of the swimming pool after visiting pools which had been constructed while the district was waiting supreme court action and learning of problems which developed in other pools.

An unfinished Memorial Building was offered to the district by the Veterans' Memorial Association. The building had been started in 1945, after purchase of the lot for $2,750 —appraised value in 1951 was $28,000—so this represented a magnificent gift to the community from the owners. The Memorial Association raised the equivalent of $50,000 in material, services, and money, which was expended in the building construction before it was officially deeded to the district in 1950. This change was significant in providing adequate facilities for the park district.

1951 The Memorial Building was dedicated in May. It crowned a six-year effort made possible by hundreds of citizens who gave cash, war bonds, materials, and services along with the final contribution of the park district. A magnificent structure, well worth a quarter million dollars but costing $130,000, now stands as a monument to community effort as an everlasting memorial to community sons who have given their lives in the service of their country. Completion costs nearly doubled original estimates, necessitating further capital financing in 1952.

The swimming pool was dedicated on July 4. It crowned a seven-year effort. The $151,000 structure was declared the most modern and finest heated pool in western Oregon. The large, L-shaped, multiple-type pool with separate diving well and wading pool consisted of ninety-four hundred square feet.

Willamalane Park was improved with irrigation system and lawns. It now had basic tree planting, three tennis courts, children's play area, wading pool, five softball fields. The Glenwood Park and Building (later named James Park and Community Center in honor of a board member) was completed with lawns, ballfield, play equipment.

1952 A $72,000 bond issue was passed after two failures, to complete financial obligations incurred by district construction. Third superintendent, Clayton Anderson, was hired. The Willamalane Recreation Council was established, composed of representatives of all community organizations. This acts in an advisory and (communication) capacity to the board of directors and superintendent. Many new program activities were initiated.

A game of lummi sticks on one of the Willamalane District playgrounds. The district constantly evaluates its programs.

1953-5 The Golden Age Club established with 120 lively, interested members. James Park and Building dedicated. The Softball Association provided lights on the Number One Field at Willamalane Park. The Pacific Power & Light Company helped out by underwriting the entire project. The Willamalane Players (dramatics club) was organized.

1956 Park district annexed area on the north by vote of district residents. Richard Boehm, a resident of newly annexed area, gave the district a one-acre park site named Robin Park. The Square Dance Club was established.

1957 Board of directors adopted "Aims and Objectives of District," a fourteen-page booklet. The More Beautiful Springfield Committee was established to plan beautification by street tree planting. Initial planting totalled 729 trees. Plan covered a continuous year-by-year project.

Island Park (fifteen acres) was acquired from the State Highway Commission. This park which lies along the river, to be developed principally as a natural, picnic facility. An indoor rifle range was constructed in old warehouse building.

The Willamalane "symbol of service" was adopted: a district crest to be associated with all district functions. The Willamalane Art League was organized.

1958 A new tax base was established on the third attempt by a 3-1 vote of the citizens. This election was particularly significant because it placed the district on a firm financial status for years to come. Annexation increased the district nearly twenty percent—to the west and north of present district boundaries—by a popular vote. This increased population of district by four thousand.

The Lions Club of Springfield and Glenwood began development of Island Park. Game Bird Park (two acres) in the newly annexed area was acquired by county dedication. Kelly Butte viewsite (five acres) was given to district by the city of Springfield. New neighborhood park (seven acres) in the urban renewal area was acquired from the

Urban Renewal Authority. Track and ski club activities were added to program. The Paddlewheels (swim team parents) were organized to boost swimming.

1959 Play sculptures were built for Willamalane Park by University of Oregon architecture students. Development at Game Bird and James Parks included sprinkling systems, fences, backstops.

1960 Robert Artz became fourth superintendent. A survey of district residents was conducted by Willamalane Recreation Council to help determine policies, programs, facilities, and other needs.

A District Provisions and Policy Manual was established. This includes sections on Authority to Operate; Provisions Governing Functions of the Willamalane Park and Recreation District; Provisions Governing Administrative Organization; and all established policies.

A personnel system was established including testing and evaluation methods, personnel manuals, and orientation program. A cost-accounting budget system was established with a new work program-type budget and other modern budgetary controls to provide more services to more residents for less expense.

A fees-and charges system was established for both in-district and out-of-district (in lieu of taxes) residents. Other budget improvement included elimination of all contractual programs and increase of pool fees to reduce high subsidy. A detailed record system was established. From these records over-all programs to be evaluated, weak points or flaws corrected, and operational success determined. A leadership-training program was established.

A new tot-lot was developed at James Park. District facilities were given a new look. All facilities were painted and improved, using district symbol and color. Attractive access signs to designate park facilities were installed at twenty-two locations.

Willamalane's indoor and outdoor program was expanded to include separate junior-high and senior-high canteen programs organized with teen and adult council governing bodies. Weekend programs were scheduled throughout the year. Willamalane's program was decentralized to provide greater service to all neighborhood segments. Indoor programs were conducted in nine school and park facilities throughout district and nine full-time staffed playgrounds were conducted.

Menlo Park (two acres) was donated by subdivider to serve northwest district neighborhood area in Menlo Park subdivision. The park had been partially developed. Willamette Heights Park (four acres) was donated by city of Springfield. This was to be developed as a combination viewsite play area.

A master park plan was developed for needed facilities and development. Willamalane received top award as outstanding department in Oregon. Award was presented by Oregon State Health, Physical Education and Recreation Association on the basis of five general areas of accomplishment: program and services, organization and administration, personnel, finance, areas and facilities.

1961 Royal Delle Park (two and a half acres) was donated by subdivider. Millrace Viewsite (less than one acre) donated by Georgia Pacific Company, to be developed as historical viewsite.

After a year of negotiation the school and park boards adopted a joint agreement pledging cooperation in the acquisition, development, and use of all school and park facilities, thereby providing greater service to all district residents at less tax expense. Aldridge School purchased thirteen acres adjacent to district site for joint school-park development to serve southeast section.

The district's full-time staff was expanded to include an assistant superintendent, two recreation leaders, park maintenance man, bringing full-time staff to total of eleven. The master park plan was officially adopted by the board of directors.

A third bond issue of $285,000 was approved by voters and the first capital improvement serial levy ($300,000—ten year) was approved by voters. Validity of the election was challenged and delayed selling of bonds and development of facilities. The election was later validated by Lane County Circuit Court and New York State bonding firm opinions. Bonds were sold in December to the First National Bank of Oregon for the low average interest rate of 3.676 percent.

A park site (four acres) was purchased in eastern area, the first park area in the eastern area, to be developed as neighborhood-type park facility. Another park site (four acres) was purchased with Page School, to be developed as joint school-park neighborhood-type facility and another park site (seven and a half acres) was purchased with Harlow Road School to be developed as joint school-park community facility to serve northwest area.

1962 A year of development, improvement, site acquisition and program expansion saw the development of Meadow Park, a new seven-acre park made possible through the Urban Renewal Program; North 35th Street Park, a new four-acre park, the first for the eastern section of the district; Royal Delle Park, a new 2.7-acre park, serving a northern neighborhood section; and Menlo Park, two acres serving a northwest neighborhood section. The dangerous sewage-filled McKenzie Ditch running through Willamalane Park was covered, adding two more acres for park use. Conversion of the existing multiple swim pool to a combination indoor-out-door facility for year-round use began. This was one of the major items planned from the bond issue in July 1961. The Menlo Park open shelter was built, the first neighborhood shelter of many in the planning stages.

A new bid policy, which included greater advantages for local firms in all district bid considerations, was adopted by the Board of Directors. School District-City-Park District cooperation was enhanced with greater emphasis on coordination, joint planning, development, and use.

A thorough salary study resulted in the establishment of

Continued on Page 464

PLATFORM for CONSERVATION and

Laurance S. Rockefeller

THIS IS A VITAL time for conservation and recreation in this country. It is a time when we are deciding what kind of America we are going to build over the next decades. It is a time when we are deciding whether our affluence will create only bigness or whether it will create greatness as well. These decisions will shape our most important legacy to our children and grandchildren—the quality of the environment we pass on to them.

Never before have the opportunities been so great. The Congress of the United States has enacted the most significant conservation and recreation laws since Theodore Roosevelt's time. The Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Wilderness Bill, the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the first new national parks in a decade—these truly offer a new horizon both for conservation and outdoor recreation. States across the country have passed bond issues and put through new programs to build more parks, acquire more open spaces, and develop more recreation opportunities.

Perhaps most important of all, there is a new awareness in the land. The voters in this country are making it clear that they do not want an ugly America. They want, and they are willing to pay for, a beautiful America—an America with opportunities for productive and pleasant use of increased leisure. However, this success is not an end; it is only a beginning. These victories are not the conclusion of a crusade, but only the launching. The park, recreation, and conservation professional has been given new and powerful tools, but with these tools come a heavy load and a mighty challenge.

Let it be noted that there are those who question whether park, recreation, and conservation people can do the job. They say we are bureaucratic and inefficient. We've been described as cold to new ideas, as narrow and parochial, and we've been charged as being more interested in preserving resources than with serving people. There may be some truth in these charges, even though exaggerated; but the fact that there is doubt in our capability is a reality—and we must overcome that doubt. If we do not, the public will become dissatisfied, political support will wane, and this great chance will slip from our hands. We will have failed, but, much more importantly, this chance to shape America's future growth will be lost.

Therefore, for your consideration and for the consideration of others, I would like to propose a program of action for park people, for recreation people, and for conservation people. Call it a platform, if you will.

AS A FIRST and fundamental plank, let us affirm that we are concerned with the full range of both natural and man-made beauty in America. We who share this concern have diverse responsibilities and interests—for city and county parks and playgrounds, for state and national parks, for forests, for fish and wildlife. The total effect of our effort is a concern for the environment. Our job is to see that this country will be a better and healthier place to live and labor and enjoy the fruits of labor.

We must provide good parks and good playgrounds, but we also must provide a public conscience for the land and the water. We must be the advocate in the public forum for health and beauty wherever they are an issue. And they are at issue in how we plan our cities, how we build our roads, how we use our streams and rivers, how we use our air. Indeed, they are at issue in almost the full range of human activity. The ultimate net effect of our diverse concerns should be a more beautiful, a more pleasant, a better America.

Second, this concern for the kind of country we are building must have a greater voice in the councils of the federal government. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is charged with coordinating the score of federal agencies involved in recreation, but perhaps that is not enough. Certainly, the implicit responsibility of the bureau for the full range of environment should be made explicit. Perhaps its name should be changed to reflect more than outdoor recreation. And it may be that its status within the Department of the Interior is not the most forceful place for it.

The Recreation Advisory Council of cabinet officers with some responsibility for outdoor recreation provides a degree of government wide supervision. It could do more. Perhaps it could become that one place in government where conservation, recreation, and natural beauty are considered across the full range of federal activity. The BOR might serve directly as a secretariat to the council.

Another move which would help is the appointment of an Advisory Committee to the Recreation Council. This committee might be made up of members of Congress and informed citizens representing a diversity of interests.

THIRD, we should affirm that the states must play a key role in this effort. They are ideally situated for it. They

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MR. ROCKEFELLER *is Chairman of the New York State Council of Parks and served as Chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission (ORRRC).* *This material is taken from a speech given at the Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks in Morristown, New Jersey.*

OUTDOOR RECREATION

are close enough to the scene to take account of sectional differences, and they are strong enough to carry forward effective programs. The states must play the pivotal role of bringing together the efforts of the federal government on one hand and the local units of government on the other.

Unlike some federal grant-in-aid programs, the Land and Water Act provides that grants are made through the states. If the cities and counties want federal money they must go to their state capital to get it. This means that the states must work well with the federal government, and that they must work well with local governments.

We must cooperate closely with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Its mission of coordinating the various federal programs, the various levels of government, and the private sector is vital. From it a cooperative nationwide effort must evolve.

The other half of the state job is the relationship with the local units of government. In too many cases state programs are administered as if local governments did not exist. They do exist, and they must be very much a part of these programs. Counties, for instance, are becoming increasingly active.

The local governments have to be part of the statewide planning effort. They should be encouraged to become full partners. States must be more than a pipeline for federal money. They should offer planning and technical and, in many cases, financial assistance to local governments.

Fourth, we must put our state administrative machinery in order to do the job. In many states, the park, recreation, forest, and fish and game, highway, and other agencies are competing with each other; or even worse, they are ignoring each other.

We have received a mandate to preserve the beauties of our country.

One of the strongest recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission urged each state to establish a government focal point for outdoor recreation. This is even more crucial if we are to undertake a concern for the entire environment.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act *(S. 4—Public Law 88-577)* gives special urgency and incentive to comprehensive, coordinated planning. The act requires a comprehensive statewide plan. We should see this requirement not as red tape, not as a barrier between ourselves and some attractive federal money, but as the finest opportunity we have ever had to build well for the long haul. ➤

Fifth, I suggest that we must evolve an entirely new and very much more comprehensive concept of access to outdoor opportunities. What is involved here is more than roads and traffic control, although physical access is important, but we must think of access in an even broader term.

We should make it our responsibility to see that every segment of our society—whether they be black or white, rich or poor—has an opportunity to use public facilities. We share a continuing responsibility to encourage appreciation of quality—quality in the environment and in the uses we make of it. For millions who have no tradition of outdoor experience, there is need for basic programs to teach the skills and convey the love of the land which combine to make outdoor recreation meaningful.

In many cases this boils down to provision for those who do not own an automobile. Our park systems tend to be predicated upon automobile ownership—and even in this affluent society there are many who do not have one available to them.

Access also means actively encouraging people to use all parts of our outdoor areas. It is sometimes easiest to control people in tight perimeters, but we must encourage them into the remote and the more inspiring areas away from the parking lots and snack bars.

This means imaginative use of educational devices and trail markers. It means good personnel contact with the public. It means good maintenance.

Sixth, we must strive for a balance of outdoor opportunities for the public. This balance consists of a mixture of opportunities of all kinds—from high density urban areas to the remote wilderness.

For too long, conservationists have been squabbling about doctrine—where roads should be allowed and where they should not; where hunters can come in and where they can't; and so on. These battles have been fought to the point of tedium at a thousand meetings and conferences across the land.

The time has come to stop quibbling. Let us agree that we must make provision for all kinds of use—and create a planned balance.

An important part of this issue is development. As pressures increase on outdoor areas, there will be need for more development, for development increases capacity to serve people. Where and how this development takes place should be part of a well-thought-out balance of opportunities. The obvious tool for doing this is the statewide recreation plan required under the Land and Water grants. If these plans are well drawn, provision can be made for all uses.

The forum for debate can be the planning agency—not the hotel lobbies and the fish and game columns in the daily press. This is very much easier said than done, but this is very much part of our challenge—to make some tough decisions that will stick. And the Land and Water grants offer us the opportunity to make them under the pressure of necessity.

Seventh, we must give far greater emphasis to conservation in our cities and suburbs. Today, this is the crucial arena for conservation and recreation. Here is where the people are. At least two-thirds of the population live in urban surroundings.

Our park work—particularly at the state and national level—has had a rural orientation in the past. We must reapportion our efforts to provide outdoor opportunities for city people. Part of this can be done by greater cooperation with local government for traditional park programs, but we must also try to build conservation and recreation into the environment as we create roads and houses. The cluster concept which calls for tighter development patterns and dedication of the land thus saved to open space is a promising new idea which is catching on; and the idea of tying open space together with stream networks and pathways can provide a whole new look to our suburbs.

Certainly, federal loan regulations and local zoning ordinances should encourage well-planned developments of this kind. A review of the relationship between the open space program of the Urban Renewal Administration and the new Land and Water Act will provide opportunities for more help for the urban areas.

Eighth, let us not be afraid to use new devices or imaginative old ones. Outright acquisition of land may not always be the only answer. Indeed, in some cases, it may not be the best one.

Scenic easements, purchase of rights of way, tax abatement programs, hunting and fishing rights, and sale lease-back arrangements offer an array of tools we should use. Sometimes bureaucratic inertia has blinded us to these opportunities because they seemed like too much trouble or simply because they had never been used before. However, these less-than-fee acquisitions can often achieve the public goal at less cost and with less disruption to other uses than traditional acquisition.

Ninth, we must strengthen the private conservation and recreation organizations. There are over a thousand of them, but there is duplication, overlapping, and inefficiency. Too much time is spent in jockeying for position or mailing each other literature. Consolidation and greater cooperative efforts by private organizations could and should provide a strong source of continuing support for our mutual goals.

Tenth, we must maintain a bipartisan approach. Conservation has traditionally been above partisanship. We have had, and do have, great leaders and friends in both parties. Let us keep it that way. However, we must not consider ourselves above politics. Almost every goal we seek requires government action, and we must be a part of the political process to get that action. At the same time, we must maintain our roots in both great political parties and work to strengthen them where we and they are weak. We will lose much of our vast reservoir of public good will if we should ever be so foolish as to identify ourselves with only one party.

This platform is an ambitious one. It is a big job. It will require great effort, great patience, and considerable wisdom. It will not be completed in a year or a decade, but it must be a continuing responsibility.

So let us rededicate ourselves to our work. Let us so perform that future generations will look back and say of us: These men saw the vision of not only a strong America, not only a prosperous America, but a beautiful America as well. #

• Provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act are given on the next page.—Ed.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Questions and Answers for States and Their Political Subdivisions

Q. Who may receive Land and Water Conservation Fund money?

A. States and certain federal agencies named in the Land and Water Conservation Fund legislation (*S. 4-Public Law 88-577*). The states may transfer money to their political subdivisions.

Q. May private individuals wishing to install outdoor recreation enterprises or organizations such as the Boy Scouts qualify for money from this fund?

A. No. Money in the Land and Water Conservation Fund is available only for outdoor recreation needs of *public* agencies. Information on financial and technical assistance available for *private* individuals and organizations under other programs is available in the booklet *Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation*, available at Bureau of Outdoor Recreation regional offices.

Q. On what basis is Land and Water Conservation Fund money available to states?

A. States must match federal grants-in-aid available under the program on a fifty-fifty basis.

Q. For what purposes may states receive grants-in-aid under this program?

A. For three purposes: (1) for preparation of a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan and its maintenance; (2) for acquisition of needed public recreation land and water areas or interests therein; and (3) for development of public recreation areas and facilities.

Q. What are the primary ingredients of a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan?

A. Such a plan should inventory public and private, state, and local, outdoor recreation resources. It should include an estimate of demand for outdoor recreation. It should evaluate future outdoor recreation needs in the state and should be subject to periodic updating. It should set forth a program designed to meet present and future demand for outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the state. This should take into account programs and plans both of the state government and its political subdivisions, as well as the private sector.

Q. Who is responsible for developing a state's comprehensive outdoor recreation plan?

A. The responsible official or agency in each state is designated either by the governor or by state law.

Q. How do states qualify for planning grants-in-aid under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program?

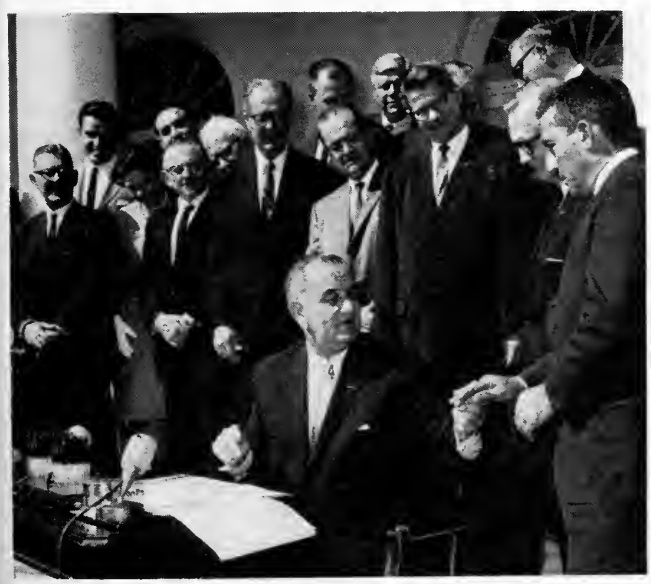
A. Secretarial regulations and guidelines have not been fully developed but it is expected that states will submit a planning project proposal to the appropriate regional office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for approval. The proposal must include a statement that the state has available a given amount of its own planning money which it will use to match available federal dollars.

Q. How do states qualify for *acquisition and development grants-in-aid* under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program?

A. They first submit a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan to the Secretary of the Interior and obtain his certification that it is adequate to the state's long-term needs. The Secretary's regulations are expected to provide for the states to submit acquisition and development project proposals to the appropriate Bureau of Outdoor Recreation regional office for approval. The proposals must include among other things a statement that the state has available a given amount of project money which it will use to match federal grants-in-aid. Forms for proposals will be available from the regional offices of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Q. How may counties, cities, soil conservation districts, and other political subdivisions of state government qualify for grants-in-aid under this program?

A. Local public projects which are in accord with a state's comprehensive outdoor recreation plan may receive federal



President Johnson signs the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill (H.R. 3846) and the Wilderness Bill (S.4) and hands a souvenir pen to Secretary of the Interior Udall.

grants-in-aid through the state agency designated to receive such federal funds. To do so, the state agency concerned must file a project proposal with the appropriate Bureau of Outdoor Recreation regional office for approval. The proposal must certify that a certain amount of money is available to match federal grants-in-aid.

May a political subdivision of a state apply directly to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for grants-in-aid under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program?

A. No. A political subdivision of a state may receive money from the fund only through the agency designated for such purposes by the governor or by state law. Likewise, other state agencies should apply through the state's designated point of contact. not directly to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Q. When does the Land and Water Conservation Fund program begin?

A. The act becomes effective on January 1, 1965. Money starts accumulating in the fund on that date. No payment may be made from it for costs or obligations incurred or services rendered prior to the effective date of the legislation establishing the fund.

Q. How much money will be in the fund each year?

A. Preliminary estimates anticipate that the fund will average about $180,000,000 per year for its first ten years. However, this level is not expected to be reached for a year or two after effective date of the act.

Q. How does this become available for state and federal recreation programs?

A. Annually, the Congress will appropriate all or part of the money which has accumulated in the fund, following standard budget procedures.

Q. How much of the money appropriated from the fund by the Congress will be available to the states and their political subdivisions?

A. Unless the Congress provides to the contrary, sixty percent will go to the states in any given year. The President during the first five years may adjust such percentage by as much as fifteen percent in either direction.

Q. How is the state's share of the money appropriated from the fund allocated?

A. Two-fifths of all the money appropriated by the Congress will be divided equally among the fifty states. The remaining three-fifths will be available to the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, according to need, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Legislation establishing the program guides him in determining individual state needs. No state may receive any of its share unless it matches the federal grants-in-aid dollar for dollar.

Q. How long is money in the fund available to the states and for federal recreation purposes?

A. Moneys appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and allocated to a state will be redistributed among other states if not matched and used within two years following the year in which it was made available. Money lying in the fund which has not been appropriated by the Congress for state and federal use by the end of two full fiscal years following the year in which it was credited to the fund will be taken out of the fund and placed in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. It will no longer be available for Land and Water Conservation Fund program purposes.

Q. To what state official or agency will federal payments for approved Land and Water Conservation Fund projects be made?

A. To the governor or to an official or agency designated by the governor or state law.

Q. Since proceeds from sale of surplus federal real property now will go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, will present surplus property disposal procedures be changed?

A. No. The Land and Water Conservation Fund program does not change any existing procedures or purposes for which federal surplus real property may be disposed. It simply allocates net proceeds from sale of such lands to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Q. Do states or their political subdivisions have to charge entrance or admission charges at recreation areas established with money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund?

A. No. Their policies on fees and charges are their own responsibility. They may charge fees or not charge fees as they see fit.

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OPERA
IS
RECREATION

Opera, or lyric drama, is composed of a number of arts and is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable creations of western civilization. It is contrary to the principles of everyday life, but not to the principles of art. For this reason it possesses an unquenchable vitality which has enabled it triumphantly to surmount crisis after crisis.

TAKEN FROM:
1960 Report to John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

THE PERFORMING ARTS AS RECREATION SERIES

1. MUSIC IS RECREATION
2. DRAMA IS RECREATION
3. DANCE IS RECREATION
4. POETRY IS RECREATION
5. OPERA IS RECREATION

A Report on Opera in Public Recreation Prepared by the Program Department of the National Recreation Assocation
Virginia Musselman
Siebolt H. Frieswyk

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OPERA IS RECREATION

OPERA IS RECREATION when it becomes part of the daily life experiences of many persons—when millions of people enjoy Menotti's *Amahl and the Night Visitor* at Christmas time on TV and perform it locally in hundreds of places; when Mozart's *Così Fan Tutte* or Kurt Weill's *Three-Penny Opera* are done by aspiring singers and musicians in scores of different communities; and when hundreds of thousands of people attend opera performances in parks during the summer. The recent Ford Foundation and other foundation grants to professional opera companies in various cities throughout the nation will enlarge and strengthen the place of opera in American musical life. National interest in opera will be further developed when the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. becomes operative in this field. The National Recreation Association, an affiliate of the Kennedy Center, believes that a strong grass-roots program of opera will not only benefit from opera conducted at the national level, but will be in a position to contribute to it.

Opera is especially recreational when it is a thriving outgrowth of amateur interest and effort in a community. Recent estimates indicate that it is produced to a greater or lesser extent in more than six hundred localities throughout the United States.

Opera is any musical drama to be performed almost entirely in song, by singers, dancers, and instrumentalists. Works of such varying nature, therefore, as Menotti's *Amahl and the Night Visitors*, Gilbert and Sullivan's *H.M.S. Pinafore*, Hindemith's children's opera *Let's Build a Town*, Bernstein's *Trouble*

A modern classic*, Amahl and the Night Visitors, *performed by the New Orleans Recreation Department Opera Workshop.

in Tahiti, Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Carousel*, Bach's *Coffee Cantata*, Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess* are considered as operas regardless of their original appellation. Opera, as a general term, embraces all ballad operas, folk operas, light operas, operettas, lyric dramas, music dramas, musical comedies, comic operas, puppet operas, serious operas, grand operas, chamber operas, and other related forms.

Opera has taken a firm foothold in at least thirty of the nation's public recreation agency programs; occupies an occasional place in the programs of an indeterminate number of others; and generally holds promise of expansion as a form of community recreation for the future. A brief rundown of several examples will show the variety of ways in which recreation agencies sponsor opera programs.

- Mount Vernon, New York, co-sponsors opera programs.
- Oglebay Institute in Wheeling, West Virginia, sponsors an advanced opera workshop, opera performances, recitals and lectures.
- Philadelphia assists two opera companies and produces opera in its summer program.
- Allentown, Pennsylvania, has the oldest municipal light opera company in the United States.
- New Orleans, one of the most active and exciting examples, produces several operas each year as part of its Cultural Division program.
- Arlington, Virginia, co-sponsors an opera theater and its productions.
- Hollywood, Florida, conducts an opera workshop and sponsors productions, recitals, and lectures.
- Houston, for many years, has prepared and produced light and serious opera as part of its music program.
- Cleveland conducts opera workshop activities and performances in several centers.
- Portland, Oregon, sponsors, co-sponsors, and produces opera through the Theatre Arts Opera Association and Theatre Workshops.
- Burbank, California, sponsors the Burbank Civic Light Opera Company.
- Baltimore provides instruction in opera composition and appreciation.
- Brideburg Park, California, arranges for attendance at opera performances.
- Pittsburgh sponsors a light opera company.
- Louisville, Kentucky, presents light opera through its Youth Theatre.
- Fontana, California, produces operettas for its children's youth program.
- Los Angeles produces opera for adults and operettas for children and youth.
- Torrance, California, supports a local choral group that stages musicals and operas.
- Westchester County, New York, presents opera in concert form and in full production.
- Delegates to the 1961 National Recreation Congress in Detroit will long remember the wonderful performance of *Carousel* at the Ford Auditorium by members of the Detroit Civic Center Chorus and Civic Center Children's Chorus under auspices of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation.

Details provided by local recreation executives concerning a few of the foregoing examples give assurance that opera definitely has its place in public recreation programs and that it offers many possibilities of becoming more widespread.

Oglebay Institute sponsors an intensive summer workshop each year under the direction of Boris Goldoski, the father of the opera workshop. About forty highly talented singers come together primarily for training. However, during the workshop training period, an opera is produced, lectures and recitals are given. The 1963 workshop program included a performance of Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* at the Oglebay Park Amphitheatre. lecturers in the Carriage House on the "Romance of Opera," "You'd Like Opera, If—," "Opera Today." and a series of student recitals at the Children's Center and Wilson Lodge of Oglebay Park. Stanley Coulling, executive director of Oglebay Institute, operates the workshop, on a largely self-supporting basis, for the purpose of developing interest in opera throughout the Ohio Valley region.

OPERA THEATER

OPERA IS FOR EVERYBODY in the view of the Arlington, Virginia, Department of Recreation and Parks. Since 1961, the Arlington Opera Theatre has been entertaining area music lovers with such classics as *The Barber of Seville* and *Così Fan Tutte* performed by skilled local musicians and vocalists. With a schedule of three performances a year, the Opera Theatre pulls in an audience from the District of Columbia and Maryland as well as Virginia, and is beginning to play to full houses.

Organization. Opera Theatre activities are controlled by a board of seventeen to twenty directors who serve three-year staggered terms. The recreation department is represented on the board by two members, both recommended by the department director, with full voting privileges. One department representative is, of course, the music supervisor. According to the constitution, as least three-fifths of the members must be residents of Arlington. Unless his fellow members grant approval, no board member is allowed to take part in any production as a singer, orchestra member, or designer of sets or costumes.

In cooperation with the recreation department, the board completely manages Opera Theatre and is financially accountable for its productions. Through the recreation department, the county pays approximately half the production expense; the remainder must come from contributions and ticket sales.

Operation of the theater is handled by six standing committees. Functions of the fund-raising, publicity, ticket, and business committees are self-explanatory. The artistic committee recommends possible operas for production, with specific consideration of cost, technical demands (sets, costumes, lights), available talent, and audience appeal. The women's committee is an all-purpose group, ready to assist in anything from fund-raising to teas and receptions.

Once an opera is chosen, a production committee is set up, headed by the producer. In conjunction with board members directly concerned, the producer selects a technical director, stage director, and costume designer, each directly responsible to him.

Financing. The average cost of a single production runs between $3000 and $5000, which includes a proportion of annual staff members' and mainte-

nance crews' salaries. A fee for each production is paid to the stage director, costume designer, pattern maker, and set designer. Some expenses are paid for the principals in the cast and the orchestra members. A limited amount of paid advertising is placed. Whenever necessary, materials for costumes and sets are purchased. Music and royalties run from $50 to $250 a production.

Without volunteer help, however, expenses would be much higher. For example, at least six hundred hours of sewing is required for each production, plus additional hours of work on sets and properties. All of the chorus members have been volunteers, most of them high school students. Contributions take the form of memberships in Opera Theatre and range from $5 to $200.

Tickets are scaled to fit the community, and discounts are available for benefits and theater parties. All seats are reserved, and from a third to half the house is sold out in advance. Each production is presented three times, with two evening performances and one Sunday matinee.

Financially, Opera Theatre has been unbelievably successful, especially for a community so close to the competition of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. There has been only one financial failure. *Tosca*, a tragic opera, proved as tragic at the box office as on the stage. Board members ascribe this to the high cost of production, to poor reviews, and to the fact that tragic opera, unless superbly performed, just does not appeal as much as music in a gayer mood. Production of such operas should be postponed until the company is well established, board members now believe. Fortunately, two successful productions quickly pulled Opera Theatre out of its temporary financial hole. One other experiment, a joint production with the Ballet Workshop, proved unpopular and was not repeated.

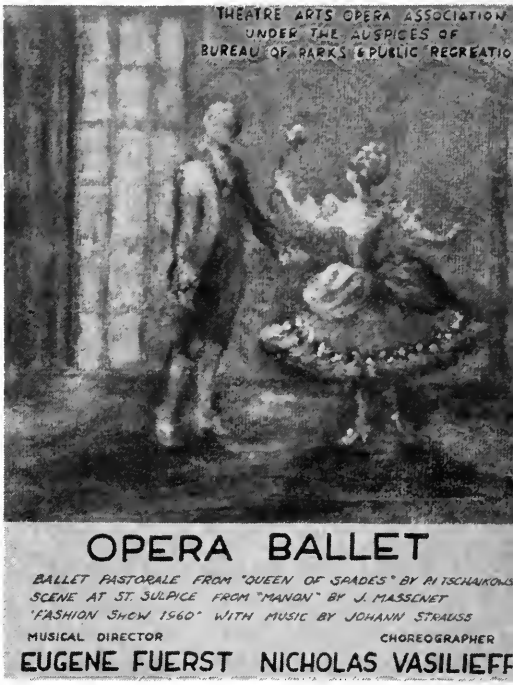
How did Opera Theatre start? Actually it sprang from the foresight of a department director convinced that cultural activities are as important to recreation as are playground and sports. Even before the opera group was formed, the department boasted three drama groups (children, teens, and adults), two barbershop choruses, and sponsorship of the county symphony orchestra. When a full-time supervisor of music was added to the staff, Arlington Opera Theatre was created with the enthusiastic help of local citizens interested in music and cultural activities, each of whom has received and accepted a personal invitation from the department director to work with the new group. The first production was ready within two and a half months.

With each successive production drawing bigger advance ticket sales and larger audiences, the directors of the Opera Theatre are confident that within a few years the theater will be completely self-supporting. Right now, they are abundantly proving that opera does have popular appeal, because it offers something for everyone.

OPERA WORKSHOP

THE New Orleans Recreation Department Opera Workshop is believed to be the only department in the country that handles the rugged job of teaching non-professionals whole operas. That is the kind of training that makes for a well-rounded repertoire and a successful opera singer, according to Arthur Cosenza, NORD opera workshop director. It was under Mr. Cosenza's leadership that the workshop first began to teach whole operas. Mr. Cosenza is well qualified since he stages operas for the New Orleans Opera House Association and recently returned from a three-month study in the opera centers of Europe. The success of the program can partly be measured by the fact that already many of the workshop's featured artists have achieved national prominence.

Before the NORD Opera Workshop began, many an aspiring singer had to spend long costly months or perhaps years of intensive training in New York or Europe. This was an expensive proposition. Once in New York or Europe, the student had to go to an operatic coach to learn the music and text of a number of roles. Later he would either go to a stage director or an opera workshop for the staging. In many instances, after all of this training, he would still not have had the chance to work his particular role with other voices until


THEATRE ARTS OPERA ASSOCIATION
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
BUREAU OF PARKS & PUBLIC RECREATIO
OPERA BALLET
BALLET PASTORALE FROM "QUEEN OF SPADES" BY TSCHAIKOWS
SCENE AT ST. SULPICE FROM "MANON" BY J. MASSENET
"FASHION SHOW 1960" WITH MUSIC BY JOHANN STRAUSS
MUSICAL DIRECTOR
CHOREOGRAPHER
EUGENE FUERST
NICHOLAS VASILIEFF

This striking program cover was designed for a production of the Portland, Oregon, Theatre Arts Opera Association.

his acceptance by some opera company.

Through the NORD Opera Workshop, this hard road to the operatic stage has been considerably shortened. The singer not only learns the text of a role, but he learns staging and general stage deportment. Most important of all, he is given a chance to sing the complete opera, with costumes and scenery, before an audience. All this training is offered free of charge. It is all part of the vast NORD program which is supported by tax funds.

All NORD operas are completely costumed by NORD's costume division. Scenery for all NORD operas is made by NORD's art department. NORD stages three to five operas a year and one or more recitals. In addition, NORD's singers make occasional special appearances for conventions, meetings and other gatherings. Among the many operas NORD has presented are *Suor Angelica, Gianni Schicchi, Rigoletto, The Telephone, Il Tabarro, Amahl and the Night Visitors, La Boheme,* and *Tosca.*

History. The NORD Theatre started in May, 1961. A little auditorium which seats approximately eighty people became the stomping grounds of the newly formed group. The theater building is located in the heart of the business district and in one of the oldest and most historical buildings in the Crescent City—Gallier Hall. It was originally the city hall and was built in the 1850's.

Ty Tracy, supervisor of dramatic activities for the department, was appointed director of the NORD Theatre. Its first effort was the Roaring Twenties musical *Good News.* It was such a success that the Standing Room Only sign went up for fourteen performances. The show was "double-cast" because of the heavy turnout for tryouts. This was the first time in New Orleans that a community theater director paced two casts in rehearsal and came up with top performances by all. *Kiss Me Kate* was the third production and second musical. NORD's costume division and art department did an outstanding job on this Cole Porter musical.

The musical *Li'l Abner* marked the theater's first anniversary. A week of tryouts had to be set in order to accommodate the overflow crowds wanting to audition. When casting was finally finished, the program read like a page from the telephone directory. Some sixty-five people sang and danced in *Li'l Abner.*

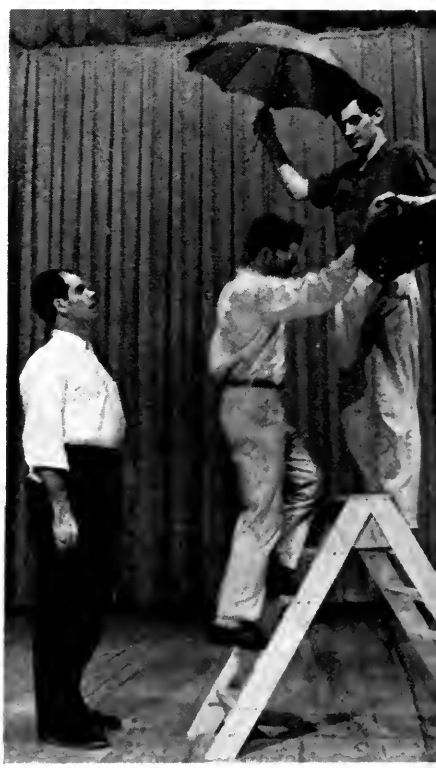
At this time, NORD inaugurated the NORD award of the year for outstanding dramatic achievement. One actor and one actress were selected from each play, during the period of one year, and two were selected at the end of the year from this group to receive the awards.

The late executive assistant director of NORD, G. Gernon Brown, was enthusiastic about the opera program, and felt that it carried on New Orleans tradition of opera beginning at the time when Louisiana was part of Napoleon's France.

MUNICIPAL OPERA COMPANY

THE Allentown Municipal Opera Company, sponsored by the Allentown, Pennsylvania, Recreation Department, was organized in 1934. It originated as a male chorus in 1928, became a choral society in 1933, and evolved as an opera company in 1934. It is the sixth oldest organized opera company in the United States and the oldest to be sponsored by a recreation department (according to the old files and histories of the opera company).

The opera company was self-sustain-



ing until 1962 when the city of Allentown included $1,000 in its budget to help defray the salaries of its musical and dramatic directors. In 1963, the city also offered a lovely old home in its parkway system as a rehearsal hall and meeting place.

Something for everyone. Many thousands of the citizens of Allentown and surrounding communities have participated in the production of light opera and musical comedy, both as performers and all phases of stagecraft. The "Senior Company," the performing group, is self-governing, controlled by its own board of directors, elected by its membership plus one representative from city government (the councilman in charge of parks and water under whom the department of recreation is established). The music and dramatic directors are paid a nominal salary; all other managing personnel are volunteers. The opera company presents two shows a year in rented quarters, a legitimate theater in Allentown. The musicians in the orchestra are all hired under union regulations as are the stagehands.

The "Junior Municipals," boys and girls from eight to sixteen, under the sponsorship of the parent company and the "Opera Associates," have successfully produced light opera and musical comedy. This is a training ground for the Senior Company, and many boys and girls have graduated into the senior productions. They have one production a year, presented in a junior high-school auditorium. The Opera Associates, a group of both graduates of the senior group and interested citizens, lend support to both the senior and junior groups through ticket sales, stagecraft, and costuming.

The Allentown Recreation Department is very proud to sponsor the opera company and twice a year awards "Oscars" for outstanding performances in the productions. The department also assumes the responsibility of securing the advertising for the souvenir programs.

Samuel Cooperman, superintendent of recreation, states that the recreation department realizes that cultural activities are vitally needed for a well-rounded program and feels that these musical ventures have made a distinct contribution to the citizens of the area.

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA

THE Burbank Civic Light Opera in Burbank, California, was organized in February of 1946 as a nonprofit public-service feature under the auspices of the Parks and Recreation Department. During the fourteen years of its existence this organization has earned an enviable position for itself. Not only has a tremendous concert schedule been fulfilled, but the Civic Light Opera has found time for many TV appearances, operas and oratorios with the Burbank and Valley Symphony Orchestras, various appearances in Burbank churches and hospitals. It has produced such light operas as *Eileen, Naughty Marietta, The Bartered Bride, Sweethearts, Die Fledermaus, Blossom Time, The Pirates of Penzance, The Gypsy Baron, Orpheus in the Underworld, The Song of Norway, The Vagabond King, Martha, The Gondoliers, The Fortune Teller, The Sorcerer, The Merry Widow,* and *Rio Rita.* Many former member have been "scouted out" and have achieved great success with the Los Angeles Civic Light Opera, the Schuberts in New York, and with Fred Waring on both TV and radio.

All of the members are amateurs who thoroughly like working together for the betterment of music not only in Burbank but for the entire San Fernando Valley and the Los Angeles Metropolitan area. It is this family effort

Members of the Opera Theatre in Arlington, Virginia, demonstrate some of the many steps involved in the production of an opera.

***Far left, a costume adjustment for* Cosi Fan Tutte.
*Some recreation departments have a costume division for drama and music programs.***

***Center, a tentative moment during rehearsal of* Abduction from the Seraglio.
Right, performance of* Figaro *hitting a high note.

Right, performers at Oglebay Institute Opera Workshop get some pointers from associate director Arthur Schoep.

Below, the "Telephone Hour" scene from Bye, Bye, Birdie *as performed by the Junior Municipal Opera Company in Allentown, Pennsylvania.*

that makes the Burbank Civic Light Opera what it is.

PHILADELPHIA LYRIC OPERA

OPERA was inaugurated in the Philadelphia Department of Recreation's outdoor program starting June 2, 1963. Recreation Commissioner Robert W. Crawford arranged for a series of eight free weekly operas in concert form to be presented at city facilities by the Little Lyric Opera, a subsidiary of the parent Philadelphia Lyric Opera Company. The first concert was staged at the art museum mall. The recreation department handled all arrangements for stage, sound, lighting, sets, and orchestras. The Lyric Opera Company is responsible for other phases, including the payments to stagehands, movers, and cast. The recreation department contributes toward the support of the two opera companies, the Lyric and Grand Opera Company.

The remarkable feature about the foregoing examples is the extent of concentration upon training, production, and performance. At this level, a high degree of organization, management, direction, combined sponsorship, and availability of resources are required. Nevertheless, the examples show that a program of training and performance is possible. It is also interesting to note that most of the repertoire is devoted to traditional opera and contemporary lyric theater which, by definition, is one of the forms of opera.

In addition to the opportunities for training, these community opera performances, either in concert or staged, represent a highly desirable goal and major achievement for the community recreation program. However, the recreation department should plan a related program to supplement performances, or, in the absence of actual performances, create opportunities for developing interest in opera.

POINTERS FOR PROJECTS

THE FOLLOWING projects for participation and involvement, suggested by the New York Metropolitan Opera Guild, will strike a familiar note in the ears of recreation leaders:

- Hold an "Opera Sing." Use simple unison or two-part arrangement of arias, which may be made by the music

teacher or talented students.

- Listen to individual members of the school orchestra or band in selections from the opera.
- Hear recordings and follow the libretto.
- Discuss principles of good singing, the range and quality of various voices, followed by demonstration of an aria by recordings.
- Pronounce and discuss operatic terms.
- Read from the libretto in the original language, following this by the English translation.
- Dramatize scenes from the opera. Papier-mâché masks may be used and dialogue improvised as the action progresses.
- Conduct an interview patterned after the "This Is You Life" program, with scripts on famous opera personalities prepared by students.
- Create original dances using music from the opera.
- Draw a costume design for any character in a specified scene, following research in the period of the opera.
- Paint a picture inspired by the opera.
- Use an event in an opera as the subject for a magazine cover.
- Design a stage setting.
- Construct a miniature stage set and enclose it in a stiff cardboard box for display.
- Produce a puppet performance. Make puppets of papier-mâché and cloth, costume them, construct simple sets, write dialogue, and manipulate puppets during dialogue. Recordings may be used when arias occur.
- Dress dolls in various costumes of the opera.
- Make a frieze based on events in the opera or a frieze depicting life in one of the cities involved.
- Construct a flannelboard (or flannelgraph) of important props and cardboard characters. This may be used during the telling of the story.
- Construct a "filmstrip." Each student draws a favorite or assigned episode, and these are shown in sequence by means of an opaque projector during narration of the plot. Recordings may be used.
- Design posters announcing opera projects or performances.
- Design a bulletin board based on opera in general or one opera in particular.
- Arrange a display cabinet designed to call attention to opera. Actual small props may be shown, as well as paintings, pictures, clippings, et cetera. Recorded excerpts may be played during change of classes.
- Prepare a notebook including students' research, interpretation, and reactions. A notebook could be based on all phases of life in the period and locale of the opera.
- Tell the plot of an opera and omit the last act; then have the students write their own ending to the story.
- Give the description of an operatic character and then ask the class, "Who am I"?
- Write dialogue for an episode in the plot.
- Write the plot in narrative verse.
- Write a personal letter to a friend concerning some phase of opera you are familiar with.
- Write program notes on operatic music that is to be performed.
- Write a review of an opera for publication.
- Debate the following questions:
  - Should opera in America be subsidized by the government?
  - Should opera be translated and sung in English for American audiences?
  - Has opera attained the popularity in America that it enjoys in European countries?
  - Should the opera singer accept comedy assignments in television, night clubs or elsewhere?
- Prepare oral or written reports on the following topics:
  - The plot and characters.
  - Comparison or contrast of characters.
  - A character trait, such as loyalty, revealed in the opera.
  - Events in the composer's life which seemed to influence his career and type of composition.
  - Historical background of the composition.
  - Costumes of the period.
  - Fashion of the period.
  - Historical events of the period.
  - Geographical allusions.
  - Literary background (books or plays) on which the opera is based.
  - Other operas by the composer.
  - An opera performance on TV or radio.
  - Personal impressions of an opera performance.
  - Invisible people in opera, such as designers, prompters, and electricians.
  - The career of a famous opera singer.
  - The origin of opera.
  - The various "schools" and languages of opera.
- Organize an Opera Club or Armchair Opera club, using recordings and/or radio, TV broadcasts for programs.
- Arrange for trips to opera.
- Arrange for "supers" in opera performances.
- Prepare an opera scrapbook.

RESOURCES

THE Metropolitan Opera Guild has available a list of books, *Brief Working Bibliography*, which will be useful in planning projects to recreation leaders and participants. Among the references listed are *Opera for the People*, Herbert Graf (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press); *Short History of Opera*, Donald Grout (New York, Columbia University Press); *Introduction to Opera*, Mary Ellis Peltz (New York, Barnes and Noble); *Complete Stories of the Great Operas*, Milton Cross (New York, Doubleday).

The guild also has available, at moderate cost, a number of color slides and filmstrips which are helpful in creating supplementary programs. The list of color slides and filmstrips may be obtained by writing to Metropolitan Opera Guild, Metropolitan Opera, 1425 Broadway, New York City.

The Music Educators National Conference, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. has a partial list of *Opera Films* and a comprehensive survey of all music films, *Film Guide for Music Educators*, prepared by Donald J. Shetler ($2.50). The *Opera Films* list contains references to complete operas and films on various related subjects.

The National Federation of Music Clubs, Suite 1215, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 15, arranges for rental of opera films (dubbed in English dialogue) through its Ways and Means Committee. Complete information may be obtained from Mrs. G. Ernest Moore, Chairman, 311 East Edenton Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Most of the major recording companies distributing classical records will have extensive listings of opera selections and complete operas. Their catalogues may be consulted at local record shops or obtained by writing to the record manufacturer.

PLANNING A PROGRAM

IN VIEW of the many resources and ideas at hand, it would seem that a supplementary opera program suitable

to any age level and interest could be developed. A simple formula for planning such projects might well be as follows:

First, call together if possible a group of people who know the field of opera pretty thoroughly. This group may include businessmen, garage mechanics, women's club members, teachers, or others in the community who are intelligent opera enthusiasts, willing and able to spend time with a group on an opera project, and who know what is suitable for different age levels and interests. Discuss program possibilities with them.

Second, hold a meeting with staff leaders, volunteer leaders, and representative participants to find out what is of interest. Make plans for a program or series of programs.

Let us suppose, for example, that a group of children would like to become familiar with Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel.* After hearing the story and music, in brief at least, they may want to go further to sing some of the songs and perform dances, interpret the story and music through crafts and the arts, or act out the story. If a performance of this classic children's opera is presented, the children may want to attend, enjoy, and experience the opera at firsthand. Members of the group might also wish to go about a project in their own individual way. The recreation leader and volunteers would assist the group or individuals to obtain records, literature, and the means for carrying out the project and provide guidance for them.

Teenagers may wish to produce a current musical show entirely on their own, especially those who have had experience in junior high school, or other productions. The recreation leader can help them with many important details, such as arranging for rehearsal and performance space, scheduling, obtaining materials, preparing notices, programs, and publicity. Where this has been done, direction emerges from the group itself. Other teenage groups may want to employ direction from the outside. It is not advisable for them to do classical opera publicly unless soloists have had considerable training in this field.

Adults may want to take on responsibility for scheduling a series of performances in a park theater during the summer. These performances may be done in accordance with local regulations by both amateurs and professionals, if talent is available in the area and ready to perform. Since this task involves a high degree of organization, management, and financing, it would require the help of people with business experience. These performances may be fully or simply staged or presented in concert form.

Performances may consist of opera selections drawn from the solo, ensemble, choral or orchestral opera repertoire. They may use guest soloists. Local choral, dance, and instrumental organizations may be called upon to participate in these presentations. A master of ceremonies to comment on selections and introduce performers will be helpful in unifying the program. Full production of scenes, acts, or complete operas will vary in their staging requirements. If a full production is planned, experienced production staff will be necessary. Costumes, sets, lighting, sound and a host of other production items must be taken care of, and can be done only if a well-organized crew is available to do it. A full production will also require a staff to handle the "front of the house."

Generally, if serious financial and managerial responsibilities are involved, the parks and recreation department will want to have the help of people with business experience in sponsoring such a project. An evening of opera under the stars can be one of the most enjoyable of summer recreation programs. The same can be true of a winter season performance in the local auditorium theater. A civic organization may well join the recreation department in this exciting venture.

When sufficient interest, talent, and resources become evident, plans for an opera workshop and permanent amateur opera company productions may be considered and embarked upon in as described hitherto. Children's operetta production may also become a feature of the recreation program.

THE ARTS will increasingly affect the shape and character of our coming age of leisure through a continued process of decentralization and new growth. Opera and musical theater are vital elements in this emerging pattern of leisure. However controversial, misunderstood, complex, and hectic opera may be, it also happens to be true that this hybrid art form can become one of the greatest of theatrical experiences. Nothing in art can surpass the human voice in its power of speaking dramatically through music to the people.

If community recreation wants to make leisure more exciting, let it do opera!

SINGING is the most natural form of self-expression and every one of [us] knows that self-expression is a necessity for balanced living. If you can express yourself along with a lot of other people, how much more enjoyment you will gain! This cooperative effort will give pleasure to others, and there you have a second value derived from your own endeavor. . . . After you have started to sing yourself, encourage your children to sing. There is so much machine-made music nowadays that we are developing into listeners only. Do let your children be Makers of Music. . . . In spite of all the troubles in the world, you can make things better by making this a singing time.—*Nancy Pauline Turner*, Music Chairman, Califorina Congress of Parents and Teachers.

PHOTO CREDITS

Amahl and the Night Visitors: Able's Commercial Photography, New Orleans.

Cosi Fan Tutte and ***Figaro:*** William U. Rosenmund, Jr., Arlington, Virginia.

Abduction from the Seraglio: Northern Virginia *Sun.*

Oglebay Opera Workshop: Wheeling, West Virginia, *Intelligencer and News-Register.*

Bye, Bye, Birdie: Miniphot Studio, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Cover Design by Don Smith, New York City.

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LEADERS OF LEISURE

Are we prepared to meet the needs of a new era?

Earl Kauffman

LEISURE PLANNING for today's society is gathering momentum as a social movement. Professions come into existence when people band together to solve basically important problems and when they turn to the fields of science and learning to get their materials for this purpose. There is emerging now a science of leisure, and people are dedicating themselves to its mastery in order that they can step forward as leaders for the new era. Some colleges and universities are offering systematic education to help people achieve their ambitions to become "leaders of leisure." Practitioners in the field have formed several associations to advance the national understanding of the dynamics of leisure and to formulate standards of practice. A considerable body of knowledge based upon research is being developed.

Leaders are needed who can cope with extremely complex problems of human relations and environmental control. Prospective employers include such agencies of federal, state, and local government as departments of health, mental health, rehabilitation, corrections, housing, conservation, fish and wildlife, parks, planning and zoning, highways, education, veterans affairs, recreation. Employers in the private sector are group-work agencies such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, YMCA's and YWCA's, settlement houses, nursing homes, industry, camps, resorts, travel agencies, clubs, and proprietary operations.

Just as any vital movement changes with growth and maturity so too is recreation as a profession changing. Where once the titles of position read director, activities supervisor, and play leaders, some new terms are already being used and others are just emerging. For instance, the director is now commonly known as the superintendent. This title connotes interpretation of a philosophy of leisure as the basis upon which policies are formulated and plans made.

The greatest change in job titles will result from the recognition of evolving roles of leadership. It is most likely that the program supervisors will give way to the *leisure counselors*. These will be highly trained specialists in discovering the leisure needs of people and helping the community provide for meeting these needs in ways which will be personally satisfying to the individuals and enhancing to the welfare of the community.

DR. KAUFFMAN *is chairman of the division of recreation at the University of Kentucky.*

The play leaders will give way to people trained in the art and science of discovering potential leadership indigenous to the community. Our cities and counties cannot—nor should they—hire all the leadership required to meet the needs of all of the people. To limit the program to less than "all of the people" is to short change the community. This is inexcusable especially when leadership can be found if it is sought, and can be effective if it is trained. This requires a staff person especially equipped for such work; hence a new title, perhaps educational director.

The leadership supervisor described above makes use of a type of personnel long associated with recreation programs. These are the part-time specialists, the summer leaders, and the volunteers. Experts from many disciplines become involved in the total program. Since they have been trained for special purposes they will carry special titles in the new program. For the most part they will be called "recreation aides" to give them the honor their services warrant but to distinguish them from the professional recreators.

Most recreation staffs in the future will have specialists in planning and research. If a program is dynamic it will be in a constant state of flux, of change. How can motion be evaluated without both quantitative and qualitative measures of change and a yardstick of values? This person will be an expert in planning both the physical and social environment of the community. He will be equally at home with architects, urban renewal authorities, planning and zoning commissioners, and social psychologists. Our present staffing patterns, except in the very large cities, do not provide for such a person now.

To summarize the functions performed by "leaders of leisure" the following basic pattern will probably become widely adopted by progressive communities:

- Discovering the needs of people as basic to personal and community planning.
- Locating potential leadership within the community.
- Preparing this leadership for service.
- Providing the necessary planning and administrative support—budgets, facilities, personnel, materials, and organizational procedures.
- Relating people with needs to leaders prepared to serve them in programs that are "people" and community oriented.
- Evaluating processes, methods, outcomes, needs and other variables in terms of personal needs, social values, and community goals.

SALARIES paid to professionally trained recreation personnel compare favorably with those found in most fields. What is most important is the growth potential of the field. When the leaders succeed in demonstrating the effectiveness of their technique they will be rewarded by a grateful society. Present salaries range from $5,500 per year upward in public and private employment. Earning expectations after experience and advanced training may center around $8,500-$12,000 per year and more. Private entrepeneurs may earn very large annual incomes.

The University of Kentucky, through its topical major in recreation, is uniquely equipped to prepare leaders for leisure. Accepting the assumption that all students do not have identical needs nor all employers a universal requirement, the topical major in recreation provides for hand tailoring the course of study to fit each individual case. The high academic requirement, a 2.5 overall average, is a stimulus to achieve scholastic excellence. The basic core of the college of arts and sciences in which the topical major is located assures the student of the satisfaction of a broad cultural background. Special sequences are becoming available for particular functions, such as hospital recreation, outdoor recreation, and recreation for special groups.

To complete the professional preparation of students it is most important that opportunities for adequate fieldwork experiences be provided. Merely assigning students to departments and agencies where they work for you will not be enough. Of course students are expected to work; but what we can give them in guidance and supervision will make them as good or as bad as the agency itself. #

Building a Department

Continued from Page 445

a personnel salary plan for full- and part-time employees.

A small lot was donated by the city for a beautification area. A three-acre site at the north entrance to the city was donated and, through a cooperative agreement with the city and the More Beautiful Springfield Committee, plans were developed for it. An eight-acre site east of the district boundaries in the rapidly growing eastern urban area was purchased for future development of a neighborhood park. A fourteen-and-a-half acre site adjacent to a school in the eastern urban area was purchased for future development of a community park-school.

An application for federal funds under the "Open Space Program" was developed and submitted. This application included the purchase of five park sites, four of which have now valuable river frontage. Program expansion placed increased emphasis on cultural activities. An outstanding chorale was established, directed by a local doctor volunteer.

The camping program doubled, with the addition of a regular day-camp program, fishing hikes, snow-camp program, and improvements to the existing Alpine and overnight camping programs. Fitness activities expanded to include all age groups, with more emphasis placed on adult fitness, again with outstanding volunteer leadership. More emphasis was placed on activities for girls, women, and the family.

The Willamalane bus was used to provide bus service from outlaying neighborhood parks to the pool and also for other activities. The scheduling of playground activities on a new, split schedule, from 9-12:30 and 4:00-8:00, leaving the hot afternoon period open, was very successful. It also helped increase parent participation.

Several neighborhood meetings were held to discuss park planning in individual neighborhoods. These were well attended. The board of directors recommended that these meetings be held annually in each neighborhood if possible.

1963 First School-Park Joint Development—at Lee Elementary School—Beverly Park. A Joint Planning Committee composed of representatives of both agencies worked out the individual and joint responsibilities which were eventually approved by both boards. Development began with the park district installing automatic irrigation system and providing the seed for five acres of turf on school grounds.

Willamalane's covered combination indoor-outdoor pool was completed and dedicated March 17, 1963. This beautiful, spacious structure gives district residents the largest covered swim facility in the Pacific Northwest, with year-round swimming instead of just three months.

The district spearheaded the city beautification program and coordinated all public agencies and community committees into one unified organization, the Springfield Beautification Advisory Council. Initial accomplishments included a survey of other community-beautification programs; determination of individual public agency responsibilities; organization of a community clean-up, paint-up, fix-up campaign.

The year-round swim program became a reality with School District #19's contractual agreement for a "Learn-to-Swim" program for all fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-grade students throughout the school district. Program was conducted by park district staff with coordination of School District #19 physical education supervisor.

A forty-acre day camp area was donated by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation. This beautiful, heavily wooded area on the south side of Mill Creek in the Wendling area enabled the park district to program a full day-camp experience for the many youngsters of the area. Another excellent addition to Willamalane's facilities was the McKenzie Center, owned by the Housing Authority. It enabled the park district to operate more extensive arts and crafts services. A large ceramic kiln was purchased and installed for crafts programs. The building was also used for various other district activities.

A house-to-house survey of residents in those areas immediately outside district boundaries indicated strong interest in district services with 70.4 percent participation from the areas. The district board of directors decided to study this annexation problem more thoroughly before further action. They selected two study committees composed of people from the areas surveyed to assist them. #

The Problem of Priorities

How should we classify and guide the use of public recreation facilities by many clamorous groups? How do we avoid conflicts?

Linn R. Rockwood

MORE AND MORE AGENCIES, organizations, and clubs are entering the field of recreation programming. If current literature and reports of recreationists at conferences and conventions indicates a trend, it appears to be that it is toward the encouragement by the public recreation agencies of more self-directing programs. Some of these self-directing programs are initiated by the public agency but later encouraged to go on almost independently, while others are spontaneously initiated by interested parties, but desire assistance in one way or another from the public recreation agency. A great many of these require the use of public recreation facilities on either a regular or periodic basis.

Some promoters of and participants in such recreation programs often tend to become quite possessive in their attitude toward their use of public recreation facilities, or in demanding services from the public recreation agency. Inevitably, there will be those who will contend that because they are taxpayers in the community, or because the particular recreation activities they are promoting provide recreation opportunities for a certain number of taxpayers or childen of taxpayers, they are engaged in a "public" recreation project. Their concomitant viewpoint is that, therefore, their programs should enjoy the same priority on and privilege in the use of public recreation facilities, or the same call on certain auxiliary services from the public recreation agency, as those programs directly sponsored and conducted by the public agency. Often they may even petition the governing officials for special privileges, preferred use of facilities, and special services from the public agency which are not generally provided. It is most unusual, however, when such groups will admit to having any responsibilities or obligations to the public recreation agency or to the general public, aside from those of the general public to whom their activities might cater.

Unless the public recreation agency has an established policy, or exercises some strong guiding influence, the pattern by which certain recreation programs and activities will often evolve in a community is such that it will become extremely difficult to delineate between programs of a "public," "private," and "commercial" nature that are going on. If the public agency has not adopted definite policies in advance, this situation is replete with possibilities for conflict, public controversies, and burdensome administrative difficulties. The public recreation agency may well find itself having little, if any, control over certain recreation activities being carried on at public facilities. Yet, it will be associated with these activities in the eyes of the public and will therefore be in a precarious and sometimes vulnerable position. If it turns out that certain of these programs are not operating in a wholesome way or in the best interests of the entire community, then the public recreation agency is indeed skating on thin ice.

If we, as recreation administrators, are to discharge our full responsibility to the citizenry of the community, and if we are to give something more than lip service to the appellation "professional," it appears that we ought to be able to suggest some policy based on sound recreation principles that would enable us to determine which particular activities, or when certain activities, are "public," and when they should be classed as "private," or "commercial." This, in turn, might enable us to accord appropriate priority, privilege, and service to these programs. Policies, of course, normally will have to be approved and adopted by the managing recreation authority; but certainly direction in the formulation of policies should be expected from the professional recreationists.

THERE ARE probably several pertinent questions about which this problem seems to revolve. Let us enumerate them here:

- Should programs actually sponsored or conducted by the public recreation agency take precedence over all other programs, so far as facilities and services provided by the public recreation agency for recreation?
- What bearing should the fact that various groups may

MR. ROCKWOOD *is director of parks and recreation in Provo, Utah.*

operate their programs in a way that is either consistent or inconsistent with the aims, standards, and objectives of the public recreation agency, have upon the provision of areas, facilities, and services by the public agency for these programs?

- What bearing should the fact that programs of various groups may be more or less wholesome and beneficial to the community have upon the provision of areas, facilities, and services by the public recreation agency for these programs?
- What, if any, bearing on this question should the fact that certain individuals who are promoters of or participants in these groups sponsoring programs, and desiring facilities or services from the public agency are taxpayers, and thus helping to support the public recreation agency? Does this in itself make programs they are promoting "public" in nature, or entitle their group to all of the privileges, priorities, or services accorded a "public" recreation program?

While a number of recreation administrators have in their writings skirted around the periphery of this question and propounded principles that should be more or less applicable to this problem, none seems to have brought this particular problem into clear focus. It seems that what is needed at this point is a synthesizing of various applicable recreation principles into a clear-cut statement of philosophy that would lead to the formulation of definite policy and that will aid a recreation administrator in the execution of such a policy in day-to-day operation.

"Public recreation" is not the only type of recreation necessary or desirable in a community. Who would deny to any private or commercial group the privilege of operating its recreation programs any way it sees fit, so long as it is socially acceptable? It would also be foolish to wish to have a public recreation agency "take over" the programs of any agency that wished to maintain a "private" status. However, it does not seem inappropriate for the managing authority of public recreation in a community to lay some basis by which it can determine if, or to what extent, recreation programs sponsored by various groups are of a "public," "private," or "commercial" nature, and to grant priorities, and privileges in the use of public facilities and services by the public recreation agency accordingly.

For purposes of distinguishing between types of recreation programs from the point of view of sponsorship, and as a basis for policy formulation, here is a possible classification method.

Category I includes public-sponsored or conducted activities such as those conducted by a public recreation agency or the public schools. These characteristics would distinguish activities in this category:

1. They are conducted by leadership supplied by and responsible to the public agency. The leadership may be either paid on a salaried or contractual basis by the public agency, or it may be volunteer leadership appointed by, under the direction and control of, and responsible to the public agency.

2. The activities are financed in whole by the sponsoring public agency from tax funds; partly by such funds and partly from fees and charges assessed by the public agency; or entirely from fees and charges assessed by the public agency; but, in any case, the funds for the support of the activity are collected and disbursed by the sponsoring public agency.

3. The activities assume all of these major aspects of a public recreation program: they should be constructive and made available to all citizens, although not necessarily on a free basis; costs should be reasonable in proportion to value received; and participation should not be restricted by political, religious, or similar discriminatory practice.

4. The public recreation or other public agency would control and be completely responsible for these activities.

Category II includes activities sponsored by groups maintaining an active affiliation with the public recreation agency such as self-directed adult groups and adult-led organizations for youth. These characteristics would distinguish activities in this category:

1. They are not directed by persons appointed by representatives elected by the citizens, or by an employe of a public agency, except as any one of these may voluntarily be a leader of such a group in his capacity as a private citizen.

2. They are directed by individuals designated by controlling committees or boards made up of the chief benefactors of participants in the program.

3. The recreation activities may have been entirely self-initiated and be entirely self-conducted, or may have been initiated or organized by the public recreation agency, but placed on a self-directing, self-led basis.

4. The recreation activities are financed from sources other than tax funds or fees assessed and collected by a sponsoring public agency. Their sources of revenue may be donations from civic, fraternal, or commercial organizations; or membership or participation fees or dues assessed by the agency itself. In any case, the funds are not routed through or disbursed by a public agency.

5. The recreation activities are very wholesome, desirable, and beneficial to the community, and rather closely allied to all of the criteria for an acceptable public recreation program.

6. They voluntarily affiliate themselves with the public recreation agency.

7. The purposes and objectives of the activity as outlined in some definite written statement, as well as the actual operation practices of the group, are in harmony with and officially approved by the public recreation agency in order to obtain affiliated status.

8. The public recreation agency would control and be responsible for these activities only to the extent that it would assure that activities were conducted according to statement of these at the time of affiliation with the public recreation agency.

Category III includes activities of non-commercial groups who do not desire to have any affiliation with the public recreation agency: self-directed or self-governing adult groups; self-directed, self-governing, adult-led organizations for youth; and miscellaneous groups. These characteristics would distinguish groups in this category:

1. They wish to operate their programs on such a basis that the recreation philosophy, the purposes, objectives, and the practices of the group are kept strictly intact as their organization itself determines, without any dovetailing with those adopted by the public recreation agency.

2. They do not desire to obtain any affiliated status with the public recreation agency.

3. The recreation activities in question that are sponsored by these groups may be more or less wholesome and beneficial to the community, but are lacking in one or more of the criteria for an acceptable public recreation program.

4. Other characteristics in many cases may be the same as those in Category II such as in leadership, finance, and methods by which the activities are initiated.

5. The public recreation agency would have no control over or responsibility for these activities, other than to assure that those which may be conducted on property under the jurisdiction of the public agency are conducted on a socially acceptable level.

Category IV includes activities of a commercial nature such as public dances; wrestling, boxing, or other sports promotions; carnivals, circuses, et cetera; and miscellaneous. These characteristics would distinguish activities in this category:

1. The activity is carried on primarily in the interest of a financial profit for some individual, company, or organization, rather than primarily for service to the public or to a more limited group of people comprising some civic or voluntary organization.

2. The sponsoring group would be entirely responsible for the activities. With the adoption of such a classification system, it would then be possible to determine what rights, privileges, and priorities sponsoring agencies might expect as they desire to utilize public recreation facilities or in obtaining certain services, as well as what obligations they might have to the public agency.

THE FOLLOWING would seem to be practical and in harmony with the above classification and with sound public recreation philosophy.

1. Recreation activities of groups coming under Category I should receive top priority and greatest privilege in the use of public recreation facilities, and should receive the fullest cooperation from those various public agencies and departments that are in a position to assist.

2. Because of the closeness of the recreation purposes, objectives, and practices of groups in Category II with those of public recreation and because of their voluntary affiliation with the public recreation agency, they should be eligible for the use of public recreation facilities and for cooperation from public agencies and departments on a high priority and somewhat privileged basis, although with lesser priority and on a less-privileged basis than those in Category I. Such resources as funds, facilities, and personnel possessed by the public agency would largely determine the amount of assistance they might be given.

3. For recreation activities of groups falling in Category III, it is suggested that the managing recreation authority consider the purposes, objectives, and practices of such groups to try to evaluate the extent to which the recreational activities in question are generally wholesome and beneficial to the community, and to what extent these activities conform to the criteria for acceptable public recreation programs. The more wholesome and beneficial, and the more closely these activities might conform to principles of sound public recreation, the more consideration they should be given in assigning them priority and privilege in the use of public facilities and in receiving auxiliary services from public agencies and departments in conducting these recreation programs. The resources of the public agency again must be considered; but in any case, they should be entitled to a lesser priority and privilege than activities in Categories I and II.

4. Groups in Category IV should pay for the use of public recreation facilities on a commercial or rental basis, which might be such as to produce a revenue over and above the cost of turning the facility over to them in a condition suitable for their use. The priority of such groups should be determined by weighing such factors as the necessity for having the profit realized from the rental of the facility help defray the total operational or maintenance costs of the facility, considering all types of activities conducted there, the available time open after due consideration of the needs of activities in Categories I, II, and III; the wholesomeness or benefit to the community of the commercial activities; and other peculiar considerations which may have a bearing on the question. The privileges would be those specified in the lease or rental contract or agreement.

In the treatment of this problem here, no claim is made for originality so far as the public recreation principles embodied, only that an attempt is made to weave together those that are applicable in this situation into a philosophy, merging into a rather definite policy. This, in turn, would give the administrator something on which to base decisions on such problems as may arise in this area, other than to meet each case according to the expediency of the moment. These suggestions are offered not as a pattern to be followed *in toto* by any public recreation agency, but rather as a sort of catalyst to stimulate the thinking of other recreationists on this matter. Professional recreation people should analyze and constructively criticize this imploratory probing of the subject. No doubt some improvements and refinements could be made. Perhaps other recreation leaders will have other approaches to this subject which may be more practical and offer hope of better solutions to problems of this type confronting recreation administrators.

THERE IS more than promise and hope ahead for the many and diverse patterns of post-high-school education. There is an impelling necessity. The leisure-time activities of increasing millions of our citizens, especially as they reach retirement age, the vast amount of time to be filled by housewives whose families have grown up and left the home, the minds of millions of men and women who do not go to college out of choice or circumstances, as well as the millions who do—all these represent ample material with which we can and must employ ourselves.—SAMUEL B. GOULD *in* Knowledge Is Not Enough *(Antioch Press)*.

HOW WE FAIL IN RECRUITMENT

RECRUITMENT SERIES #1

Do we know how to appeal to today's sophisticated high-school student?

Louis F. Twardzik

THE high-school student of today has vastly different preferences and opportunities available than any of his predecessors. Today's high-school and college student is encased in an educational environment that places top priority on the sciences, with lucrative career opportunities available in those professions whose primary concern is trying to "shoot the moon" and "defeat diseases." The demand for students to keep abreast of the insatiable need for trained technologists in all branches of physics, engineering, mathematics, medicine, and the immediate attendant financial rewards and the status that society confers upon people entering these professions is awe-inspiring. High-school students who are not aware of such career opportunities cannot either read nor hear.

Today's high-school student is in a position to choose a variety of careers, not just college training that will assure him employment, the consideration of many of his predecessors, for employment is guaranteed. He considers, rather, which of these major areas of study have the most to offer him immediately upon graduation. With high-school counseling services available today and the demand for top-level high-school graduates, the student emerges as a sophisticated buyer in a buyer's market, and he "shops" accordingly.

The factors that influence high-school graduates in the selection of a career—rewards, status, and accomplishment—are but *after-the-fact* influences. One of the most important single *before-the-fact* influences of career decision is parental approval. Some may feel this factor should be discounted and not given priority in a listing of influential factors. However, parental approval is even more important today as a career influence because parents are generally more highly educated and more knowledgeable about careers than their predecessors. A great majority of parents still want their children in the traditional professions. Certainly a higher percentage of parents concerned about their children's careers cringe when the youngster says he wants to go to college to become a *playground leader!*

THIS, then, is our situation in recruiting for professional careers in recreation. The high-school graduate we hope to attract is a sophisticated youngster who knows he will be in demand as a college graduate in any number of a wide variety of professions. He knows he will be guaranteed a job upon graduation from college at a beginning salary his father may have had to work ten or fifteen years to achieve. He knows that in an automated economy, a career in the services will almost inveritably confer upon him all the rewards to which most people aspire. This same high-school student has been conditioned to be aware of this situation through more highly educated parents and improved high-school guidance and counseling services, and, of course, the news media.

In general, this is why we have failed in recruiting for professional careers in recreation. We have failed to recognize that our high-school graduates have grown up with them. The high-school graduate is looking to the 21st century while we in the profession of recreation cannot seem to break away from the Boston sand gardens in our concept of careers in recreation.

OBVIOUSLY, we should work toward effective recruitment for recreation and, therefore, we should:

- Depict the various possibilities for advancement in the field of recreation from beginning positions to supervisory to administration. Show the benefits of the hierarchial roles of the public and private executive in recreation.
- Depict the wide variety of career opportunities in recreation: from urban situations to outdoor recreation; from employment with voluntary agencies to public agencies and private and commercial situations; and local, state, and federal government opportunities.
- Describe typical park and recre-

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ation agencies, the various responsibilities of each agency, their resources, and work environment.

THOSE ARE SOME of the things we need to do in placing our case for careers before the student, his parents, his guidance counselors, and the public. In addition, to add substance to the image we present, we must realize that:

• It is an absurd contradiction to employ a person with a college degree in parks and recreation, then start his professional employment in a subprofessional capacity! There is the distinct possibility we are the last professional group to promulgate this archaic practice wherein professionally trained persons are asked to continue to prove themselves on the job, sometimes for years before they are permitted to assume professional responsibilities. A professional intern program which permits the newly graduated person to gain an association and experience on the job is how a college-trained person is treated in other professions. The new man should be welcomed to his first job as a fellow professional even though all concerned recognize that he still has much to learn. We must recognize those work responsibilities that are subprofessional in nature; then fill those positions accordingly.

• The world is moving and changing too fast to think that our basic college education provided time for us to learn concepts and skills to meet the results of this changing world. In the engineering profession some skills learned in undergraduate college days become obsolete during the first year on the job. Knowledge in recreation is also expanding. For example, the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is becoming the most important single institutional force in recreation at all levels. This agency did not exist when most of us were studying recreation administration and policies in college. Therefore, our junior students in park and recreation administration know more about the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, its beginnings and policies, than the majority of park and recreation administrators.

• The professional in recreation today is being called upon to make decisions on allocation and distribution of human and natural and economic resources which would be completely foreign to our predecessors in this field. To keep abreast of current knowledge in our field, we—each of us— will have to make personal plans for continuing education.

WE CAN REVERSE our failure in recruiting for professional careers in recreation by:

• Recognizing that the type of high-school graduate we need to attract to college training in our field is being actively sought by other professions and that this competition will become even greater in the future.

• Recognizing that the student is much more alert and knowledgeable about choices in careers than we have given him credit for in the past. We are the ones who have to prove to him that recreation has something he wants.

• Proving to him that the challenge to meet the needs and demands for human satisfactions and enjoyment can only be met by brain power and not by a skillful musculature.

• Proving that the process in meeting these challenges can in itself be actually enjoyable and adventuresome and continually changing.

• Describing to him, in detail, the advantages possible in working with people directly and through the natural resources provided or reserved for them.

• Alerting him to the fact his contemporaries in the profession will have earned graduate degrees and that during his professional lifetime career he will also be expected to have earned a graduate degree in recreation.

• Making known the wide and still virgin grounds for research in recreation. Research is the hallmark of a profession.

• Approaching the student as a mature and intelligent person by encouraging him to enter the park and recreation profession through intelligent and mature-caliber literature and other information media.

• Last—and above all—convincing these youngsters that recreation is still a young profession too young to have become rigidly stratified in fixed concepts and practices and that, as a young profession, recreation continues to need the new ideas that young minds can bring to it. #

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

ARIZONA. *Pima County* recently took title to 635 acres of public land. Included are 615 acres in Tucson Mountain Park and two 10-acre tracts outside the park, made available to the county by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management. The land was sold to the county for $2.50 per acre through provisions of the Recreation and Public Purpose Act. The low figure was made possible under a pricing schedule set in 1961 by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to provide public land to states, counties, and other qualified agencies at nominal fees. Qualified agencies may obtain public land at a lease rate of $.25 per acre, or may purchase it at $2.50 per acre.

The 615 acres is part of 6,625 acres of public land leased to the county November 30, 1961 by the Department of the Interior for park development, The two 10-acre tracts, five and six miles west of South Tucson, are for neighborhood parks adjacent to school sites. The school sites were public land previously deeded to the county by BLM in May 1962 under the R&PP Act and Secretary Udall's pricing schedule of $2.50 per acre.

Thomas Jay, chairman of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, in accepting the patent on behalf of the county, said, "Each purchase by Pima County of land in the Tucson Mountain Park brings us closer to the county's goal of acquiring all twelve thousand acres within the boundaries of the park. Ever since the park was first established on April 11, 1929, through the efforts of C. B. Brown, Senator Carl Hayden, and the board of supervisors, this project has been a matter of great concern to the county."

More than $100,000 in park improvements, including picnic grounds, Old Tucson, and the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, have been added during recent months and bring the total park development to more than $4,000,000, Mr. Jay reports. Additional picnic areas, fireplaces, ramadas (pergola-like structures), and playground equipment are planned for the more than ninety thousand visitors who enjoy the park each month from October through April.

The area was originally set aside by the Department of the Interior for recreation use in April 1929. In 1931, twenty-year leases were issued to Pima County and were later extended to 1954. When the extended leases expired, cost of renewal was considered prohibitive under existing price schedules. In October 1959, a public hearing determined the lands should be kept closed to mineral location since recreation values were considered paramount. In July 1961, Secretary Stewart L. Udall set the new pricing schedule which made it practical for the county to resume leasing and also to plan a purchasing program.

CALIFORNIA. A 56-acre area of Los Angeles, previously an undeveloped fire hazard, became an important public facility recently when the new Roosevelt Golf Course in Griffith Park was dedicated. Pointing out that no bond fund or general tax money was used to create the new course, William Frederickson Jr., general manager of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department, said that the entire city will benefit from the new course. Golfers have a facility superior in all respects to the old Roosevelt Course, and, in addition, players will have a beautiful panoramic vista of the city to the south. Citizens living in residences in Vermont, Aberdeen, and Commonwealth Canyons to the south have a green belt which provides a fire barrier between their homes and the chaparral-covered slopes of the park. The former Roosevelt Course was deactivated to become a portion of the new Greater Los Angeles Zoo.

The badly needed development of the 56-acre area was made possible through the use of freeway relocation funds and golf capital improvement funds. Freeway relocation funds were used to defray a part of the expense because construction of the Golden State Freeway preempted golf course. Golf capital-improvements funds were used because extensive rehabilitation of the old course was long overdue. It would have cost more than $400,000 to widen fairways and to remove extremely hazardous conditions.

The old Roosevelt Course was originally designed in 1914 as a sand green and the original designers could not anticipate the heavy play the course would attract, nor the vast change in the techniques of the game itself. In stressing the tremendous amount of preliminary work necessary to create the new course, Mr. Frederickson points out that a million cubic yards of dirt had to be moved in order to make the site usable for any recreation purpose. This is the equivalent of moving a mountain 2,700 feet high with a hundred-foot-square base. It was also necessary to install underground utilities and a sprinkler system—work which would have been required if the area was to be developed for any use.

Expenditure for creating the course itself was $215,400, and the starters' building and 66-car parking lot cost $38,-361. However, the tremendous task of clearing the site and grading cost $486,000; and another $118,000 was spent for the sprinkler system; thus, $604,655 of the $858,426 project was expended to prepare the land for use and open up an entirely new area of 4,109-acre Griffith Park.

More than two-thirds of Griffith Park will probably always remain undeveloped in order to provide a virtual wilderness for nature lovers, Mr. Frederickson says, but he feels that portions of the park adjacent to residences and, therefore, hazardous should be developed for active recreation uses whenever money is available.

When the Greater Los Angeles Zoo is completed some time in 1965, Griffith Park will offer recreation and cultur-

al activities to meet the needs of almost every citizen, Mr. Frederickson declares. (*For more on the new zoo, see "Multi-Level Zoo,"* RECREATION, *June, 1964.*)

FLORIDA. A new state park, Washington Oaks Gardens, was recently donated by Mrs. Owen D. Young, widow of the former chairman of the board of the General Electric Corporation. More than six hundred acres are included in the gift. This property, situated south of Marineland on A1A, is bounded by the intra-coastal waterway on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. Several buildings and improvements are situated on the property. These include two residences, sheds, workshops, and a greenhouse.

The plant growth in Washington Oaks Gardens State Park is that common to this coastal region of Florida and includes live oak, cedar, sabal palmetto, and wild grapes. Many varieties of exotic shrubbery have been planted in the park. Several varieties of citrus are flourishing in the area as well as other fruits such as persimmon, pears, figs, and grapes.

NEW YORK. The new Nassau County Skeet and Trap Range-Winchester Gun Club on Long Island offers shooters from the entire New York metropolitan area both day and night trap and skeet shooting.

Built by the county, on county property near Jones Beach, the new trap and skeet range will be operated under lease to Claybirds Ltd., a corporation of local businessmen. In addition to two fields each of trap and skeet, the Nassau County range has two combination fields that are interchangeable for skeet or trap shooting. All six fields are illuminated for night shooting. A modern clubhouse, complete with restrooms and lounge, adjoins a spacious parking lot on the club grounds.

The new Nassau County club represents the third public trap and skeet shooting facility opened by the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation in the New York Metropolitan area and the fourth in the nation. The first experimental Winchester gun club was opened in August 1962, at Thunder Mountain, Ringwood, New Jersey. The second and third experimental shooting facilities were opened respectively at Clinton, New Jersey, and Hurlwood, Texas, in October, 1963.

After evaluation of the successful results achieved by all three experimental clubs, Winchester-Western has announced plans to inaugurate a nationwide network of public shooting facilities. Under the Winchester franchise gun-club program, some forty to forty-five clubs are scheduled to open under franchise to local businessmen by the year's end, with projections calling for a total of approximately four hundred by 1970.

OHIO. A $38,000,000 outdoor recreation program for Ohio has been announced by Governor James A. Rhodes. The governor said the program would be provided without any increased taxes. He pointed out that it would be financed from part of a recreation outdoor state bond issue approved by the voters in November. The program is the largest natural resources capital improvement plan in many years.

A new $600,000 feline house was opened recently as part of Denver's Zoological Gardens. The structure is composed of two wings with fourteen cages. The twin sections of the building are set apart at a sixty-degree angle, with a paved breezeway in between. Denver's feline house was designed by McFadzean, Everly & Associates assisted by Alan Petersen.

Although it will cost $13,000,000 more than was provided for in the bond issue, the balance will be financed from matching funds presently available to the state. Expected to take two years to complete, the program will include:

- A total of six thousand additional campsites, ten new swimming beaches, fifteen new boat docking facilities, an acquisition of 28,215 acres of land for parks, and eight new water impoundments.
- The water impoundments will cover 7,517 surface acres and will provide water for recreation, industrial, and domestic use. The additional forty-three million gallon daily water supply created by the impoundments could adequately provide for a community of 430,000.

Although it provides no funds for motels and lodges in state parks, the program is expected to attract private interests to establish new hotels, motels, restaurants, swimming areas, ski lodges and slopes, and allied service businesses. Ohio state parks attracted twenty million day visitors last year who spent an estimated $32,000,000. On a day-use basis, the program will provide facilities for an additional 2,800,000 campers, 2,100,000 swimmers, 1,300,000 boaters, and 4,400,000 picnickers.

TEXAS. Harris County Stadium in *Houston*, new home of the Houston Colts professional baseball team, protects players and rooters by a special dome of acoustical absorption materials and skylights. Sounds of play on the field reach every spectator without obstruction. To make this possible, twenty-six batteries of special silencers made by Industrial Acoustics Company of New York City, muffle any objectionable noise of the large air-conditioning systems.

The stadium will be cooled and heated with equipment of approximately six thousand tons of cooling capacity and air handling systems circulating almost three million cubic feet of air per minute. IAC silencers control the noise of the fans located in the equipment rooms under the grandstand risers.

No more will rain and wind hamper the players—they are completely enclosed under a large 202-foot-high dome roof that spans the "field" and up to 65,000-capacity seating facilities. Even a hurricane won't stop a game in Houston. The stadium is designed to withstand hurricane winds gusts of 165MPH and continuous forces of wind of 135MPH.

The Oak Park Ice Rink

How attendance and income can be increased and costs decreased

Webbs Norman

ARTIFICIALLY frozen ice skating rinks are a relatively new undertaking for park districts. While districts have provided natural skating surfaces for some years, many have resisted the artificial rink because it has been traditionally termed a "white elephant," a poor financial investment or an unnecessary facility. It is only in recent years that park districts have seriously considered this type of facility as potentially important to their total winter recreation and sports program.

On November 14, 1962, the Park District of Oak Park, Illinois, opened the artificially frozen Ridgeland Common Skating Center. The rink, a part of a recreation complex which includes an Olympic-size swimming pool and a common central building, recently completed its second full season of operation.

After enjoying an overwhelming initial 1962 swimming season, it was concluded that the skating rink would attract a similar amount of patronage. This was the first and costly mistake. There was little or no relationship between swimming pool and skating rink attendance and/or income. The two operations were entirely different and would require an entirely new and individual approach.

The first step in expanding the use of the rink was to determine those factors preventing its use. Using printed questionnaires, face-to-face discussions and group interviews with school children, civic, and social groups as the major source of data collected, the following facts were obtained and determined as being the major reasons for preventing more widespread use of the rink.

- Children and adults did not have sufficient time to skate regularly during the week thus resulting in small weekday attendance. Other school, business, and social obligations were too demanding.
- Transportation for children living beyond walking distance to the rink proved to be a limiting factor. Parents did not want their children on the streets after dark.
- Communications proved difficult. Despite newspaper publicity, brochures. and direct mailings, many citizens were totally unaware of the new rink.
- Fees and charges were too high. It was learned that by reducing the fees, attendance and income could be increased.
- Rink rules were resented. Many of the children had become accustomed to skating on the natural rinks where no supervision prevailed.

USING the above information and experience, the second season's program was planned. The results are shown in the chart. As shown, income increased sharply while expenditures were down. The program evaluation paid off handsomely. Of special significance, based on the findings, was that the rink could not be operated on a self-supporting basis from the revenue received from public skating. It was apparent that the difference between a financial profit and loss was the development of other revenue-producing activities and yet provide a balance of the desired services of a public skating rink. Attendance figures prove that that goal was accomplished.

SKATING RINK FINANCIAL REPORT

INCOME	1962-63	1963-64
Season Tickets	$ 7,910.00	$ 4,850.00
Daily Fees	6,324.25	9,118.25
Instruction and Special Rink Programs	2,437.50	3,584.00
Concessions	4,585.55	5,469.79
Skate Shop	1,966.44	3,119.32
Locker Fees	833.10	1,182.95
Rentals	3,212.00	7,341.67
Miscellaneous	278.62	82.68
Total	$27,547.46	$34,748.66
EXPENDITURES	**1962-63**	**1963-64**
Personnel		
Full-Time	$13,079.86	$11,097.06
Part-Time	9,021.06	5,189.27
Services, Contractual	11,516.60	8,649.93
Commodities	5,088.49	3,955.03
Total	$38,706.01	$28,891.29

Note: The 1962-63 season offered sixteen weeks skating while the 1963-64 season was only fourteen weeks. It is estimated that expenditures will be reduced to approximately $25,000 for the 1964-65 skating season.

Ridgeland Common operates seven days a week during the skating season: or a potential total of one hundred hours per week. During the 1963-64 season, it was used seventy-two hours per week. On the weekends it was used fifteen consecutive hours, 8 AM to 11 PM.

One of the most heavily scheduled artificial outdoor rinks in the Midwest, the rink handled more than six hundred hockey games during its 1963-64 schedule. Reflecting the tremendous current interest in hockey, 175 grade-school boys, 225 high-school students, and 190 adults participated in the regularly scheduled rink hockey games.

The rental rates for hockey ice time ranged from $12.50

Digested with permission from Illinois Parks, *March-April, 1964.* MR. NORMAN *is the general manager of the Ridgeland Common Recreation Center, Oak Park, Illinois.*

Ideally, thirty square feet of ice should be allowed for each person skating.

to $22.50 per hour depending on how prime the time. These rates applied to unsupervised groups. There was an additional fee for groups which used the rink on a party basis. This fee was $75.00 for ninety minutes and included skate guards, concession and skate shop personnel and police coverage.

The skate rental and skate sharpening concession are operated by the district. Charge for sharpening hockey and figure skates is $1.00. A fifty-cent fee is charged for rental skates. The rink carries a supply of three hundred pairs of adult and children's skates. Skate rentals for the year totaled 3,266. Skate sharpenings totaled 815.

The food concessions are operated by the district and carry a complete line of light refreshments. By making dual use of rink personnel and large attendance on weekends, we net approximately forty-four percent profit from the 1963-64 concession sales.

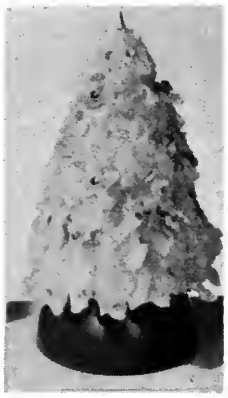
THE FIRST TWO SEASONS of operation have been enlightening and beneficial to the rink operation. Many improvements have been made; many more are yet to come. Many important administrative guidelines have been developed which permit continued improvement in rink services. Several of them are summarized as follows:

- The ideal skating season in terms of highest attendance and lowest operational costs is from November 15 through March 1. Interest in recreation skating diminishes rapidly after the first of February.
- The public skating schedule will receive the heaviest participation during the weekend hours.
- The ideal rink size, from the standpoint of construction, operational and maintenance costs, and programing, is 85′-by-185′, regulation hockey size. This eliminates the necessity and expense of portable hockey boards and serves as an excellent traffic control.
- The artificial rink, when compared to other special-interest recreation facilities, can provide greater recreation opportunities to more people and at a lower per-capita cost than can such facilities as gymnasiums, baseball diamonds, indoor tennis courts, et cetera.
- The artificial rinks should be covered by a roof structure. This would permit the Oak Park rink an additional yearly income of $7,000 and a decrease in expenditures of $2,000.
- The artificial rink, if heavily scheduled, must own an effective resurfacing machine such as the Zamboni. This machine permits our rink to be resurfaced forty times per week at the rate of twelve minutes per resurfacing.
- The ideal skating load for an artificial rink should allow approximately thirty square feet for each person skating. Normally, our rink has sixty-five percent on and thirty-five percent off the ice.

THE RINK STAFF is well aware that no business can be tested and announced successful in two years. This fact has hit home on several occasions as artificial rinks in and around the Chicago area have closed their doors because of lack of public support. Like any other sound business, an artificial rink must constantly be aware, striving, developing and evaluating if it is to survive and provide a vital service to its constituents. Promotion, planning, public relations, the creation of a pleasant atmosphere, sound financial practices, effective supervision, constant evaluation and service are still the keys to a successful artificial skating rink operation. Then, add scheduling, business-seeking, hard work, bookkeeping, budgeting, and ingenuity, and one has a sound formula for continued success. Using these facts as guidelines, the Park District of Oak Park will continue to make a vital contribution to the area's total winter recreation and sports programs; thus removing any and all doubts that the recently constructed skating rink is a recreation "white elephant." #

ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

LET THERE BE LIGHT!



CANDLES have come a long way from the time when they were only a source of light. Plain or elaborately trimmed, today they can be found in every size, shape and color or combination of colors. "Store bought," they are very expensive. "Homemade," they are inexpensive and can be just as attractive. This is not only a creative project, lending itself to the Christmas season but most supplies needed are very easy to find. Candles, used the year-round for decorative purposes, are especially appropriate at Christmas. Try to include this project in your programing. Here is a project for all age groups. Good for bazaar sale and fund-raising too.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Paraffin
- Rit all-purpose dyes (your choice of colors)
- Cord
- Adhesive tape and glue
- Small sticks (pencils could be used)
- Scissors
- Double boiler or coffee can
- Spoons

Only a person's imagination will limit the possibilities for candle design. Molds can be milk cartons, malted milk containers, soup cans or juice cans, tall or squat coffee cans, glasses of all sizes and shapes. Smaller candles can be molded by using cone paper cups, muffin tins or gelatin molds. When melting the paraffin in the double boiler or coffee can set in a pan of water, make cartain it never boils dry. Also do not fill too full of paraffin as spills can be dangerous. One pound of paraffin will fill three frozen juice cans; a pound and a half of paraffin will fill a quart milk carton or eight muffin tins. One pound of paraffin requires two teaspoons of dye for coloring. After melting the paraffin, stir in the dye color desired. Remove from the heat and stir three to five minutes to insure good color dispersion. Let stand a few minutes before pouring. Lighter dye shades produce the brightests colors. Colors deepen as the wax solidifies. For the best results use the following colors: yellow, coral, gold, peach, pink, rose, orchid, light blue, turquoise, peacock blue, chartreuse, light green, and jade.

PREPARING THE MOLDS:

1. Punch small hole in the bottom center of can or carton.
2. Run cord through hole up through the mold.
3. Tie cord end to pencil or stick and place across top of mold.
4. Turn mold over, pull taut, and secure with adhesive tape.
5. Dribble wax over it to seal.
6. For molds that can't be punctured, cut cord 1″ longer, dip into hot wax, set aside to harden.
7. When candle begins to solidify, push wick into mold.

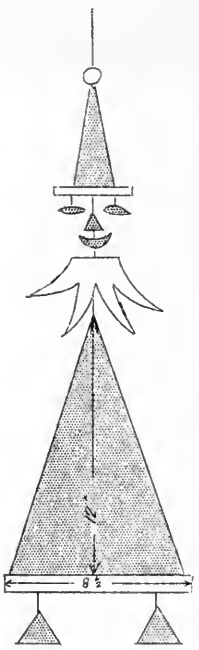
HINTS:

When using glass containers, warm the glass first for safety. Be sure candles stand until solid. (A quart milk carton could take eight to ten hours to solidify.) Unmolding is easy. Remove adhesive tapes. Peel off paper molds. Metal molds can be dipped in hot water fast and immediately turned upside down for easy removal. Plastic bottles can be slit and cut away with a razor blade.

DECORATION HINTS:

- Glitter when sprinkled on the top of an almost hardened candle will drift gently and suspend in the candle.
- Frosted candles can be achieved by whipping wax that has begun to congeal and spread on quickly using a spoon or fingers. If it becomes firm, melt, and whip again. Dust with glitter before completely solid.
- Poster paint can be used on candles if a liquid detergent is added first. This will make the paint stick to the wax.
- Holly leaves and/or berries can be made out of partially congealed wax by shaping or cutting. Warming the ends and applying quickly to candle will make them stick.
- Almost any materials can be adhered to your candles by using one of the household glues. We suggest—decals, braid, rickrack, metallic ribbon, lettering, bells, sequins, metallic papers, and shells.

SANTA MOBILE



WE DOUBT if mobiles will ever go out of fashion. They can be adapted to any theme, scaled to fit any space, and are successful with any age group. The following Santa Mobile came to our attention from a manual on *Christmas Crafts,* published by the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department, Kansas City, Missouri. This manual of Christmas crafts ideas and patterns was compiled by Gunter Stave, arts and crafts supervisor, with contributions from Jeanne Propst and Betty Long, Christmas crafts specialists for the Southeast Community Center. The manual also offers ideas and patterns for a ribbon rose topiary tree, corsages and package decorations, a foil paper bird of paradise, paper sculpture ornaments, foil paper decorations, and many other projects. *(The forty-five-page mimeographed manual is available for $1.00, plus $.15 postage, from the Recreation Division, Kansas City, Missouri, Welfare Department.)*

SANTA MOBILE

Materials needed:

Construction paper—your choice of colors.
Cotton—for trimming on the coat and hat.
String or cord.

Procedure:

1. Cut two pieces of each shape shown.
2. Attach cord through the center and glue pieces back to back.
3. Vary the sizes according to the size of the mobile desired.

To make these mobiles more durable (you might want to save them from year to year), cut the shapes out of cardboard *(save that invaluable cardboard that comes with laundered shirts)*, covering with construction paper or paint them with poster paints.

• Other ideas for making Christmas mobiles, as well as many other holiday projects, can be found in the **Joyful Christmas Craft Book** by Kathryn Holley Seibel (D. Van Nostrand Company, Princeton, New Jersey, $3.95), which has 181 pages of ideas using paper, foodstuffs, wood, straw, shells, cones, nuts, greens, clay, plastic, foil, and metals.—Ed.

Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✣ A community program of recreation for handicapped children is reported by John Toffoli, Jr., superintendent of recreation in Richmond, California. The recreation department holds a weekly program on Saturdays from 10AM to 1PM for approximately fifty handicapped youths aged five to twenty-two. These include the mentally retarded, cerebral palsied, blind, deaf, and those with neurological handicaps and multiple disabilities. Mr. Toffoli states that the combined group of persons with different disabilities got along very well and presented no major problems. Three staff members and fifteen volunteers conduct the program.

The recreation department also provides a day-camp program for handicapped children. Camperships are all sponsored by local organizations and the local Easter Seal Society provides volunteer recruitment and some training. Both recreational and therapeutic swimming for the handicapped is provided in a municipal pool with volunteer instructors provided by the American Red Cross chapter. This is a fine example of the pooling of community needs of the handicapped.

✣ A thirty-minute drama interpreting the values of homemaker service, *To Temper the Wind*, together with acting directions and a discussion guide, provides community agencies and other groups with a vehicle for interpreting the values of homemaker service as a flexible, humane, and economical way of preserving family life for children, the aging, the chronically ill and disabled. Copies of the play can be ordered at $2.00 each for a single perusal copy and $12.00 for a production kit of six copies from the National Council of Homemaker Services, 1790 Broadway, New York 10019.

✣ The guide on *Recreation for the Homebound Person With Cerebral Palsy* has been in great demand this past year and has gone into a second printing. The report was prepared by the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped for the United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc. It is available for $.25 by writing to United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., at 321 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036.

✣ A guide on *Modified Sport and Games for the Mentally Retarded* is being published by the National Association for Retarded Children. It was prepared for NARC by Dr. Morton Thompson of the National Recreation Association. For further information, please write NARC, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, 10016.

✣ A *Literature Kit*, with a variety of current articles on recreation for the handicapped, is available from the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association. The kit was revised recently and now includes a number of new articles dealing with different disability groups and different age levels. Some of the new articles are *Music Fun for All*, Edna R. Schweitzer; *Hospital Music Clinic*, Stacie V. Beavers; *Creative Magic for the Senior Citizen*, Selma W. Gross; *Increasing Sociability for the Retarded through Activity Programs*, Arnold Cortazzo, and *Art for the Exceptional Child*, a selected bibliography, Chester Jay Alkema. The literature kit, which always contains about twenty-five articles, can be purchased for $1.50 from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

✣ The Connecticut State Department of Health has developed a four-page pamphlet called *Volunteer's Guide for Patient Activities Program* in nursing homes and homes for the aged. The guide includes rules and regulations for the volunteer and practical suggestions for assisting in the recreation program. For information, write to Department of Health, Hartford, Connecticut 06515.

✣ A *Selected Bibliography* of references on recreation for the ill and handicapped has been revised and enlarged by the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. The bibliography now contains over 225 references on books, articles, and resources dealing with recreation for the aging, physically handicapped, mentally ill, mentally retarded, and the blind. Categories are also listed under arts and crafts, games, and music. The biblography is included in the Consulting Service's literature kit ($1.50) and is also available separately free of charge.

✣ A number of special programs for the handicapped are included in the community recreation program of the York, Pennsylvania, Recreation Commission. These include a young Handicapped People's Club, a Retarded Children's Club, Hobby Club for the Blind, and Senior Citizens' Club.

✣ An increase of more than two million crippled in the United States in the last year—from slightly over 19,000,000 to 21,718,000—is reported by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. This means that one out of every nine Americans today faces life with a physical handicap requiring special care. The report predicts a total of twenty-four million crippled by 1975. Expanded efforts of the society last year resulted in the treatment of the largest number of patients in its forty-three-year history. Some 261,632 crippled children and adults, 6,719 more than in any previous year, came to society centers for individualized and usually lengthy care.

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

PROFESSIONAL recreation leaders, conservationists, and a tennis champ are among the twelve persons recently appointed by Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York to the twelve-member Advisory Committee to the State Recreation Council. Chairman is **State Senator G. Eustis Paine** of Willsboro. The State Recreation Council was established by Chapter of the Laws of 1963 and the same law also established an Advisory Committee of twelve members, to be appointed by the governor, who "broadly reflect the various interests in aspects of recreation in the state." Members serve without compensation. Beside Senator Paine, the governor's other appointees include:

Dr. Sal J. Prezioso of Scarsdale, currently a county executive officer in Westchester County. Dr. Prezioso served as superintendent of recreation for Westchester County from 1955 until 1962.

Lithgow Osborne of Auburn. From 1933 until 1942, Mr. Osborne was New York State Commissoner of Conservation. During World War II, he was deputy director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

Yale J. Newman, superintendent of recreation for the city of Long Beach. He is also vice-president of the New York State Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and is president of the Long Island Section of the same organization.

Deyo W. Johnson of Ellenville. Mr. Johnson serves as chairman of the Ellenville Planning Commission and is a member of the Ellenville Area Development Committee.

The Reverend Peter A. Ward of Colton, St. Lawrence County. He is a member of the Adirondack Park Commission and serves as chaplain to the New York State Conservation Council.

Althea Gibson of Riverdale, the only woman member. Holder of numerous tennis championships, Miss Gibson won the National Clay Court Championship in 1957 and the U.S. National Women's grass court title at Forest Hills.

Joseph C. Tisdall of Williamsville, Erie County. An attorney practicing in Buffalo, Mr. Tisdall is chairman of the Erie County Committee to Further the Use of Schools for Recreation Purposes.

Leon F. Swears of Johnstown. A former member of the Johnstown Board of Education, Mr. Swears served for eight years as a commissioner of the New York State Athletic Commission.

M. Frederick Smith of Shelter Island. A business executive, Mr. Smith is a director of the Council of Conservationists and a member of the advisory board on National Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments to the U.S. Department of the Interior, and also chairman of the advisory council to the New York State Conservation Department.

Gene Setzer of Nyack, Rockland County. Mr. Setzer is chairman of the board of directors of the National Audubon Society.

Assemblyman Robert Watson Pomeroy of Wassaic, Dutchess County. Long active in the field of conservation and recreation, Assemblyman Pomeroy serves as chairman of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources.

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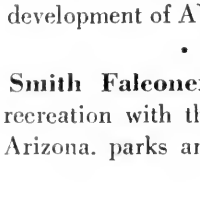


Frank D. Cosgrove is the new national executive director of American Youth Hostels. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Cosgrove had been director of parks and recreation in Warren, Michigan, since 1956. Before that, he was director of recreation in Clifton, New Jersey. In 1955, he was selected "The Outstanding Director of Recreation" in the state of New Jersey. He has served as vice-president of the New Jersey Recreation Association and was chairman of the research committee for the Recreation Association of Michigan. Mr. Cosgrove replaces Justin Cline, who has been appointed national director of development of AYH.

• • •

Smith Falconer, superintendent of recreation with the Maricopa County, Arizona. parks and recreation department since 1960, has been appointed director of regional parks for San Bernardino County, California. In his new position he will be responsible for a regional park system in the largest county in the U.S., stretching from San Bernardino to the Colorado River. Mr. Falconer started as acquisition and contracts administrator with the Maricopa County parks department in March 1959 and became superintendent of recreation in August 1960.

• • •

William T. Martin, Jr. is the new assistant executive director of the Georgia Recreation Commission, a post recently created by the ten-member commission. Mr. Martin, a native of Statesboro, Georgia, received his B.S. in recreation administration from Georgia Southern College. He has just recently completed a year of study at the University of North Carolina where he has been working toward a master's degree in recreation. During his undergraduate work, he was employed on a full-time basis by the Statesboro Recreation Department.

• • •

Lou Presti, director of recreation in Largo, Florida, recently received a citation from the Florida Council for Retarded Children, in recognition of the recreation programs he has set up for retarded children and adults. The Largo Recreation Department provides the retarded with instruction in bowling, golf, tennis, basketball, and swimming. Other activities offered retarded groups have included free movies, dances, potluck suppers, table tennis, billiards, and weightlifting.

IN MEMORIAM

• N. CONANT WEBB of Montclair, New Jersey, died recently at the age of sixty-three. A former town commissioner, Mr. Webb had served as a local sponsor of the National Recreation Association. As Montclair's director of parks and public property from 1956 to 1960, he made many lasting contributions to the community's recreation development and many friends in the recreation field. The Webb family has been a strong supporter of the NRA and the national recreation movement since the early nineteen hundreds.

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Going Like Ninety

DID YOU get up this morning feeling run-down, tired before the day starts? You need exercise! This advice is given by residents of the Columbia Conference Home for the Aged in Seattle, Washington. Every Monday and Thursday morning, about 30 of these "young" people of the Lutheran Home join together for thirty minutes of simple exercises and relaxation. This may not be so unusual but for the fact that the youngest of the group is sixty-nine, the oldest ninety-six.

The exercises are directed toward stimulating the circulation and toning the muscles not often used by senior citizens. Three residents take turns instructing and leading the group to the tune of military marches and a lively one-two-three.

The moral to the story is if you can't bend over and touch your toes with your hands, remember there are people at the Columbia Conference Home in their nineties who can do it with ease!

They Know the Ropes

THEY MAY BE landlocked but twenty-six teenagers in the town of State College, Pennsylvania, are no longer landlubbers. They took advantage of a sailing program offered high-school students for the first time this summer at the State University's Stone Valley Recreation Area, developed on reclaimed land. Twenty-one of the teenagers qualified for a "skipper's" certificate at the end of the five-week summer course which was cosponsored by the State College Area Park and Recreation Department and the College of Physical Education and Athletics at the university. Among the instructors were Fred M. Coombs, professor of physical education at the university; Donald Schmidt, assistant recreation director in State College; and Douglas Schmidt, a State College recreation department assistant.

The sailing classes were part of a highly successful summer program in the State College area, reports Recreation Director John Dittmar. Increases in registration were recorded in both tennis and music instruction. Among popular special events were a fishing rodeo, Junior Olympics, teen-age dances, games tournaments, and many, many picnics.

• For more on the Stone Valley Recreation Area, see "Reclaimed for Recreation," Recreation, January 1962. —Ed.

For Fun and Profit

A THREE-DAY Recreation Workshop sponsored recently by the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs at Camp Couchdale included sessions on recreation for senior citizens, leadership training, and development of lay leaders. Ages of participants ranged from twenty-five to eighty-four.

Among those on the workshop staff were Carolyn Carroll, the council's recreation and rural arts chairman; Hazel C. Jordon, state home-demonstration agent; George Metzler, recreation specialist for the state Extension Service; Betty Miller, national training consultant of the National Recreation Association; and E. J. Williamson of the Division of Resource Development and Public Affairs, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Miss Miller gave sessions on leadership techniques and program planning for different age groups, on how to lead a song, and demonstrated how to make drums, rhythm instruments, and bean bags. Mr. Williamson discussed facilities for farm vacations.

The workshop's theme was "Recreation for Fun and Profit." Forty-six Arkansas counties were represented by eighty-four delegates who will be responsible for follow-up workshops in their counties and local clubs.

At Arkansas Recreation Workshop, Mrs. Carolyn Carroll pins corsage on Aloha shirt worn by NRA's national training consultant Betty Miller. On the left is Gene Mitchell, assistant camp director.

Backyard Parks

THE PRESIDENT of one of New York City's largest residential real-estate brokerage houses has proposed a scheme to reclaim slum backyards from weeds, rubbish, and prowling cats. According to *The New York Times*, Edward Sulzberger, president of Nassoit-Sulzberger and Company, suggests a partnership of three city departments, several community organizations, and individual property owners to create parks and playgrounds inside selected blocks in deteriorated areas.

The municipal Department of Real Estate, which has authority to lease land for public purposes, would rent the vacant backyard space from each landlord for a nominal sum. The community groups and the Department of Sanitation would clear the selected backyards. Under the supervision of the Department of Parks, the strips would be landscaped for use as playgrounds and quiet areas by the residents of the block and the surrounding neighborhood.

Jottings on the Cuff

• New York City patrolman James Dixon builds model ships out of shirt cardboard. Startlingly accurate and detailed, the ships are finished off with coatings of sealer and paint to complete the illusion of reality. Patrolman Dixon scales his models three inches for a hundred feet.

• The problem of what to do with clothes left at swimming pools has plagued the recreation department in Concord, New Hampshire, for many years. From now on, a clothesline with all unclaimed items will be hung up every Thursday.

MARKET NEWS

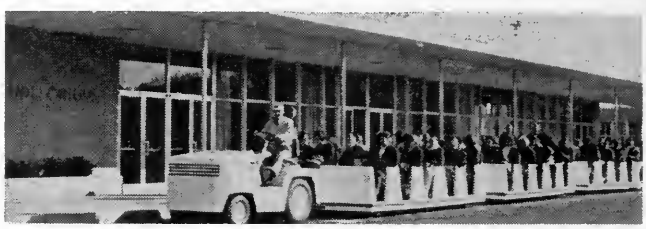
• CHANGEOVER. By using *Icemaster,* a low-cost sheeting made of a tough white, heavy-gauge vinyl plastic, you can convert recreation areas, such as tennis courts, basketball courts, athletic fields, and other flat terrain, into skating rinks for the winter season. Direct contact of ice with dirt, asphalt, and other surfaces that absorb heat causes premature melting. These surfaces absorb enough heat to make ice unsuitable for continued skating use. *Icemaster* provides a better and longer season because it acts as an insulator while its white surface reflects heat. Tests indicate that with the use of *Icemaster,* thirty-five to two hundred percent additional skating time is possible.

Besides the obvious safety factor of this method as opposed to ponds and lakes, *Icemaster* offers the advantage of harder, clearer ice. It can be installed quickly, easily, and at low cost. It is resistant to tears and cuts because of its heavy-gauge construction and is available for any size field. Write to Staff Industries, Inc., 78 Dryden Road, Upper Montclair, New Jersey 07043 for complete details.

• FOR BANG-UP PLAY. A new table-tennis table, approved by the United States Table Tennis Association, was designed to withstand the most rugged tournament-type play. It folds in the center for quick, compact storage. An absence of catches, latches, and locks provides a safety factor that virtually eliminates the possibility of handling accidents. Designed for use indoors and out, the five-by-nine-foot table has a rugged fourteen-gauge steel frame combined with a three-quarter-inch banded resin-wood playing surface finished in flat green with white court lines. Three-inch rubber casters facilitate mobility. Further details may be had by writing to Sico, Inc., 5215 Eden Avenue South, Minneapolis 55424.

• NO CRACKS, PLEASE! Leaking basement walls, swimming pools and boat hulls; cracked masonry walls and sidewalks; slippery ramps, decks, and wharves all are problems easily solved with a new multi-purpose epoxy sealer. The new repair material, *Devcon Epoxy Sealer,* is designed to be applied with a paint brush and is guaranteed to produce a permanent, waterproof bond on concrete, cinder block, steel, stone, or wood. Mixed with sand, the non-shrinking material may be used to fill deep cracks in sidewalks or to provide a ceramic-type coating for shower stalls, wash tubs, or garden pools. The new sealer is five times stronger than concrete and will withstand water pressure of more than four tons per square foot. The product is unaffected by wide extremes in temperature, gasoline, oil, and most chemicals, and it may be colored permanently by adding blue, green, or gray concentrates to the sealer and hardening agent during the mixing process. *Devcon Epoxy Sealer* comes in "piggy-back" re-sealable cans so that a maintenance man may mix as much as he needs for a specific job. For further information write to the Devcon Corporation, Danvers, Massachusetts.

• GLIDE-ABOUTS. Zoos, botanical gardens, parks, scenic areas, amusement and exhibition grounds, county and state fairs could use the new *Clarktour* (a touring unit and one, two, or three trailers as shown), an attractive, safe (8MPH) passenger carrier designed to move passengers quickly and comfortably on short hauls. One version, the "Glide-a-Ride," is transporting visitors at the New York World's Fair.



A three-trailer unit, about sixty-eight feet long with tractor, seats sixty to seventy-five persons. Cover can be provided for inclement weather. For further information, write the Industrial Truck Division, Clark Equipment Company, Battle Creek, Michigan 49016.

• OUTDOOR POWER. A new series of protected power service centers, specifically designed for marinas and other outdoor applications, such as trailer parks, campsites, farms, construction camps, et cetera are designed to facilitate installation and use at outdoor locations. Each power center includes a cast aluminum mounting bracket that is threaded to accept an inch and a half conduit. The conduit can be mounted to a dock or other structure by a flange. It serves not only as the whole support but also to carry power to the unit. Thus, one simple operation provides easy mounting and means for electrical connection to under-dock or other types of wiring systems. Posts, stanchions, and the need for carpentry or other labor are eliminated.

The *Heinemann Series R5* enclosures are constructed of sturdy, 16-gauge steel, rustproofed and finished in baked-on enamel. They are of *NEWA Type 3R,* raintight. Enclosure dimensions are 13¼″ - by - 6¼″ - by - 4½″ (height, width, depth). The mounting bracket adds 3⅛ inches to the depth.

A new publication, *Bulletin 1020,* offers further information on the R5 power units. Copies are available on request from Heinemann Electric Company, 726 Magnetic Drive, Trenton, New Jersey 08602.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Everything except nutshells. Large variety of mixed shells, cut shells, flower construction shells, and drilled shells. Also pearl strips (2 x 6¼ inches) or by the yard. Send for 52-page catalogue (#18) to Don-Dee Shellcraft, 646 North Grandview, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Create in a creative atmosphere! Cabinets, benches, horses, easels, sinks, drawing tables, clay bins, storage cases, all-purpose tables, wall units, and eight different and complete floor plans for your arts-and-crafts department and related activities. For complete information, write to Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin. (Ask for catalogue #AL-481.)

Heartfelt need. While many projects call for felt, it is not always easy to find in a variety of colors. A thirty-two color-swatch card with price listings is available from the Continental Felt Company, 22 West 15th Street, New York 10011.

Fountain art pen. The new Penagraphic, an India-ink art pen offers artists and draftsmen a wide variety of working tools. It accepts eighteen nibs in four categories: technical, writing-drawing, brush, and music. For further information, write to the Rumrill Company Inc., 300 East 42nd Street, New York 10017.

Attention, rockhounds! An excellent and complete two hundred-page catalogue and guide of the rockhounding, gem cutting, lapidary and jewelry arts is available by writing to Grieger's Inc., 1633 East Walnut Street, Pasadena, California. (Ask for Catalogue #263.)

Real find. A versatile product called Treasure Gold decorates, highlights, or "antiques" picture frames, figurines, furniture, lamps, metalware, plastic flowers, wood, leather, and ceramic objects. It will also restore gold leaf. Treasure Gold may also be used with stencils for simple or intricate patterns on trays, chairs, lamp shades, et cetera. After application it can be lacquered, varnished, or sprayed. It comes in four shades of gold plus silver, copper, brass and pewter. Write to the Connoisseur Studio, Inc., P.O. Box 7187, Louisville, Kentucky, for complete information.

Wood you know? Wooden items for those interested in the decorative arts include boxes of all sizes and shapes and designs, salt and peppers, bookends, waste baskets, coasters, letterholders, place mats, slicing boards, trays, candelabras, albums, spice racks, bowls, rings, buttons, belt blocks. All the equipment and supplies you need to do your own creative and imaginative decorating can be found in a new twenty-three page catalogue (#65) available from O-P Craft Company, Inc., Sandusky, Ohio.

MAINTENANCE, STORAGE, UPKEEP

Blow your stack to a paint job! Silicone-based paints, formulated with silicone resins derived from sand by a complex chemical processing, protect stacks, exhousts, mufflers, furnaces, boilers, incinerators, ovens, heat exchangers and combustion chambers at temperatures up to 1200 F. They are available in a variety of colors. An attractive brochure giving further information can be obtained from Dow Corning, Midland, Michigan. (They will also send you a list of suppliers.)

Don't be floored! Check the revised "Standard Specifications" brochure for Northern hard maple, beech, and birch flooring. The new hardwood flooring technical brochure includes the revised grading rules as established by the association, effective July 1, 1964. In addition to detailed interpretation of the MFMA official rules for grading hardwood flooring, the text includes information on the physical characteristics of the species used in flooring manufacture, quality control in force at the mills, thicknesses and face widths available, uses of the different grades, the table to use in order to ascertain the quantity of flooring required and the official rules governing reinspection of flooring. Single copies of the A.I.A. file-size four-color booklet can be obtained from the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 60601.

Electronically pure. Your water can be purified by ultra-violet radiation which destroys all bacteria, viruses, algae, and mold. Permanent installation or portable. Suitable for swimming pools, camps, hospitals, or institutions. For further information and descriptive literature, write to Ruffin Industries, 300 South Florence, El Paso, Texas 79901.

Fireproof. New eight-page booklet on How to Fight a Small Fire takes the mystery out of portable fire extinguishers. Its message is written in authoritative straight talk with illustrations that can be quickly recalled in a fire situation. Write for a sample copy and quantity prices from Dray Publications, Fire and Accident Division, Deerfield, Massachusetts 01342. (Also ask about a pamphlet on Your Fire Department. Very worthwhile.)

PROGRAM AIDS

In tempo. Recordings especially designed for creative dance and ballroom classes. Also, a selection of LP's for dance parties with a fox-trot, twist, polka, folk dance, waltz, limbo, and march all on the same disc. For more information, write to Hector Records, Waldwick, New Jersey.

Split seconds. Anyone who participates in or leads various exacting sports or has hobbies that require "timing" will be interested in a

new twelve-page booklet explaining the use of chronographs and stopwatches. The booklet also describes the various types of timers. Printed in Switzerland, The Measurement of Short Time Intervals is yours free by writing to Hever Timer Corporation, Publications Director, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017.

Know your atoms. United World Films has been selected by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to distribute free to approved non-theatrical groups the more than two hundred 16MM sound films produced for this government agency. Designed to serve as an important part of the commission's information and education program, the films explain various aspects of atomic energy and are grouped in two separate catalogues, one group designated as films for the professional level and the other comprising films for the nonprofessional or popular level. Some subjects are cleared for TV use and are so designated in the catalogues. Groups interested in arranging for the free loan of these films and the scheduling of exhibition dates may obtain further information by writing to United World Films, Inc. (Free Film Dept.), 221 Park Avenue South, New York 10003.

SPORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Tenting tonight? Looking for a tent that sleeps two to eight persons? A pup tent? A wall tent? Umbrella tent? Cottage tent? Cabin tent? Screen house or lodge? These are now available in pastel colors or two-tone combinations. Also accessories—aluminum double deck or single cots, sleeping bags, mattresses, et cetera. Write to Hoosier Tents, 1302-10 West Washington Street, Indianapolis 6. (Ask for Catalogue 64TI.)

Bar exam. Brightly chromed horizontal bars are the latest in a new line of economically priced Olympic standard gymnastic equipment. Cables and fittings are also plated and the bar is adjustable from 36" to 8'6", is 94½" in length, and has a diameter of 1⅛" to meet Olympic specifications. Weight is 130 pounds. For further information write to Gymnastic Supply Company, 247 West Sixth Street, San Pedro, California.

Instructive platform. New cushioned platforms for spotting and instruction on the trampoline called Saf-T-Sides are ideal for close-in spotting and also serve as a ready station for students between turns. The nylon-vinyl covered urathane foam pads are supported by an auxiliary steel framework which attaches on both sides of the trampoline. For further information, write to Nissen Corporation, 930 27th Avenue S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Swedish gym is a circuit training obstacle course, a combination of the balance beam, parallel bars, wide overhead ladder, fireman's pole, chinning bars, stall bars, overhead bar, low bar, and rectangles. Measuring 12½ feet wide and 22½ feet long, it can be used by all age groups. Detailed information can be obtained by writing to The Delmer F. Harris Company, P.O. Box 288, Concordia, Kansas.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

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Attention, babysitters! There are more than a million teenage babysitters in the United States today. A special guide entitled When Teenagers Take Care of Children places heavy emphasis on the things the sitter needs to know to ensure the safety of babies and young children. There are special pointers for girl sitters and for boy sitters (who are increasing in number). Included are chapters on getting along with parents, getting along with children, hints on play, feeding, safety, baby care, putting children to bed, and what to do in emergencies. Single copies are available for $.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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A dime's worth! Ten build-it-yourself projects in an attractive 35-page booklet include plans for a sand box, wall-hanging desk, colonial bookshelf, patio table and benches, shelf units, toy chest, multi-purpose bench, barbecue cart, student's study center, and gun-and-rod cabinet. Plans include assembling instructions, materials list, finishing tips, and a very interesting wood guide which gives facts about the strength, nailability, workability, finishing, and gluing of various woods. This booklet is available from Western Wood Products Association, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, for $.10.

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Brimful of artistic holiday designs and creative ideas, a new sixteen-page, full-color booklet, Do-It-Yourself Christmas Decorations, shows you how best to use styrofoam and other decorating materials. The booklet is available for $.35 from Craft House, International Assemblix Corporation, 328 North Westwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

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Not so-easy-to-find! Glossy surface pencils, asbestos squares, American Indian-design copper enameling blanks, burlap by the yard with at least ten colors to select from, assorted wooden beads in cedar or black walnut, imported wooden doll heads, bamboo beads, and stencils for draftsmen, architects, engineers, and lettering guides in Gothic, Roman, or Old English styles. For complete 150-page catalogue including instructions, send $.50 to The House of Wood and Crafts, 3408-12 North Holton Street, Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin.

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Four keys to creativity. A brand-new package of four filmstrips, a culmination of the Girl Scouts Arts Caravan Project, was planned for use in art workshops, training sessions, in group projects and classes, and by leaders as a "help-yourself" introductory course in four areas of creative expression. The four filmstrips, all 35MM-color, include Creative Stitchery, for the novice with the needle or the skilled hand; Puppets in Shadow, something new in creative dramatics; Paper Sculpture, a colorful introduction to an intriguing art; and Displays and Exhibits, a real self-help aid. Available for special package price of $15 (or $5 if ordered separately), from the Audio-Visual Service Materials, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York 10022.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: Words in regular type $.15 each
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RATES: Minimum ad accepted $3.00

DEADLINES: Copy must be received by the fifth of the month preceding date of the issue in which ad is desired.

COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:

RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011.

Salesmen. Largest manufacturer and distributor of arts and crafts materials in New England is looking for part-time salesmen in the East to call on recreation and park departments, YMCA's and other recreation facilities and camps. Commission basis. Selected territories are available. Must have experience. Please send details to Box C11, Recreation Magazine.

Position available for experienced craftsman in dynamic setting to instruct and coordinate a crafts program in residential community for active retired persons. Excellent equipment for wide variety of crafts including ceramics, weaving, enameling, painting, woodcarving, jewelry, lapidary. Quality standards high. Other professional staff includes social workers, recreation and medical staff. Located in Palm Beach County with desirable year-round climate, near Atlantic Ocean. Attractive fringe benefits, housing available, if desired. Write giving training, specialty, experience. Mamie Jo Gillaspie, Social Service Director, Salhaven Foundation, Inc., Box 937, Jupiter, Florida 33458.

President wanted new School of Forestry with or without investment. Opening 1965. Box 56, Crown Point New York.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services. California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

POSITIONS WANTED

Administrator and director experienced in youth program, group work and recreation wants a dynamic position with a youth center, in community or industrial recreation, or with a community council organization. Write to Box S11, Recreation Magazine.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

CONCERNING UPKEEP

Rinse Rust Away

RUST can now be removed by rinsing it off with water. The simple process requires only that a layer of jelly be applied directly on the rust by brush, roller, trowel, spray or dip, and then rinsed off with ordinary water. The result is bare metal, ready for coating. It removes rust from iron, steel, stainless steel, brass, copper, bronze, concrete and tile.

The rust remover has been applied satisfactorily to the stainless steel Unisphere at the New York World's Fair by the American Bridge Company. Initially, the United States Steel subsidiary removed corrosion from the bright Fair symbol by sand blasting, changing to the rust remover when it was made available.

In its present form, the rust remover does not affect existing paint, it removes only the rust. When applied to rust stains on concrete, the rust can be rinsed off almost immediately. The stain vanishes instantly. On stainless steel, the substance is daubed on with a cloth or brush and can be flushed or wiped off immediately or afterward with a wet cloth, removing corrosion and dull surface film. For bronze, copper and brass, the substance can be flushed off, leaving the original finish. For iron and steel, the product is applied to a depth of about an eighth of an inch and allowed to remain on for a period of from twenty minutes, for light rust, to several hours for deep corrosion and mil scale. Before rinsing off, a test can be made by wiping off a small area with a wet cloth for evidence of bare metal.

Several hours is usually the maximum for the removal of deep pits and mil scale. If the compound is rinsed prematurely, it can be recoated briefly for additional treatment. If left on for a needlessly long period, discoloration may recur; this may be removed by a touch-up which can be flushed off quickly.

The bare metal is etched sufficiently to provide a bond for the prime coating. Two primers are available to protect the new surface. One is a "water-clear" coating. The other is a furan-based sealer. Coverage is 700 and 350 square feet of surface per gallon, each compatible with other coatings such as paints, epoxies, and furans.

The rust remover costs about six cents a square foot for iron and steel and slightly more for the stainless-steel rust remover. The concrete and tile product is mustard-like in appearance. The rust remover for stainless steel is black but may be changed in the future to steel grey or white. The application for ferrous metals is light brown.

Inquiries may be addressed to Westinghouse Building, Suite 914, Att: Rust Dept., 150 Broadway, New York 10007.

Dawn-to-Dusk Lighting

THE NUMBER of electric utilities offering dusk-to-dawn lighting tariffs is expected to double this year. The subject of all-night illumination is covered in a comprehensive new monograph devoted to *Area Lighting with Vertical Mercury Lamps.* Conceived as a sourcebook for executives of two hundred power companies presently providing private-area lighting on an unmetered, fixed-tariff basis, the new brochure is available in limited quantity to others concerned with all-night illumination and outdoor lighting installations. Officially designated by the Edison Electric Institute as "dusk-to-dawn" lighting, area lighting service is rendered by major electric utilities on the basis of monthly rates.

The new publication presents concise discussion of equipment, refractors, lamps, and efficient lighting distribution patterns for large and small areas. Photographs and lighting diagrams are included. Copies of the area-lighting brochure may be obtained without charge from the Holophane Company, Newark, Ohio.

Tipoff

• Rubberized pails last much longer than galvanized, especially when used for chlorine, reports Pat LaChance, maintenance superintendent in Concord, New Hampshire.

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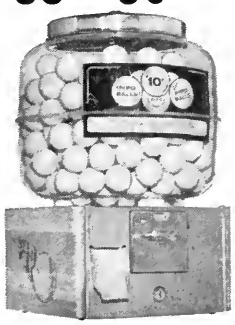
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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Recreation and the Schools, Richard G. Kraus. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011. Pp. 320. $5.00.

DR. KRAUS has given us a definitive work that examines the history of, and the current reasoning involved in, *leisure education.* The text is divided into three major areas of interest, covering the problems of leisure and recreation in modern society, the process of leisure education, and the role of the public schools in providing or assisting in community recreation sponsorship.

Since public recreation must be paid for by the taxpayer in every case, under what administrative auspices is the recreation tax dollar most wisely spent? In a considerable number of communities and education districts, the public schools have assumed the task of sponsoring or cosponsoring local recreation programs. More and more professional recreation administrators have come to see this as an *undesirable* trend, providing inadequate services and undercutting recreation as an independent, essential public service.

Which point of view is correct? The author's conclusions might disappoint ardent protagonists on each side, for he proposes no single solution. Aimed at a problem which has existed for over fifty years, Dr. Kraus has managed to treat it in an unbiased manner. Both sides of the issue and the facts supporting each position are thoroughly and critically revealed. Much of the specific information regarding practices and attitudes of school administrators, municipal recreation directors, school recreation departments, and recreation educators is derived from five extensive surveys carried out by the author in 1962 and 1963. Full tabulations of these investigations appear in the appendix and many references to them appear throughout the text.

Also presented for the readers attention is a description of the elementary-school curriculum in which play activities are used as a means of motivating children and promoting learning, even in clearly academic subject areas. These practices are analyzed within a number of subject fields: arithmetic, science, social studies, language arts, physical education, music, and outdoor education and camping. In addition, co-curricular and after-school programs are described, as they contribute to goals of leisure education.

Regarding leisure education in secondary schools and colleges, the author feels that physical educators need to do a more effective job of preparing students for leisure involvement and encouraging them to participate in the physical recreation opportunities that are available within the co-curricular program. I recommend this text for the professional recreation administrators library.—*Donald V. Joyce, Director, Correspondence and Consultation Service, National Recreation Association.*

Cities and Space: The Future Use of Urban Land, Essays from the Fourth Annual Resources for the Future Forum, Lowdon Wingo, Jr., Editor. John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. Pp. 261, illustrated. $5.50.

THIS COLLECTION of papers, presented at a symposium conducted in 1962 by Resources for the Future, Inc., gives a variety of viewpoints. Several of the contributors are city or regional planners, one is a lawyer, another a psychiatrist, two are economists.

The editor states "This book addresses a set of problems that are preempting more and more of the attention of our society and confounding its collective wisdom . . . the birth of a metropolitan civilization." It is a pity, therefore, that Mr. Wingo, who is research associate with Resources of the Future, did not also include the viewpoint of a park or recreation planner or of at least one person more concerned with the values of open space for recreation—particularly under such topics as "Importance of Open Space in the Urban Pattern" or "Social Foresight and the Use of Urban Space." The only reference to recreation in these two occurs in the former, when Stanley B. Tankel, planning director of the Regional Plan Association of New York City, refers to RPA estimate of a greatly increased demand for swimming, golf, boating, and a "whole range of natural area activities within fifteen or twenty minutes of home, in part because of the increased half-day use on weekdays which we foresee." Mr. Tankel goes on, "This, to a large extent, will be a county responsibility, and we have estimated requirements at twelve acres per thousand population which works out to more than five percent of a county's land area for the counties in the New York region . . . Open space will present the county with quite a challenge."

Again, under the topic, "The Human Measure: Man and Family in Megalopolis," Dr. Leonard J. Duhl, a psychiatrist, says: "Too often society finds ways of drumming more information and experience into people than they can handle. How can space utilization provide a respite? A society which provides recreation, open space, and perhaps vacation retreats cheaply and close to centers of work and living offers such respite. A society which provides this resource to only selected segments of our population is failing to meet its responsibility. Open space, when once it is experienced, can rarely be replaced. It provides for us that continuity with the past which our personal identity requires."

The New Hobbycraft Book, Willard and Elma Waltner. Lantern Press, 257 Park Avenue South, New York 10010. Pp. 144, illustrated. $4.95.

A STRANGELY uneven book! The photographic how-to-do-its are excellent. The text is verbose and requires too close reading for easy use. The projects range from the old coal-coral plant (made by pouring a mixture of salt, bluing and ammonia over a lump of coal) to really intricate fishing lures. The projects are haphazard as to equipment and supplies needed, degree of difficulty, and type of use. Some include the props used in magic tricks, the making of an Indian moccasin, pebble animals, paperfolding, how to mount a fish.

The authors are skilled. Their books would be more useful if the projects were assembled around one or only a few types, or planned specifically for one age group. The instructions would be easier to use if they were organized and did not ramble.

IN BRIEF

HOW TO WIN AT SOLITAIRE, *Walter B. Gibson. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 134, illustrated. Paper, $1.95.* If you have ever tried to describe a card game, you know how difficult it is to make it clear to anyone unfamiliar with it. Wal-

ter Gibson is one person who can do it well and with few words. A basic technique he uses is to illustrate with a sample hand, somewhat like the bridge columns in newspapers. Here are thirty-one games of solitaire, from Royal Marriage to Russian Bank. Forsake the beloved Canfield and learn Napoleon's Favorite, Crazy Quilt, The Frog, or others in this book. Cards have come down through the centuries because people like you and me love them.—*V.M.*

LEAD-UP GAMES TO TEAM SPORTS, *William Blake and Anne M. Volp. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 186. Spiralbound, $6.60.* This is a welcome addition to the resource literature on sports and games. Lead-up games are presented in the area of nine major sports. The games are described briefly but to the point and include players, equipment, area, skills, game, scoring, and variations. Each lead-up game is illustrated so that the leader or teacher, especially those without games experience, can easily see how the games are organized. There are approximately 170 games listed in the book and they cover games that involve kicking, throwing, running, jumping, bending, as well as other physical movements.—*Morton Thompson.*

CREATIVE BOOKBINDING, *Pauline Johnson. University of Washington Press, Seattle. Pp. 263. $9.50.* This is a beautiful reference book with the history of the art of hand bookbinding discussed and illustrated by fine examples in black-and-white photography and pen-and-ink drawings. The author is a well-known art professor, who is also the author of *Creating with Paper* which has been a very successful book. The price of books of this quality are often beyond the pocketbooks of those who would like to own them but we can be thankful that most libraries will get them if they get calls for them.—*M.B. Cummings.*

CREATING THROUGH DANCE, *Alma M. Hawkins, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 164. Paper, $3.95.* Here is an understandable introduction to the dynamics of modern dance. The wholeness (gestalt) of movements in space are primary bases of conception and creativity. Detailed analyses of examples, particularly with reference to music, are not presented, nor additional reference lists provided. However, the reader will probably find detailed technical treatises on modern dance more meaningful after having gained the philosophical points of view expressed by the author.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AGING

Creative Aging, Edward L. Bortz, M.D. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 179. $4.95.

Full Life After 65, A, Edith M. Stern. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Planning for Retirement, Helen M. Flint and Ted Ruhig. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 17. $.15.

Retirement Preparation: Chicago Plan. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 10. $.15.

Rural County Cares for Its Aging, A, Ada Barnett Stough. U. S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 25. $.15.

Senior Forum, The, Beulah Collins. Fleet Publ., 230 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 316. $4.50.

TVA Preretirement Program, The. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 18. $.15.

Vocational Counseling Program for Older Workers, A. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washing 25, D.C. Pp. 22. $.15.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ABC's of Origami, The, Claude Sarasas. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 55. $2.95.

Alphabet and Elements of Lettering, The, Frederic W. Goudy. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 101. Paper, $2.00.

Art in Silver and Gold, Gerald Taylor. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 160. Paper, $1.75.

Ceramics, Thomas M. Brennan. Goodheart-Willcox Co., Homewood, Ill. Pp. 96. $2.35.

Creative Drawing: Point and line, Ernst Rottger and Dieter Klante. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 143. $4.95.

Design by Photography, O. R. Croy. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St,. New York 10022. Pp. 173. $8.95.

Designing and Making Toy Buildings, William Turley. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 127. $3.75.

Display Technique, H. C. Muscutt. Taplinger, 119 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 132. $5.00.

Exploring with Paint, Henry Petterson and Ray Gerring. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 68. $5.50.

Famous Artists of the Past, Alice Elizabeth Chase. Platt and Munk Publ., 200 5th Ave., New York 10010. Pp. 120. $5.95.

How to Draw Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables, Arthur Zaidenburg. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 63. $3.00.

Imaginative Techniques in Painting, Leonard Richmond. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 120. $10.95.

Joy of Hand Weaving, The, (2nd ed.), Osma Gallinger Tod. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 326. $7.95.

Made in Thailand, Margaret Ayer. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 235. $3.95.

Modern Strand-Pulling, David P. Webster. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 44. Paper, $2.00.

My Origami Animals and Fishes, Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Unpaged. $1.00.

My Origami Flowers, Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Unpaged. $1.00.

Prints and How to Make Them, Arthur Zaidenberg. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 173. $6.95.

Portrait And Figure Painting, Jerry Farnsworth. Watson-Guptill, 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036. Pp. 143. $9.25.

Thinking with a Pencil, Henning Nelms. Barnes and Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 347. $4.95. (paper, $1.95).

HOLIDAYS, FESTIVALS, CALENDARS

Children's Festivals from Many Lands, Nina Millen. Friendship Press, 475 Riverside Dr., New York 10027. Pp. 191. $3.95.

Flower Arrangement Calendar, The, 1964, Helen Van Pelt Wilson. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 53. $1.50.

Holiday Funtime, William R. Johnson. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.00.

Orange Carol Book, The, arranged by Mervyn Horder. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 88. Paper, $1.25.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS

Adaptations of Muscular Activity, Gene A Logan. Wadsworth Publ., Belmont, Calif. Pp. 294. $7.95.

Agility Fitness, Bill Watson. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634. New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 175. $5.75.

America's Favorite Fishing, F. Philip Rice. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 285. $4.95.

Athletics, G. F. D. Pearson, Editor. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 401. $8.50.

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Baseball Coach's Handbook of Offensive Strategy and Techniques, Archie P. Allen. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 223. $5.35.

Basic Weight Training for Athletes and Bodybuilders, William Pentland. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 36. Paper, $1.25.

Basketball's Stunting Defenses, Wayne Dobbs and Garland F. Pinholster. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 208. $5.35.

Basketball Techniques and Team Play, John W. Bunn. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 263. $5.95.

Book of Tennis, Editors of Sports Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 89. $2.95.

Championship Football Drills, Donald E. Fuoss. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 346. Spiral bound, $7.50.

Coaching for Track-and-Field Athletics, Victor C. Sealy. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 112. $3.25.

Complete Book of Archery, The, Robert Gannon. Coward-McCann, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 256. $4.95.

Examiner's Manual for the Basic Fitness Tests, Edwin A. Fleishman. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 60. Paper, $1.95.

Fast Ones, The, (sports car racing), Peter Miller. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 240. $4.50.

Figure Control, Eric Taylor, Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 154. Paper, $1.65.

Figure Improvement and Body Conditioning through Exercise, Earl L Wallis and Gene A. Logan. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 111. $4.95.

Fish and Fishing. Meredith Press, Des Moines, Iowa. Pp. 224. $7.95.

Flashes and Flags: The Story of Signaling, Jack Coggins. Dodd, Mead, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 88. $3.25.

Fly Tying, Helen Shaw. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 281. $7.00.

Forbes Carlile on Swimming, Forbes Carlile. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 202. $6.75,

Golfers' Gold, Tony Lema. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 248. $4.95.

Handball Illustrated, Charlie O'Connell. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 86. $4.00.

Handbook of Progressive Gymnastics, Tom De Carlo. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 240. $6.95.

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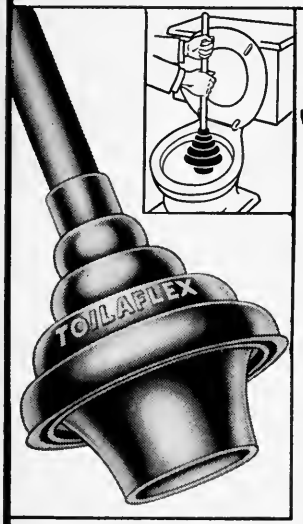

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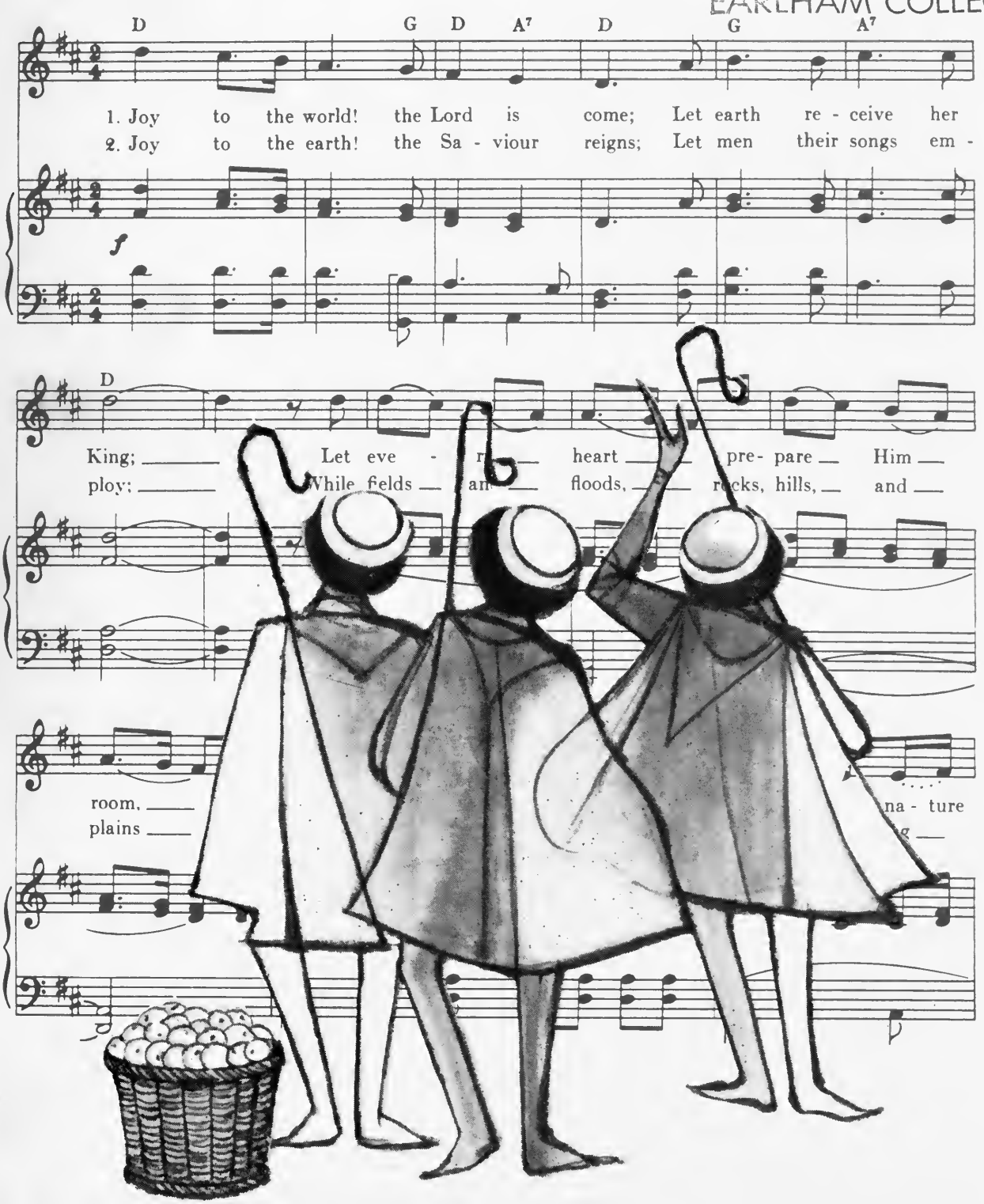
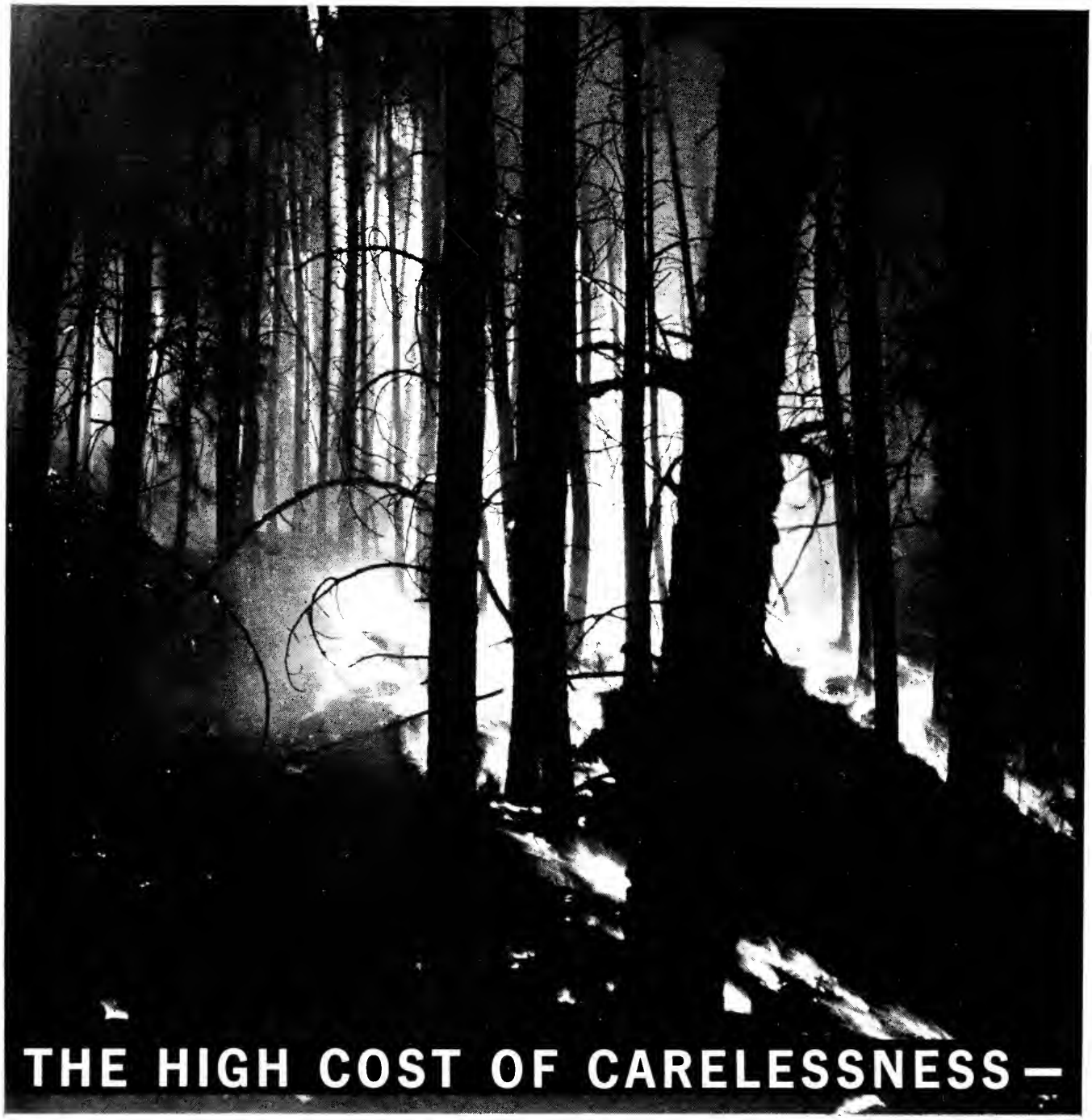

D
G D A7 D
G A7
1. Joy to the world! the Lord is come; Let earth re - ceive her
2. Joy to the earth! the Sa - viour reigns; Let men their songs em -
f
D
King; Let eve - r heart pre- pare Him
ploy; While fields an floods, rocks, hills, and
room,
plains
na - ture



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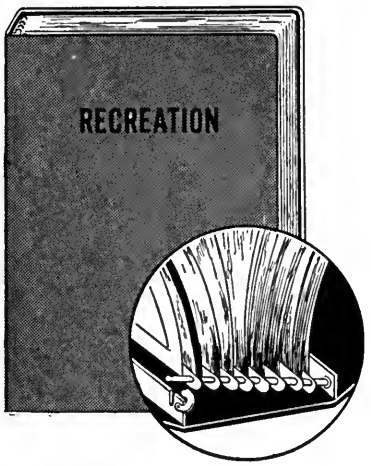

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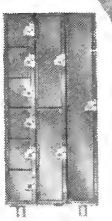

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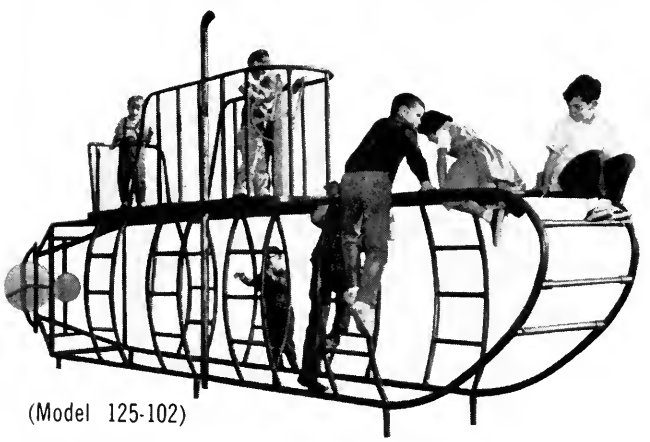

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ESTA GLUCK

On the Cover

SHEPHERDS SINGING, SHEEP BELLS RINGING on the hills above Bethlehem. Shepherds, perhaps because the angel appeared to them while they were tending their flocks "all seated on the ground," are an integral part of the story of Christmas and symbolize this joyous season. Our cover is adapted from the music and artwork in the charming *A Book of Christmas Carols,* with songs, music, and historical background selected and illustrated by Haig and Regina Sherkerjian. Published by Harper and Row, this book was reviewed in RECREATION, December 1963 and was recently reissued in a paperback edition.

Next Month

In its first issue of 1965, RECREATION charts some of the concerns of the year ahead. Dr. Eva Schindler-Rainman discusses "Recreation's Changing Role" and several recreators report on modern recreation facilities. "New Courses for Old Paths" explores proposals for the use of old railroad rights-of-way and dry river beds. "Federal Legislation for Land Acquisition" contains vital information for anyone planning to expand his recreation areas. An up-to-date yardstick for measuring your own recreation space is provided by Leslie Lynch in "Meeting Recreation Area Standards: The City (Part I)." County and state standards will follow in the February and March issues.

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LETTERS

After the Quake

Sirs:

The Mental Hospital at Valdez, Alaska, was severely damaged during the March 27th earthquake and tidal wave. The patients—predominantly long-term care mentally retarded children—were moved to temporary quarters in Anchorage. Now reconstruction has proceeded to the point that the patients are being returned to Valdez.

Recreation for the patients was provided largely through thte volunteer efforts of the Tasnuna Mental Health Association. This organization lost its office and all supplies, including recreation equipment, in the quake. The Alaska Jaycees, from their earthquake fund, made a small grant to replace the office equipment but there remains a great need for recreation equipment. Anyone who has anything at all that might be used is urged to send it to the Tasnuna Mental Health Association, Valdez, Alaska. For large items, the Jaycees will arrange to pay shipping costs if contacted in advance. For further information, write to Ted Smits, Box 1603, Anchorage, Alaska.

TED SMITS, *Anchorage, Alaska.*

Student Conference Plans

Sirs:

San Francisco State College, the host school for the student sessions and activities at the 1965 Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference, to be held in the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, March 20-24, is in full swing with its planning, along with the assisting colleges, San Jose State College, California State College at Hayward, and Oakland City College. Through their unified efforts, they plan to make the 1965 convention a beneficial and rewarding experience and yet an entertaining affair for the students and professionals alike. At this early date the students have already mapped out an extensive program during the three-day period that starts early Sunday, March 21, and climaxes Tuesday, March 23.

The student conference planning committee has taken into consideration the anticipated increase of numbers of students attending the conference. This is being accomplished by considering the many needs and questions the students might want to know in advance of traveling to San Francisco. A packet of all information involving students will go to every college and university in the state of California that offers recreation as a major. It will include such things as hotel accommodations. restaurants. student activities, and things to do while in San Francisco, plus other interesting and vital information.

The planned student functions. contests and activities consists, briefly, of the following:

- A student name-tag contest with a trophy being awarded to the winning school.
- A socializing contest with a trophy being awarded to the winning school.
- A separate student information and registration booth.
- On Sunday morning there will be a meeting of the student representatives of all schools to discuss the formation of a state-wide student recreation organization.
- Sunday from 11AM to 12:30PM there will be a student get-to-gether featuring a guest speaker, refreshments, and a color film of San Francisco.
- A student session entitled "The Experts, the Opportunities and You" is scheduled from 1:30 to 3:45PM Sunday afternoon.
- A steak dinner is in the making for all students at Tad's Steak House one block from the hotel. The dinner will be from 7 to 8PM Sunday and at a total cost to the student of $1.19 complete.
- Following the dinner the students are moving in mass to rustle a cable car, taking it by the top of Nob Hill to Chinatown. From Chinatown the students will take a short walk to San Francisco's famous night club district—Broadway! Arrangements are now under way to make this enjoyable for both the minors and twenty-one-year-olds.
- On Monday noon there will be a student professional luncheon where the students will be able to talk informally with the professionals at a restaurant of their choice.
- Monday evening there will be a student sponsored dance that will be open to all conferencees.
- On Tuesday morning from 9 to 10AM there will be another student session; a title and theme has yet to be selected.

Finally, after three days at the conference, the students will return to their respective colleges and universities.

KEVIN J. DONNELLY, *Student Conference Coordinator, San Francisco State College.*

You're Welcome!

Sirs:

Thank you very much for [sending] your worthwhile RECREATION Magazines. I will keep them in our school library. I can learn ever-developing recreation movement in your country. Thank you very much again for your kindness....

I have been very busy preparing for the World Recreation Congress, preparing three booklets, *Recreation in Japan, Global View of Present Status of Recreation* and *Congress Program.*

SHINSHIRO EBASHI, *Associate Professor, School of Education, University of Tokyo.*

BREAKTHROUGH!
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CRITICAL ISSUES in RECREATION

Report from the 46th National Recreation Congress

WHAT ARE SOME of the issues and the critical problems facing the recreation and park field today? Prominent among those faced at the 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach was the growing challenge of the new leisure and the dramatically increased importance of learning how it can be used constructively and as the means of living creatively. There are real dangers of its being squandered or destructive to American society and desirable standards of living.

As President Johnson said, in part, in a message that was read at the opening session, "Recreation has a major role to play. Only when we have learned to use our leisure constructively in ways that refresh us and renew our energies can we build the great new society I see for America in the future. We must move forward with strong professional recreation leadership. We must have cooperation at federal, state, local, and private levels. So that recreation may fully occupy this role in the future, I urge you to think and plan in terms of an effective nationwide program."

The Congress is cosponsored by the American Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association, this year with the cooperation of the Miami Beach Recreation Department, the Miami Beach Park Department, the Metropolitan Dade County Park and Recreation Department, the Florida Recreation Association, the Orange State Recreation Association, the Florida Development Commission, and the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

At the Congress opening session, Florida Governor Farris Bryant told a packed house that, "It's easy to lie around and be idle, but to really *live* you have to work at it by doing things, by making plans, by becoming active. Overt response to our increasing leisure hours is necessary if we wish to 'live all our lives' instead of existing." And he pointed out that the constructive use of leisure time is not easy. A greeting and welcome were extended to delegates at this meeting, with appropriate fanfare, by the Honorable Bernard A. Frank, vice-mayor of the city, with the help of a color guard from the 13th Artillery Group (AD, Homestead Base). Entertainment included lively selections by "The Singing Mailmen"—who obviously have found ways of relishing their leisure hours.

DAY-IN-DEPTH

At the "Day-in-Depth" session, the topic "Learning to Live with Leisure" was discussed at length. The day-long meeting drew practically the entire Congress attendance. Addresses were given by leading authorities from related fields who explored ways of solving this problem in terms of work, religion, education, government, and the behavioral sciences, and concluded that each of these fields has a responsibility related to leisure time and the direction that society should be taking in the immediate future.

For example, Voit Gilmore, first director of the U.S. Travel Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., pointed out, that America's problem of leisure will be multiplied by the fact that our population of 192,000,000 will soar to 320,000,000 in another thirty-five years. "The day has come when government bodies at all levels must be involved in programs looking to the future of leisure living," he said. "Like it or not, town councils, county commissioners, and state legislators are already hip-deep in situations arising from the increasing leisure time of their constituents. They have the responsibility of protecting existing public areas from encroachment and the full use of their regulatory powers to preserve open space, scenic areas, and potential recreation land . . ."

Dr. Harry M. Philpott, vice-president of the University of Florida, said, "An educational system attempts to train young people for living and must also train them for leisure-time experiences. It is also obligated to provide the training for leaders who will make possible wholesome leisure-time activities. To neglect these responsibilities will mean the education of a generation of misfits and malcontents who will wreck any social order. With the other social institutions, our schools must provide the experience and training which will help the American people learn to live creatively with leisure and thus add life to their years." While from the point of view of religion, the Rev. Warren W. Ost of the National Council of Churches, New York City, stated: "The radical nature of the leisure today has forced the church to reflect and act on her findings. Like many institutions she finds herself far behind in adjusting her thinking and programing. The special forces of the churches—both denominationally and inter-denominationally—are beginning to do something about it."

The other distinguished panelists, R. G. McCreery, director of STEP (Solutions to Employment Problems), the National Association of Manufacturers, and Dr. Lorant Forizs, medical director of Anclote Manor, Florida, agreed on the importance of constructive use of leisure time as

CONGRESS FACES

When delegates were not finding new insights and facts in meetings and workshops, examining or ordering new supplies and equipment at the extensive exhibits, looking over the latest recreation publications, they were meeting some of the most distinguished persons in their own field, swapping experiences with their colleagues, and just plain "having fun." Here, with pictures, quotations, and impressions, we attempt to bring you some of the flavor and benefits of the 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach.

Learning to Live with Leisure was the subject of the general session day-in-depth discussion. A packed house heard authorities from education, industry, religion, government, and medicine explore the growing "leisure revolution."

Chatting at the National Recreation Association luncheon are NRA Board members Robert Crawford (left), Sanger Robinson.

In rhythm. Clapping to music at opening general session are (left to right) Miami Beach Vice-Mayor Bernard Frank, Florida Governor Farris Bryant, NRA's Joseph Prendergast.

Armed forces sessions were devoted to the philosophy of military recreation, current and future trends, and the role of professional civilians in military recreation programs.

Twice as many wives came to the Congress this year—some three hundred strong—and had a gay time as this Conga line proves. Among their more serious activities was the luncheon addressed by Eunice Kennedy Shriver who spoke on problems of recreation for the mentally retarded. An unusual number of recreator husbands attended this distaff luncheon meeting.

Right, at the annual National Recreation Association Luncheon, special citations were given to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, for his untiring efforts to preserve the nation's natural resources for recreation, and to Nathan L. Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida, for his many years of service "to the cause of better recreation for all people." (More on "Mally", Pg. 510.)

Below, a serious interlude at the reception: Paul Lohner (with briefcase) of Brick Township, New Jersey, shows a map of his area to (left to right) NRA District Representative Temple Jarrell, Mrs. E. M. Silva of the Orange State Recreation Association, Robert H. Huey and Marion Wood Huey of Miami Beach.

Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver arrives at the Congress accompanied by Miami Beach Vice-Mayor Bernard Frank. As executive vice-president of the Kennedy Foundation, which is particularly concerned with the problem of mental retardation, Mrs. Shriver addressed a luncheon session on the recreation problems of retardates and research being done in this area.

A helping hand. Jack Woody, superintendent of recreation in Miami Beach, explains program to delegate Carolyn Harvie, recreation worker at the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute.

Facts and resources. The ever-popular Congress Resource and Consultation Center included the National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, the NRA Job Mart, NRA insurance desk, and the Recreation *Magazine exhibit. Here, delegates browsed through the latest books and other materials in the field.*

achieved through creative recreation and that now leisure will be as much a part of human behavior as work and therefore must be made as satisfying. As Dr. Forizs remarked, "In recreation, man must become newly created as well as newly creative. . . ." Said Mr. McCreery, "Increased productivity has reduced the time spent providing the necessities of life and created the opportunity for more leisure; and the more productivity, the more optional time. Optional time must be at least partly invested in additional education. Leisure means relaxation and fun but it depends on productivity for its seed and education for its shine." In the afternoon, delegates had the opportunity of questioning these panelists and clarifying or debating some of the material presented in the morning.

EMPHASIS ON THE RETARDED

AMERICAN public recreators are lagging in their efforts to provide recreation programs specifically geared for the mentally retarded, according to Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver, executive vice-president of the Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, who spoke at a luncheon session planned for wives but attended by almost everybody. Mrs. Shriver stated that only a small percent of the nation's recreation departments are conducting any type of recreation program for the retarded, and that no major city has a model year-round program for the retarded and no one has a special budget for recreation for the retarded.

"Internships in recreation retardation are practically nonexistent," she said. "There isn't a single textbook in existence devoted to recreation for the retarded, and yet research has demonstrated that retarded children, given love, supervised play and intellectual stimulation can actually climb out of the retarded category and into the category of the normal."

She pointed out that the U.S. Office of Education estimates eighty-three percent of the retarded are educable and can be taught to do skillful, complex work, not just menial tasks. She decried the lack of activities and sports specifically designed for the retarded despite the fact that large grants of money are available for the individuals to do research.

She urged cities to start year-round recreation programs for the retardates; states to plan statewide programs to fight mental retardation; state and local recreation officials to plan special facilities for the retarded that can be financed by the Department of Interior's Outdoor Recreation Commission; every recreation department to institute scientific tests to measure the physical fitness of the retarded. "There are six million mentally retarded persons in the country and they need recreation even more than the rest of us," she said. This summer the Kennedy Foundation helped sponsor twenty-two day camps for the retarded.

Chairmen of the National Recreation Association's District Advisory met with the Association's district representatives and other staff members in an all-day meeting in Miami Beach, prior to the opening of the 46th National Recreation Congress to evaluate the NRA's field services and to discuss the role of the District Advisory Committees. The meeting was so productive it was agreed that such meetings should be held annually.

THE MERGER OF PROFESSIONAL PARK AND RECREATION ORGANIZATIONS

RESULTS of the balloting on the charters, bylaws, and amendments to the constitutions of the American Recreation Society and the American Institute of Park Executives, authorizing the merger of the two organizations into an Institute for Recreation and Parks and an American Park and Recreation Society, were announced at the closing general session of the Congress as follows:

Total voting	1,171
For	1,004
Against	167

At its meeting in Miami Beach, the American Recreation Society Administrative Council adopted the following resolutions:

"The American Recreation Society Executive Board initiates action to bring together board representatives of interested organizations to develop a statement of philosophy, principles, and policies related to merger, federation and/or other relationships among those organizations in the field of recreation and parks.

"The past presidents of the American Recreation Society historically and deeply concerned with the need for unity of professional groups in recreation sent this Resolution to our New Administrative Council:

" 'That in the light of the overwhelming vote for merger with American Institute of Park Executives we urge this procedure to continue as rapidly as possible toward fulfillment and if the present status is confirmed by American Institute of Parks Executives, that we then continue to negotiate jointly with NRA to be officially the service organization for the new professional group and that the service of the three groups move forward in advancing the recreation movement in greater unity and with renewed interest and dedication.' "

At the meeting of the NRA Board of Trustees at Miami Beach the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS the American Recreation Society passed a resolution to bring together board representatives of interested organizations to develop a statement of philosophy, principles and policies related to merger, federation and/or other relationships among those organizations in the field of recreation and parks:

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association authorizes and directs the chairman of the board to advise the president of the American Recreation Society of the willingness of the NRA Board to participate in the development of a

Continued on Page 496

AS WE GO TO PRESS

SUCCESSFUL BOND ISSUES

VOTERS of three states—California, Rhode Island and Washington—approved outdoor recreation bond issues at the November 3rd elections. In California, a $150,000,000 bond issue, the largest state outdoor recreation bonding measure yet proposed, was approved by a margin of three to two. Rhode Island's $5,000,000 "Green Acres" bond issue carried two to one. Washington voters approved a $10,000,000 bond issue seven to five. A second Washington ballot proposal to earmark $1,500,000 in state motorboat fuel taxes for shoreline acquisition and development and to better organize the state government to meet outdoor recreation needs also was approved five to three. Details of the three state bond issues:

California. The $150,000,000 will be used to acquire additional state parks and beaches ($85,000,000), for minimum development of these new state areas ($20,000,000), for new hunting and fishing areas and public access rights ($5,000,000), and for state incentive grants to cities and counties ($40,000,000).

Rhode Island. The "Green Acres" bonds will help finance a comprehensive program of planning, acquisition, and development of shoreline parks and other types of outdoor recreation areas and to buy scenic easements. A third of the money will be shared with local governments on a matching basis.

Washington. The bond issue will help buy and develop additional state parks and other types of recreation areas. The second Washington measure, to earmark motorboat fuel taxes for outdoor recreation rather than for highway development and to set up a focal point within the state government to coordinate outdoor recreation planning, was placed on the ballot by petition through the initiative process after the Legislature failed to act.

Other bond issues or fund bills passed recently:

- A bill passed by the Delaware State Legislature in October authorizing up to $3,250,000 from the revenue of the DuPont-General Motors divestiture to be used for the purchase of public park and recreation land and conservation of wildlife areas. Funds will be made available to all levels of government.
- Santa Clara County, California, approved $21,918,000 in park and building bonds, of which $6,750,000 is for park and land development.
- Rye, New York, voted $2,200,000 to improve recreation facilities in a special bond issue referendum. Of this, $1,600,000 is for the purchase of the Rye Wood Country Club, including $100,000 for a new swimming pool; $406,000 is for dredging the Milton Harbor Channel and enlarging the city boat basin.

▶ NEW NRA STAFF MEMBER. Latest addition to the National Recreation Association staff is Donald Bohnet who will assume his duties as assistant director of the National Recreation Personnel Service in mid-December. Mr. Bohnet, formerly superintendent of recreation in Moorestown, New Jersey, has a master's degree in recreation from Temple University and has done further graduate work in recreation administration.

▶ NATIONAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES. The National Recreation Association is now recruiting for three new top-level jobs. These include director of the NRA's new National Training Service, a county recreation and parks consultant for the NRA Field Department, and a research assistant. For further details and job flyers, write to the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

HERBERT HOOVER

AMONG THE MILLIONS who mourned the death of former President Herbert Hoover, few did so more sincerely than thousands of boys in more than 450 communities throughout the country. This is a rather special group of boys, once described by Mr. Hoover as "our nation's most precious natural resource." To these boys, Mr. Hoover was more than a former president, more than one of history's great humanitarians, more that a great statesman or a great patriot. To them and to millions like them now grown to manhood, Mr. Hoover was a friend interested in helping them.

When it was decided to build a Herbert Hoover Building in New York City as headquarters for the Boys' Clubs of America, these boys decided to "help Mr. Hoover," who was chairman of the board. In scores of ingenious ways, they raised funds for "Mr. Hoover's building," along with the hundreds of civic, social, government, industrial and labor leaders Mr. Hoover enlisted to help him work with his "pavement boys."

▶ A TOP-LEVEL MEETING of board representatives of the National Recreation Association, the American Recreation Society, the American Institute of Park Executives, and the National Council of State Parks will be held in Chicago on December 5 to discuss future relationships of these organizations. Each organization will send three board members.

▶ BRIEFING. Before returning to their regional headquarters after the National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach, the district representatives of the National Recreation Association spent three days in Washington, D.C. in a series of conferences with federal agencies concerned with recreation. After thorough briefings by government officials on their programs and plans, the implications of these programs at the community level were discussed and cooperative relationships between the NRA and the federal agencies were explored. Conferences were held with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Agriculture including several of its divisions, Corps of Engineers, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

▶ ON THE GO: National Recreation Association staff members have been guest speakers at a number of recent state park and recreation conferences. Executive Director Joseph Prendergast spoke at the Wisconsin Recreation Association conference in Milwaukee on November 5 and at the Missouri Park and Recreation Association conference in Springfield on November 13. Research Director Betty van der Smissen was a luncheon speaker at the Minnesota Park and Recreation Association convention in Minneapolis November 5. Field Director Arthur Todd will speak at the Louisiana Recreation and Park Conference in Metairie on December 7.

▶ SPECIAL PROJECT ON THE AGING. The National Recreation Association is directing activities for the aging in two public housing projects in Atlantic City, New Jersey, with under a special grant for this purpose. Jerilyn Olson is serving as recreation director for this program. Miss Olson is a recent graduate of the State University of Iowa.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ LEISURE IS A POLITICAL DANGER, according to a note in the September 1964 issue of *Recreation Management*, publication of the National Industrial Recreation Association. "The view that increasing leisure time is a blessing for the workers of America is not universally shared by all who study major social trends," says the publication. "Dr. James C. Charlesworth believes that the increase in leisure time for Americans will inevitably only increase the number of professional spectators, hundreds upon hundreds who sit and watch a few professional athletes perform. Charlesworth, who is president of the American Academy of Political Science, believes that the result of more leisure is a threat to democracy for, as he puts it, 'If people are trained to sit and watch professionals in sport and other leisure activities, they will also sit and watch some busybodies take their government away.' Charlesworth claims that mass sport spectacles in Central Europe are related to recurring dictatorships there."

▸ A NEW MONTHLY PUBLICATION, the pocketsize *Camp Directors' Digest*, has just been launched by the Camp Research Foundation which was organized in 1962. The first issue of the *Digest*, published in October, can be obtained from Warren Rogers and Associates, 2123 South Park Drive, Santa Ana, California 92707 for fifty cents. Annual subscription for ten issues is $3.00.

▸ THE ONLY WORTHWHILE achievement of their twentieth century ancestors in the eyes of our great-grandchildren may be the conversion of raw physical energy into useful power, according to Dr. Lewis T. Benezet, president of the Claremont Graduate School and University Center, who delivered the keynote address at the opening session of a Columbia University educational seminar in Harriman, New York, in October. Said Dr. Benezet, "Men of the future will judge that art, music, literature, and architecture of this century barely caught up with that of previous centuries." He deplored a future situation in which all work needed for survival might be accomplished by an elite cadre comprising only two percent of the population, "with no provisions for the building of mechanisms for the preservation of human options and human individuality." He stressed that, "If human individuality will not be preserved accidentally, it must be preserved ingeniously, deliberately, tenaciously, and even prayerfully."

▸ JUST OFF THE PRESS: An up-to-date, expanded edition of *Action for Outdoor Recreation for America*, the forty-page digest of the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission with suggestions for citizen action. Single copies are available free from the Citizens Committee for the ORRRC Report, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20036. Nonprofit groups may order quantities of ten or more at ten cents each. It is an expanded, updated revision of a first edition published last year.

In a foreword, Laurance S. Rockefeller—who served as chairman of the ORRRC Commission and is now chairman of the Citizens Committee—identifies the Land and Water Conservation Fund matching-grant program, authorized by Congress last month, as an especially significant new tool to "help private citizens and public officials at all levels acquire the areas and develop the facilities needed for the future."

▸ APPOINTMENT of June Mazer, OTR, as national field consultant in psychiatric rehabilitation was announced on October 19 by Frances Helmig, OTR, executive director of the American Occupational Therapy Association. Miss Mazer will develop a program aimed at improving the professional preparation and practice of those occupational therapists who treat the mentally ill and disabled. The appointment was made possible by a grant from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

▸ TWO NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING TOGETHER on a liaison committee at the national level—the National Recreation Association and Amateur Athletic Union—are seeking to improve their operations at the local level in order to get the most out of both programs. The recreation departments have facilities, some more extensive than others, but facilities that can be utilized. The AAU has volunteer workers in all phases of physical fitness and competitive sports.

The many parks and recreation departments throughout the country offer a tremendous opportunity for an expanding, cooperative program of athletics and physical fitness for young people. An example is the very successful September 12th AAU Junior Olympic Sports Festival conducted by the Recreation Division of the Department of Parks in New York City.

Plan your own activities to take part in this joint project which is set up to "combat juvenile delinquency, improve physical fitness, increase our competitive athletic programs and produce national and international champions"! Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on AAU-NRA Relationships is Ben York, Superintendent of Recreation, Box 11, West Palm Beach, Florida.

▸ AN HISTORICAL RESOLUTION has been declared by the United Nations on "the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination." Copies for reading, reference, study and discussion groups are available at $3.50 per hundred from Isaiah Terman, American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York, 10022.

▸ STATE POPULATIONS. The Bureau of the Census reports that California now outranks New York as the most populous state in the Union. However, figures of total population include members of the armed forces stationed in the state. Without them, New York is still ahead in number of civilians.

Leisure—Boon or Threat?

WE CAN PLAN our communities so that the natural beauties of the landscape and waterscape are not only left undestroyed but enhanced. The architecture of the large cities must be improved so that there is enjoyment to contemplating the cityscape. We need wide avenues, a multitude of open spaces such as plazas, parks, squares, buildings which complement each other, neighborhoods which in their diverse ways cater to a full life for all their inhabitants, young and old, whatever their income level. . . . We must learn to use our leisure so that the reduction of the work schedule is looked on as a boon rather than a threat. The variety of recreational and cultural pursuits must be as large and as accessible as possible. Technological innovations should be sought to make this variety possible. If there is good reason for dissatisfaction in being treated as an interchangeable part in a mass audience now, how much worse it will become when the population doubles. We should seek to create a diversity of large and small audiences, to increase the multiplicity of participating groups, and should develop the means which makes this not only possible but economically desirable. — VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY *in* War on Poverty *(McGraw-Hill, 1964, $4.95)*.

Bike Pike

Three-mile bicycle trail donated to Alverthorpe Park, Abington, Pennsylvania

James C. Dittmar

ON A PLEASANT afternoon recently, ten-year-old Nancy Otis of Abington, Pennsylvania, went for a ride on her new bicycle. It wasn't just an ordinary ride, though, for Nancy and the hundreds of cyclists who followed her, for they were taking the first ride on the Bike Pike, newest addition to Alverthorpe Park, Abington Township's celebrated recreation area.

The three-mile-long paved bicycle trail was given to the park by Lessing J. Rosenwald in honor of his wife, Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald originally presented fifty-four acres of their estate, Alverthorpe, to Abington Township for the development of the park. Following the development of this initial tract, they gave Abington sixty-two adjoining acres last fall in observance of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Bike Pike was designed and constructed under the direction of Ellwood Allen, professional recreation consultant of Bennington, Vermont.

Bike Pike circles most of Alverthorpe Park's expanded perimeter. The macadam trail begins at an attractive stone-and-wood, California-style building where a hundred of the park's bicycles can be stored. The building and bicycles, as well as the trail, were also gifts from Mr. Rosenwald. These park bikes, available in varied sizes and styles including tandems, can be rented by children and adults. There is no charge on Bike Pike for those who use their own bicycles.

Peddling away from the bike building, the cyclist skirts a picnic grove, then softball fields and suddenly plunges into deep woods. Here he seems in another world as he coasts down the steep and winding trail guarded by hundreds of centuries-old trees, the cool quiet broken only by the whiz of tires on the path. A small creek is crossed and then he pumps up the other side of the valley emerging from the woods to pass the park's golf course, kiddies' play area and tennis and basketball courts. The path then returns to the bike house.

Since receiving the initial grant of land from the Rosenwalds in 1961, the Board of Commissioners of Abington Township have invested $333,000 in the development of Alverthorpe Park. Approximately $70,000 has been allocated for the development later this year of an artificial lake which will be used for boating, fishing, and ice skating and for adjacent parking and overnight camping areas. Alverthorpe Park has been heavily used by the citizens of Abington Township, a suburb of Philadelphia with a population of sixty thousand. It also has served to make the township more generally recreation conscious.

Continued on Page 533

MR. DITTMAR *is superintendent of parks and recreation in Abington Township, Pennsylvania.*

Above, James C. Dittmar (left), superintendent of parks and recreation in Abington Township, Pennsylvania, introduces Mr. and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald at the dedication ceremonies of the new Bike Pike in Alverthorpe Park. Mr. Rosenwald contributed the newly opened bicycle trail to the park in honor of his wife. The park itself was a previous gift to the township from the Rosenwalds and had been part of their estate. Left, Bike Pike curls through deep woods.

Continued from Page 492

statement as set out in the ARS resolution referred to above."

The NRA Board of Trustees also authorized and directed the board chairman to offer the following recommendations for consideration:

1. That the National Conference on State Parks be included in further discussions at the Board level;

2. That an advisory group of outstanding recreation and park executives be appointed to advise the joint Boards on further deliberations, and

3. That a reasonable time limit be established for seeking agreement between the joint Boards regarding philosophy, principles and policies relating to merger, federation and/or other relationships.

Now news comes from the AIPE Convention in Houston, Texas, that the balloting in that meeting was:

Total voting	954
For	817
Against	137

Since only a majority of those voting in the ARS and of those in the AIPE balloting were required to approve the charters, bylaws and amendments, they have been ratified by the members of both ARS and AIPE.

YOUR REPORTER ROVES

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN a flying skier? If not, you should have been present one night in Miami. Beautiful, illuminated by night lights shining over green water, water skiers of all ages—from seven years to grandmother's age—performed fantastically difficult feats before the crowded Miami Marine Stadium, in an extravaganza planned especially for Congress delegates. This was the well-named "Miami Spectacular." In an unexpected high wind, the skiers put on a performance planned for calmer waters. As one of the closing numbers, several of them in glittering costume, attached themselves to giant kites and, taking off into the air, reached breath-taking heights. As they circled and came in toward the grandstand they looked like great graceful birds of tropical colors. The entire evening was a rare treat, and our sincere thanks to planners and performers!

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• SPOTLIGHT ON EXHIBITS: More than a hundred different exhibits were displayed, revealing new trends in recreation in many instances. Located just off the main lobby of the Deauville Hotel, the exhibit area was officially opened by Max Carey, one of baseball's all-time greats and a member of baseball's Hall of Fame.

Much of the play equipment was modeled after various types of naval vessels, Cinderella's pumpkin carriage, rocket ships and other space vehicles, and storybook characters. Some playgrounds are now planned in units, or around a central theme. Sports equipment included new ball-throwing machines, rebound nets, and tennis pitching apparatus. One of the exhibitors displayed rubber playground cushioning material designed to eliminate serious injury from falls. This product is claimed to last fifteen years in all climates.

• JOTTINGS BY AN NRA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE: "I jotted down the following notes as we observed swimming pools, playgrounds, parks, marinas, inland waterways, beaches and interpretive nature trails (jungle trails): **Methods** used in park maintenance are changing so rapidly a continual in-service training for personnel is necessary . . .

Planning continues to be all important; more problems can be solved or mistakes made in the planning stage than at any other time . . . **Test** new materials and, when an item has been determined as adequate for the needs, instruct personnel in how to use it properly . . . Glidden Paint Company now manufactures an **athletic field marking paint** which is proving more satisfactory than lime, rock dust or tapes, practical on all surfaces including turf . . . A material called *Plastoloid* is working out well to seal and preserve surfaces of picnic table and signs . . . **Steel charcoal grills** more practical than cast iron because they can be more easily repaired . . . Maintenance equipment such as mowers and rollers can be more easily loaded and unloaded from *low-bed trailers* (on small wheels) . . . Parks adjacent to school buildings make **cooperative use of facilities** possible . . .**Games courts** are best on hard-surface areas—where they must be on turf they should be mowed regularly . . . If considering using **weed killers,** seek expert advice, otherwise you may ruin turf—or trees if material reaches root systems . . . Don't throw away small amounts of cement left over from construction jobs, pour it into forms for **automobile bumper blocks.**

"I saw good ideas for sharpening reel-type mower blades and for making heavy ground rollers highly portable . . . Park men in large cities will want to watch for a piece of equipment now being tested—the *Incin-O-Mobile,* a trailer unit for safe on-the-spot collecting and burning of trash. All trash, leaves, et cetera dumped into trailer are immediately burned. It is smokeless, odorless, sparkless, and eliminates need for large land area for dumping and the frequent emptying of leads. This unit also reduces the vermin problem (*Incin-O-Mobile, Inc., 41 P Street S.E., Washington, D.C. If you write, mention* RECREATION).—Wink Tapply, New Hampshire.

• The **Selected Papers** of the 46th Congress will be issued shortly. Available for $3.50 from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.—Ed.

Christmas Eve Meditation

There is a hush that comes on Christmas Eve—
Life's hurry and its stress grow far away;
And something in the silence seems to weave
A mood akin to sadness, yet we say
A "Merry Christmas" to the friends we meet,
And all the while we feel that mystic spell,
As if the Christ Child came on noiseless feet,
With something old, yet ever new, to tell—
The eyes grow misty, yet they shed no tear,
And those that we have lost, somehow seem near.

MARGARET E. BRUNER
From her book, *Be Slow to Falter*,
Kaleidograph Press, Dallas, Texas

SNOW SCULPTURE

Take advantage of Jack Frost's free gifts and give your program new nip and zip with an ice carnival and winter games

Winter carnivals, always popular, continue to get bigger, better, and brighter. They are featuring an ever-widening variety of events and extending over a longer period. In Rochester, New Hampshire, the winter carnival is now a ten-day project, sponsored by three service clubs, a ski club, and the recreation department. The following instructions for snow sculpture, always an integral part of a winter carnival, were taken from one of the excellent mimeographed guides prepared for its staff by the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department in Kansas City, Missouri.

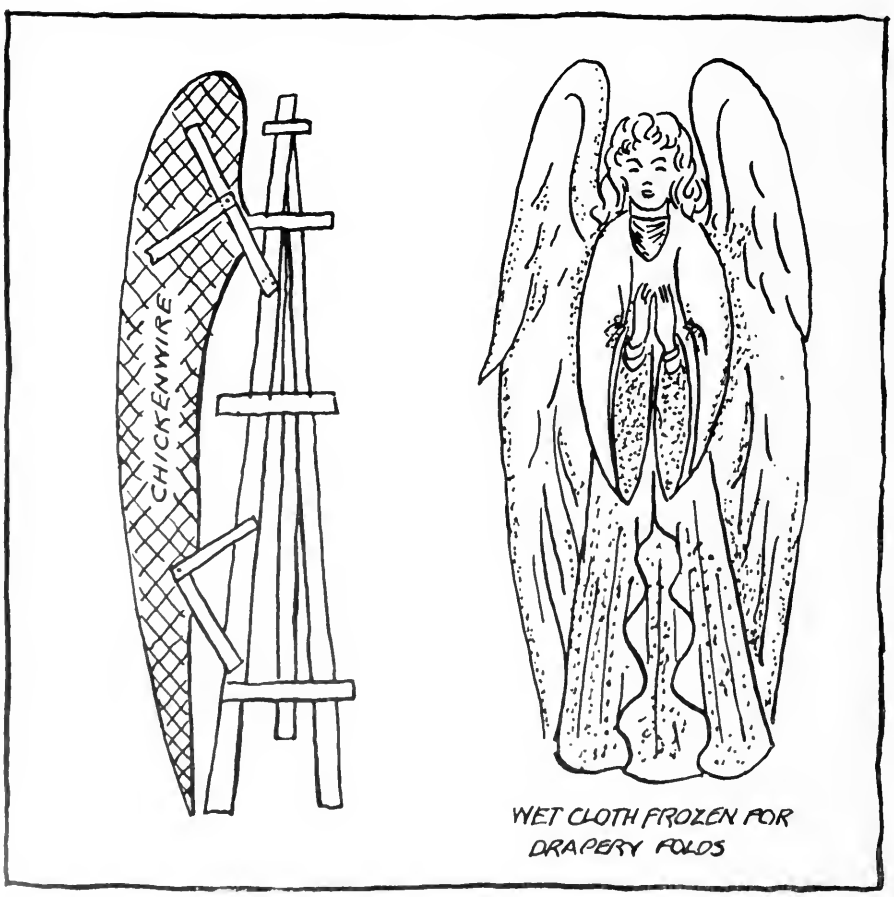
ONE METHOD of snow modeling is to pack snow into a large pile, spray with water, and let it freeze. When frozen, this block of snow can be carved and chipped into figures with a hatchet. The evident weakness of this method is the problem of weight distribution. Since the statue must support its own weight, the variety of subjects which can be modeled in this way is limited.

A second method employs slush—made by filling a pail of water with snow or pouring water over snow—and a framework of board and wire. Since the snow artist shapes the form on a frame, this method is similar to that of the clay sculptor. Slush is similar to plaster or clay in its pliability and slush can be chipped, carved, and smoothed even after it is frozen.

The sculptor first choses his subject. It would be wise for the beginners to model something that requires simple framework. Figures which can be erected around sturdy supports are the most practical. Next, the sculptor draws a picture of the proposed statue. He may want to reproduce it in clay. The statue is built from the drawing or the clay model in proportionate size. An accurate scale model is particularly necessary if the subject is difficult because the sculptor will be working with snow and he must avoid needless mistakes during actual construction. On the matter of size, experienced snow artists suggest that it is easier to construct a life-size model than a smaller one.

The next step is the selection of tools. The sculptor must have the following things: wood, wire, a large bucket, sprinkling can or a hose, dipper to apply slush, shovel to build the platform, a paddle, trowel, knife, hatchet, and wood rasp (for producing hair effects) to shape the model. If he wants to give color to his work of art, he will also need Kalsomine paint and a two-inch brush or larger to apply it.

The first step in the actual modeling is making a bank of snow two or three



feet high. The model is erected upon this platform. The place where this platform is built is of great importance. If possible, the statue should be displayed against a dark surface or building so it will show up to greater advantage.

The boards chosen for the legs should be cut a foot longer than the actual leg measurements so they can be sunk into the base as extra supports. The sculptor piles slush or snow about the leg boards and then pours water over the entire structure so it will freeze and become solid.

A large box can be placed in the center of the body of the figures as part of the armature. This will lessen the weight of the finished model and will decrease the possibility of its toppling over. The rest of the framework is erected and wired or nailed together.

Now the actual modeling can begin. The constructor applies the slush to the armature building, shaping with a paddle or trowel as he goes. Even after the slush has frozen he can change the figure by chipping and carving with a hatchet. He will be able to experiment, for if the weather stays cold he can continue remodeling over a period of several days.

The modeler now reviews the statue from all sides to check on the proportions. When the statue is satisfactory, he can color it by applying Kalsomine in a pasty consistency. The water freezes leaving the color. After the finished statue is sprayed with water it looks like an ice carving and it will be less likely to melt.

If the artist wants to display his statue at night, a small spotlight on the statue makes an effective display. Care must be taken in placing the lights to achieve the best possible effect. The placement depends on the size and shape of the model. The strength of the light is determined by the size of the model.

SNOW GAMES

CHILDREN AND SNOW have a natural affinity. Make a virtue out of necessity and add snow games and sports to your program. The examples that follow are included in a winter sports manual prepared by the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department in Kansas City, Missouri.

RED LION. Any number can play this game. It can be combined with hide-and-seek or as a game of tag. A den where the lions stay is marked off on the ice or snow. In the den are a Caller and a Red Lion. The Caller sends the Red Lion out after other lions which he brings back after tagging them. When the number outside the den is reduced, the Caller may order lions to go out in couples or quarters and they must hold hands when chasing other lions. The game continues until all of the players are caught. There are variations of the Red Lion game which will be easily contrived.

SNOWBALL THROW. Mark a three-foot target on the side of a building. Each contestant is given ten throws, each one turn, from a throwing line sixty feet distant. One point is scored each time the target is hit. This is a favorite of boys for informal play.

PELTING THE PIPE. Make a large snowman and put a pipe in his mouth. Make a pelting line twenty feet on each side of the snowman and station one team behind each line. Allow a few minutes for the teams to make a large supply of snowballs. On signal, the players attempt to knock the pipe out of the snowman's mouth. The team that first knocks the pipe out wins.

SNOWBALL TWENTY-ONE. Make a large snowman with arms outstretched holding a barrel hoop parallel to the ground. The players line up about twenty feet distant and attempt to toss snowballs through the hoop. Each goal scores one point and the players win that scores twenty-one (or eleven) points first.

SNOWBALL ROLLING CONTEST. Each contestant prepares a snowball one foot in diameter before the contest starts. On signal each rolls his ball for five minutes, when the stopping signal is given and all balls must remain at the spot until measured. The balls are measured the greatest diameter and the largest wins. These balls can be used to build a snow man.

• For other material on snow sculpture, see "Deep River Winter Carnival," **Recreation**, February 1964 and "The Art of Snow Sculpture," December 1953—Ed.

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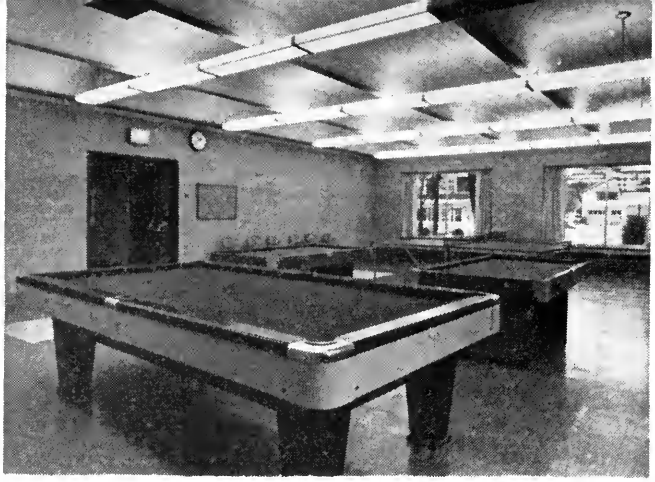

New center's gameroom offers activities for all age groups.

The lounge was completely furnished by local women's club.

PENN

Joe Trepasso

SOW ENOUGH radishes and you may reap a new community house! That's what the citizens of Branford, Connecticut, will tell you! The need was obvious. Branford is a town bursting at the seams with a population that has increased by fifty percent since 1950. The old community house had become a shoddy eyesore at a busy intersection. The town's senior citizens were playing cribbage in a drafty loft over the community house gym. Growing demand for the use of the senior high-school auditorium was proof enough that the town needed another facility.

It took the local women's club to launch the project but the youngsters of the town really sent it into orbit. To date, they have engaged in over eight hundred money-raising activities. Take young Peter Sokolosky, who raised radishes and sold them at a gigantic Community House Fair that involved some thirty-two organizations and netted some $3,000 for the facility. Other donations came from alumni basketball games, the sale of worms, bottle drives, fruit-cake sales, penny dances, card parties, sales of second-hand comic books, a backyard circus, sales of potholders, gifts of stocks and bonds, a donation from an impressed Canadian visitor, house and garden tours, and innumerable dances and service projects. Virtually every organization, business, adult, and child in the Branford area has contributed dollars and cents, time and labor, or both to the building of the new community house.

Branford's recreation program has been a community effort since its start. The Branford Community Council, or-

MR. TREPASSO *is director of recreation in Branford, Connecticut.*

-BY-PENNY

Determined citizens raise funds for the building with "strongest foundation in town"

ganized October 13, 1920, was a group of public-spirited citizens who interested themselves in three phases of community life: "Cooperation with the Home," teaching cooking and sewing; "Cooperation with the Schools," a kindergarten; and "Recreation," erection of a playground and a bandstand. In 1921 the council leased the Harrison house as headquarters for the Visiting Nurse Association, the Gaylord Health Association, and a kindergarten. The "Recreation Committee" was granted one evening a week "for games."

A BUILDING on the corner of South Main and Montowese Streets became Branford's first recreation center in 1928. First an armory, then the Pythian Hall, then the local home of the I. Newman Corset Company, it was bought by the Hammer family and turned over to the Community Council.

The drive for a new community house started in 1958 when the Branford Women's Club realized the time had come for a new facility that would really be a center of all community interests, a building with proper facilities for an expanded adult recreation program, as well as a place where young people could meet for craft classes, dance lessons, and many sports activities. Such a building would also furnish a suitable place for the Red Cross Bloodmobile to operate efficiently, a place where civic organizations and groups could meet, and a room designed to accommodate the town's ever-increasing senior-citizen group.

On December 13, 1960 the town voted to float a $370,000 bond issue for the project. This vote was unanimously approved at the Representative Town Meeting. To date, some $125,000 has been raised through private means, including donated labor. Some $40,000 worth of equipment has been secured through donations and work projects.

THE NEW BUILDING, dedicated last year, has twenty-two thousand square feet and is located on Hammer field, a thirteen-acre tract given to the town by the Hammer family for recreation purposes. The exterior is brick and glass, and a large terrace at the front is made of Stony Creek granite and brick. There is a large overhang and great expanses of glass are used in all the large rooms.

The interior of the building is mostly concrete masonry block of all kinds, including spectra glaze, a washable material used in lockerrooms. These materials, along with the tile floors and acoustical ceilings, were used to keep down maintenance.

On the upper level is a 64′-by-42′ all-purpose room with special maple flooring for dancing, roller-skating, banquets, and parties. Adjacent to the all-purpose room is a 22′-by-19′ kitchen. About 350 diners can be served here and there is a storage room off this area for tables and chairs. There are also recessed dimmer lights and a built-in record player.

A brick and stone planter in the lobby was contributed by a local resident and equipment for the offices off the lobby was donated by the First Congregational Church. To the left of the lobby is a 44′-by-20′ lounge furnished by the Branford Women's Club. The 20′-by-12′ conference room was furnished by Score, a teenagers' boating group from Stony Creek. A 42′-by-26′ gameroom offers pool, Ping-pong, checkers, and chess.

On the lower level is the golden-age room, a 32′-by-19′ area located for maximum sunlight and planned for easy access—no stairs. Activity rooms on this level are used for classes in boating, dancing, and flower arrangement. The 90′-by-72′ gym [The Joe Trepasso Gym] has a main basketball court and two smaller courts, four badminton courts, and two volleyball courts. Baskets can be raised and lowered and a sky dome furnishes natural light. A folding wall divides the gym for separate activities for boys and girls. The gym is used extensively in the morning by women for volleyball, basketball, and golf classes.

At opening day ceremonies, Joe Trepasso (right) hears First Selectman Donald Holabird read citation naming the center's new gym the Joe Trepasso Gym.

Another activity room includes a 62′-by-16′ rifle range. Classes are held in cake decorating, art, sewing, and home making. It is used also for movies and shuffleboard, and a lounge area has an improvised cafeteria. An exercise room, 24′-by-13′, has rowing and bicycle machines, weights, and other equipment. Music lessons are given in another special room.

Branford has seen its dream of a community house come true . . . penny by penny. #

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Dollar a Month

THE RESIDENCE in William S. Hart Park in Los Angeles is the new administrative headequarters of the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the American National Theater and Academy (ANTA). Under an agreement with the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Commission, the organization promised to keep the structure in good condition and use it for beneficial cultural and recreation purposes. It will pay $1.00 a month and has agreed to vacate the premises on thirty-day notice if an exchange agreement for the facility now being negotiated with the county is effectuated.

ANTA is a national organization operating under a special charter issued to it by Congress in 1935. The local chapter is a nonprofit California corporation which has been granted full national, state, and city tax exemption.

Dancing Class

FREE DANCE INSTRUCTION exclusively for employes of public and private youth-serving agencies in New York City was scheduled by the New York City Park Department this fall. For the third consecutive year the department's dance specialists, Joe and Alice Nash, imparted their knowledge on the "Techniques of Dance Instruction" and the "Presentation of Folk, Square and Round Dancing" to weekly classes limited to twenty-five members.

No Litter in Hell

LITTER BAGS in Hell, Michigan, bear the following slogan, in large red letters, "Don't throw your trash all over Hell." Proof that the light touch sometimes comes from the Hell Chamber of Commerce: "It is amazing how much these litter bags have eliminated litter in Hell. We have no problem whatsoever."

Preschool Recreation

A SPECIAL PROGRAM of recreation and education activities for preschool children is conducted at 120 locations throughout New York City by park department recreation leaders. Incorporated in a wide variety are quiet and active games, arts and crafts, holiday parties, hand puppeteering, nature study, singing and storytelling sessions, physical fitness activities and other events. The preschool program, currently playing host to thirty-six hundred children, is held on specific weekdays, from 10:00 AM to 12 noon, in the 120 park department facilities. The program will be conducted throughout the winter and spring months, and will terminate next June.

Bandshell Skiing

A DRY-LAND SKI SCHOOL held at a city bandshell for four successive weekly sessions, introduced beginning skiers in the desert area of Phoenix, Arizona, to some of the basic principles of skiing so when they experience actual snow skiing they will have some knowledge of the fundamentals. The ski school was sponsored by the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department in cooperation with the Phoenix Ski Club. Al Gibbon, certified ski instructor and champion skier, was director of the school. Ski equipment available for the popular program limited the participants to seventy-five this year, according to Pat Jackson, recreation supervisor. The equipment was furnished by the Arizona Snow Bowl in Flagstaff and a Phoenix ski shop. The only cost was a $2.00 materials fee to cover the price of the crushed ice used in the last lesson.

Mrs. Paul Gallagher, member of the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association, presents an NRA certificate of merit to Owen Saddler, executive vice-president and general manager of KMTV, Omaha, Nebraska, for KMTV's "outstanding contribution to the recreation movement in America." Also shown is Ralph McClintock, Omaha's director of parks and recreation.

Hunting Litterbugs

TWO STATES are now using aircraft to spot litterbugs. In New Jersey, helicopters patrol off-shore waters. They warn waterborne litterbugs through loudspeakers and, when things get out of hand, radio patrol launches move in for arrests.

Loudspeaker-equipped airplanes, provided by the Wisconsin Conservation Department, have been used for the past three years in a concerted anti-litter program along the 284-mile river reaches of the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge. The planes warn litterbugs and coordinate activities of ground and waterborne patrols.

Rural Seminar

GUIDELINES and action programs for rural recreation were established at the Third National Rural Family Recreation Seminar held this summer at the Thor Center for Better Farm Living in Huntley, Illinois. The guidelines, which will be published in detail in a report to be issued nationally later this year, included calls for increased attention to recreation by all levels of government, an accelerated program of recreation teacher training and recognition of a new modern family in rural America. Nearly a hundred delegates, representing the nation's leading recreation organizations, colleges and universities, and government and private agencies, met with the theme of "Implementing Recreation for Better Rural Living."

The three-day seminar featured recreation demonstrations and exhibits. Highlights of the demonstrations were the musical play, *Hodag*, presented on an outdoor stage by the Wisconsin Idea Theatre group, and the introduction of a new water sport, boat surfing, which

brings surf boarding fun to any inland lake.

Fit After Forty?

DO YOU THINK the "noble savage" is the physical superior of the "decadent" city dweller? Popular belief says yes, but a current scientific study by University of California in Los Angeles gives the edge to the city slicker—until he hits middle age. The study is part of a continuing international effort to gather physical performance data on groups living in isolated areas.

Dr. Gerald Gardner of the UCLA department of physical education observes that though young males in industrialized societies tend to be more physically fit than their less civilized peers, their physical performance capacity tends to decline at a much faster rate and to a greater degree during middle and old age.

Why this middle-age slump? Dr. Gardner and his associates, who recently returned from a study-trip among the Navajos of northeast Arizona, believe that the answer lies principally in the attitude of our society toward physical work and exercise. "We tend to have set ideas as to the amount and type of physical work it is proper for a man of a certain age to do," he says. "We set arbitrary cut-off points, say age forty, when a man should 'slow-down.'"

And concerning consistent, daily exercise, he observes that though we approve of a college boy running laps, we grow alarmed when his forty-five-year-old neighbor continues to do it.

"We label him a 'health nut' and would much prefer that he confine himself to 'approved' channels, such as golf," the UCLA researcher says.

Wedding March

A LOCAL Baltimore merchant donated about eight hundred wedding and bridesmaid gowns to the Bureau of Recreation in October, 1963. These were distributed among fifty-three recreation centers throughout the city. Many members of the bureau's Mothers Club, Golden Age Groups, and other volunteers immediately busied themselves washing, cleaning, and altering the gowns for many uses. Some were used in the Annual May Day celebrations, many were used as tutus as well as for other dance and dramatic activities while some of the satin dresses were made into baton uniforms for majorettes and also used for Halloween dress-up.

Here's a Tale

SEATTLE JOINED cities throughout the United States this season in reviving storytelling, the oldest cultural arts form, as a "new" fall-winter youth activity. Climaxing a month of storytelling instructions at four of the centers, the city's Recreation Division sponsored a city-wide storytelling competition, patterned after similar events held annually in ancient Ireland. During the competition youngsters related stories in fable, folklore, poetry, tall tale, myth, and legend categories. Seattle, according to Mrs. Frances Parrish, cultural arts section head, is an especially interesting locale for storytelling

Continued on Page 524

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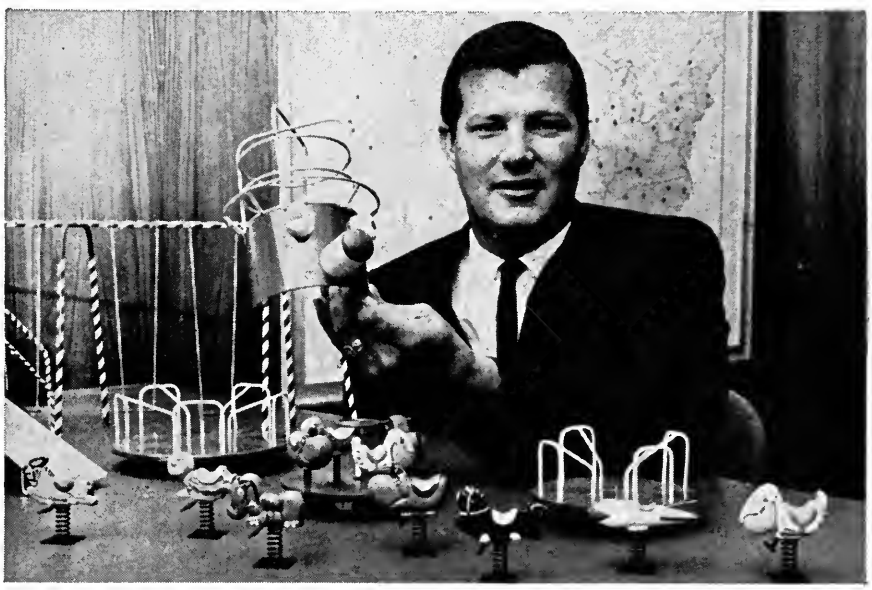

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Poetry, A Lively Art Indeed!

Patrick Heneghan

June Justice

As THE STAFF of the recreation department in Hollywood, Florida, approached the production of the fourth annual Seven Lively Arts Festival this year, we realized how very much we had gained from the standpoint of experience in the field of poetry and its place in recreation. When it was decided four years ago to add the festival to the recreation program, we were naturally familiar with the staging of the lively arts of dancing, drama, music and singing; but what could be done with poetry on a very large amphitheater stage? How could poetry be made visual, attractive, and entertaining to a large audience of adults as well as children?

We have found that, far from being an "also ran" of the week's activities, the Poetry Night has become one of the most outstanding and popular programs, attracting wide and enthusiastic interest, appealing to children, teenagers, and adults alike. June Justice, who has worked closely with the recreation department on many occasions, was invited to be chairman of Poetry Night. A former professional actress, writer, director, and teacher, Miss Justice now has a Studio of Speech and Drama and Children's Theatre in Hollywood. Her personal step-by-step approach in developing the poetry program follows.—PATRICK J. HENEGHAN, *Director of Recreation, Hollywood, Florida.*

WHEN YOU EMBARK on an uncharted adventure such as staging a "Poetry Night," one of the most helpful elements is to have a wide-awake, enthusiastic recreation department with a cooperative and talented staff to bolster your courage and help you to overcome each obstacle and decision as it arises. Although Mr. Heneghan gave me free reign, I was in a quandary as to how to build a "Poetry Night" for performance on a huge stage before a large audience, one that would provide appeal, variety, and quality sufficient to hold its own with the other lively arts. Many people shy away from what they *think* poetry is and we had to break down this resistance. A search for suggestions or outlines of similar programs proved fruitless. No known source provided such information, so it became more apparent that we would have to pioneer.

Several points were clear from the first. Poetry must be made the leading lady of the evening. We wished to lean as little as possible on other arts, while employing them subtly to bring poetry to life. We wanted to create an evening emphasizing the music of poetry—the rhythm of the spoken words alone revealing the beauty of the poet's idea—and showing the rhythmic cadences of words as they were danced to, and interpreted by, the grace of the human body.

For the first festival we all had a feeling of trial flight. So for the first Poetry Night we chose as our theme "The Winged Horse." With the muse of poetry flying over Hollywood, Florida, so to speak, we began assembling performers, numbers, and making poetry selections. The program opened with "The Star Spangled Banner" *spoken* by all the choric-speaking groups assembled on the stage at once. Separated from music, the historic words rang out clear and bright with new meaning. This has become a feature of each succeeding program.

The relation of movement, color, vitality and meaning of poetry was excitingly illustrated by the dancing, acrobatic and rhythmic groups from Colbert Elementary School. Marseline West, the principal, and her faculty, grasping our ideas readily, developed a presentation of "The Nutcracker Suite," which illustrated the very qualities we desired and created a tremendous hit with the audience.

TO BRING as many children into the program as possible, we used choric-speaking groups, who presented poems in unison, ranging from proud little kindergarteners performing Mother Goose rhymes to high-school groups presenting Edna St. Vincent Millay's "Afternoon on a Hill." The Barry College speech major class, directed by Sister Marie Carol, performed Robert Browning's "The Pied Piper of

A hit in Hollywood, Florida, annual Poetry Night attracts enthusiastic participants —from poets to postmen and popcorn vendors

Hamelin" in costume for an enthusiastic response.

Professional dancers Barbara Berntson and Revell Shaw interpreted the poems "To a Skylark" and "Ode to the West Wind" in beautiful rhythmic movement. Dancing to poetry which had only the human voice for music proved a totally new experience for most of our audience and opened a new area of appreciation.

Desiring the experience of listening to the music of sound and words in their purity, we arranged to have poems spoken in several foreign languages. Thus was born the Poetry Round Table. Around a large table in the center of the stage we assembled a group of people with linguistic ability. The result was an exciting half hour of poems spoken in Hebrew, Greek, East Indian, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and in Irish, Cockney and Scottish dialects. Here, the ear could be thrilled with the rhythm and cadences of *sound*, even if the words might not be clear.

The evening closed with Lincoln's Gettysburg Address spoken in stirring but simple style by Frank Bowers, the original "Dr. I.Q." now retired. Only at the very finish did we have a musical background for this majestic prose poem.

FOR THE SECOND festival Poetry Night we chose as a theme, "I Hear America Singing," in keeping with the request of President John F. Kennedy for more demonstration of patriotism, and we used all the Americana possible.

At this time the first Poetry Contest sprang into being. This idea came from the desire to stimulate and to keep alive and vital the *personal* experience of poetry for everyone—to have people not only like to *hear* poetry but arouse a desire to *write* it. The schools and newspapers cooperated, and soon original poems began rolling in. Three categories were formed for children, intermediates, and adults. To stimulate more enthusiasm, three prizes were awarded plus several honorable mentions in each category. English classes in the high and elementary schools were pleased to have recognition of their work, as all poems were carefully screened by reputable judges. The presentation of the awards has become an exciting highlight of each program.

For the third Poetry Night we turned to a local theme, "I Hear Florida Singing." Rhythmic groups in such songs as "Camptown Races," "Orange Blossom Trail," and "Dixie Medley" delighted the audience with color and movement. This time all choric groups spoke poems written by Florida poets. To our great pleasure, we discovered that Florida has a large and wonderful group of native poets. "Florida" was written by Vivian Laramore Rader, the poet laureate of Florida. Seminole Indian songs and rhythms were demonstrated in colorful native dress.

THE FOURTH Poetry Night, paying tribute to William Shakespeare, whose four-hundredth Anniversary Celebration was commemorated this year, was planned around the bard and the Elizabethan poets. To the regular Poetry Contest was added a new classification, that of the Shakespearean sonnet form, with interesting and unexpected results. Even children and teenagers vied in this category.

Augmenting this program, on April 24, a ceremonial tree-planting was staged in the city park with the mayor and other city officials present. A beautiful silver oak, one of the trees mentioned by Shakespeare (and recommended as suitable for the south Florida climate) was planted with dedicatory poetry readings from the bard. Walter H. Adams, O.B.E., consul general from Great Britain, spoke on the great poet and the theater at Stratford-On-Avon. The Bollinger Quintet played Elizabethan music on recorders, an instrument popular in the sixteenth century.

Creating and producing poetry programs will introduce you to many an unsuspected poet or poetry lover! When even the postman enters a poem in the contest, and the popcorn man enthusiastically and generously furnishes the handsome awards each year, then you know you have touched upon a universal chord and that poetry can be made into a *lively* art! #

• Other recreation departments are now discovering the pleasure and profit of poetry programs. See the special supplement, "Poetry Is Recreation," **Recreation**, February 1964. The supplement is also available as a separate pamphlet for $ .50 from the National Recreation Association.—Ed.

"T" FOR TRAVEL

A large company educates its employes for travel

Edward L. Ericson

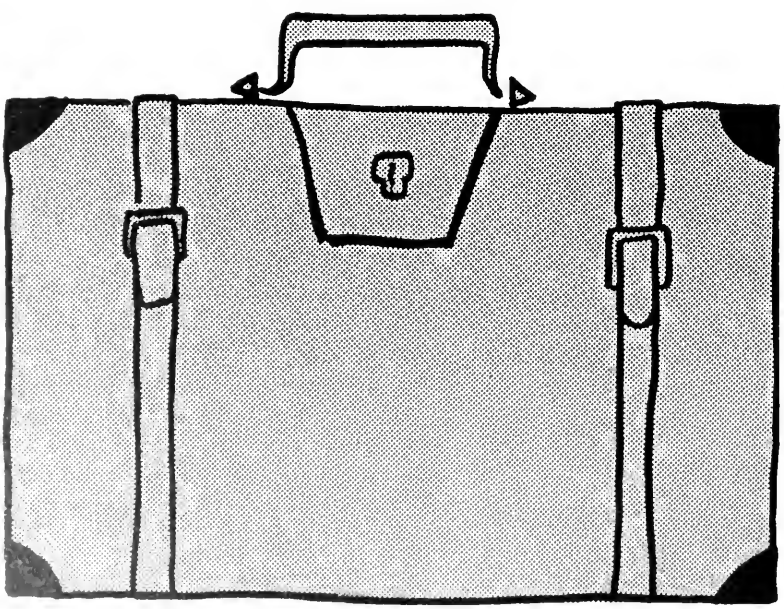
MANY individuals suddenly find themselves in a bewildered panic as summer approaches, triggered by vacation notices coupled with confusion of "Where shall I go, what shall I do?"

They are baffled about where to go, what to do; how to get there, cost-plus two; road maps, folders, pamphlets, fares; how to find out, and who cares. Is this an undercurrent in your community, installation, or corporation? You, as a recreation leader, should care.

Most recreation programs are planned for the leisure periods we associate with everyday living patterns. What about that precious, coveted block of leisure time many lightly refer to as the "vacation." Many spend this time at home year after year, in the same environment, doing the same things, seeing the same faces because they claim they cannot afford it or, worse yet, because they just don't know any new place to go or new things to do. How sad if we, as recreation leaders, allow such a situation to exist in the minds of our fellow townsmen or employe associates.

The person who believes "I just cannot afford to take a vacation with my family; the cost of accommodations is prohibitive" is a person to be reached and assisted. He requires an exterior stimulus, a prodding spark from without which will assist him to find a way to enjoy his carefree vacation time within the confines of his budget. Perhaps he has never been exposed to camping or other ventures which require minimum capital for a rich investment in his life experiences.

Promotion is a predominant part of any open programing. We constantly rack our brains for new "gimmicks,"



MR. ERICSON *is recreation director for the Travelers Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut.*

media, and vehicles to inform the public of our programs and activity opportunities. In a country so exceedingly rich in geographic variations, cradles of history, natural resources, and topographic extremes, we have just recently discovered the tourist appeal it has to other countries. Europeans have placed travel as a premium form of leisure activity. Promotion then is the very core of our success or failure to present, for public acceptance, our ideas, creative plans, and activity presentations.

In a travel promotion program, throw away your required participant statistics, for this is one of our many areas of unsung service. There will be no participating numbers for insertion in an annual report, no volumes of tangible evidence to support any profound claims of success, but many citizens will find a new path leading to intelligent use of leisure time.

THE Travelers Insurance Company, located in downtown Hartford, Connecticut, employs approximately seventy-eight hundred persons in its home office alone. Employes live both in the city and in the many surrounding suburban communities. Many of these communities have a year-round recreation program and facilities, many do not. Many employes wander aimlessly, searching for activities and facilities which will capture their imagination.

The company's recreation and personnel staff promoted a vacation program with one basic theme: "Be an Informed Vacation Traveler." A "Travel Month" Committee set the stage for April "Travel Month." Each workday of the month was scheduled to feature certain states and countries. This schedule was then placed on a flyer and distributed to all employes.

News releases were placed in the corporate newspaper, outlining the program and presenting the schedule. Pre-operative- and post-program photo stories were printed in the newspaper, which created, maintained, and carried over interest in the entire presentation. Letters requesting travel folders, maps, posters, 35MM slides, 16MM film, and other brochure materials were sent to state chambers of commerce, tourist and development commissions, state park commissions, European national tourist offices, and airline companies. A request for travel slides taken by employes was published in the newspaper so experiences could be shared by all.

The program was divided into seven component phases:

Reading Rack Distribution. All brochure and related travel materials were placed in four reading racks located in areas of maximum utilization throughout the company. Each rack was accentuated by a large, multicolored display panel which featured the names of areas featured each day, and the slogan "Travel—Your Venture to New Horizons for Leisure Time." Approximately 110,000 pieces of literature from fifty states and sixteen European countries were distributed during the twenty-one working days in April.

Noon-Hour Movies. Sixteen millimeter films provided by state and European government agencies were shown in the auditorium during the noon lunch period. Each film coincided with the areas featured on that day, or within a reasonable proximity. A continuous showing provided all employes an opportunity to take advantage of this phase of the program.

Automatic Slide Projection. An automatic, rear projection, slide machine was placed in the main serving area of the employes' restaurant. Slides obtained from employes and government agencies were shown continuously so individuals waiting in line could view at least one complete sequence of slides which were coordinated with the areas featured. All slide headings were composed and produced by the public information and advertising section.

Special Menu Feature. The Food services section contributed to the program by presenting special menu and food varieties to coincide with areas featured. Menus were attractively decorated and featured such delicacies as: Minnesota rice, chicken California, Romany eggs, Belgian carrots, Maine sardines, and many additional palate-tantalizing foods.

Special Displays. A special display of Maine seafoods and frozen fish products was presented during New England week by the food services section. Large cardboard figures accentuated the displays which were obtained from the Sea Industries publicity department. National costumes of Europe were displayed on mannikins amidst a background of posters and brochures of the area.

Poster Utilization. The many picturesque and colorful posters received were mounted on a firm backing and placed at the entrance of the auditorium and at the base of the slide projector. After program use, the posters were given to the employes' restaurant and are being used to enhance the dining areas and serve as a reminder of the many exciting adventures awaiting through travel.

Library Reference Shelf. Copies of every travel brochure and map received were compiled into a reference library. The material was placed on a reference shelf in the library where it is accessible to anyone who desires the service.

The vital statistics of program success are unmeasurable. The brochure materials lasted only an hour and a half maximum, movie attendance scored over the standard norm, telephone inquiries for additional materials flowed steadily, and personal comment was favorable and frequent. Here is a program which has maintained the interest, broadened the horizons, captured the imagination, and we hope contributed to intelligent use of vacation leisure time for the Travelers traveler. #

Christmas Is Craft Time

THE JOY of Christmas giving can motivate us to create gifts; the sight of a street corner Santa can stimulate us into creative action; snow flurries can turn our thoughts to glitter, tinsel, ribbons, pine cones, holly, stars, et cetera. The following simple, yet dramatic, projects can be used to encourage Christmas imaginations.

THE SPOOL TREE*

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Wood

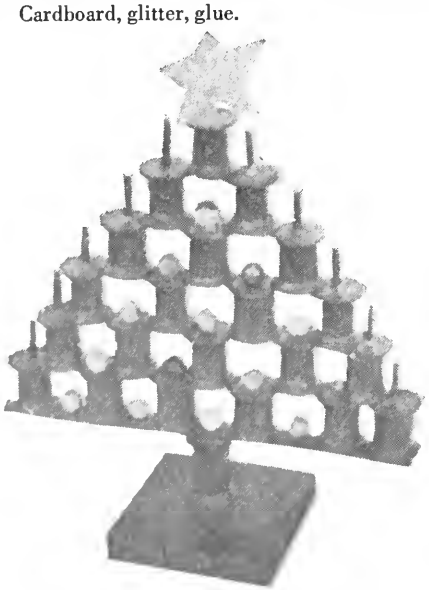
One block approximately five inches square.
One long strip approximately a foot long, a quarter inch high, and one inch wide.
Eleven pieces of quarter-inch dowel cut an inch and half long.

Spools

One small spool approximately two and a quarter inches high.
Twenty-one spools approximately an inch and a quarter high.

Decorations

Fifteen marbles, beads, or small Christmas balls.
Cardboard, glitter, glue.



EQUIPMENT: Paint brushes, saw (coping).

DIRECTIONS: The square block of wood is the base of the Christmas tree. Glue the large spool in the center of the block. Glue the strip of wood to the top of the spool as shown. Glue six spools across the strip, equally spaced and with the remaining spools build a pyramid as shown, gluing as you go, ending with one spool on the top. Insert and glue the dowel pieces in the hole of the spools in the outside rows. It is suggested that the base and spools be painted green and the dowels (representing candles) painted red. However, a tree of any color combinations could be effective. You can vary the size of the tree by varying the size of the spools used.

* *From* Low Cost-No Cost Projects Manual, *Dixon State School, Dixon, Illinois (see also Page 532).*

STAINED GLASS PROJECTS

This old and now popular media which was developed centuries ago as "stained glass windows" can now be introduced easily and economically in your crafts program. (The old Tiffany lamp shades, which are all the rage at the moment, with buyers and antique dealers combing the countryside for them, are an adaptation of this ancient art.)

MATERIALS:

glass stain (variety of colors)
lead tape (⅛")
acetate
wax paper
tooth picks or Q-tips
thinner
lead adhesive
alcohol
tracing paper
glass—clear, smooth or textured —or plastics*

*Your local glass company will cut glass to any size. Plastics can be purchased at your local lumber company. We also suggest that inexpensive picture frames be purchased; then you have the glass and the frame for use. All other materials are available from Stain Glass Products, P.O. Box 756, Cleveland 22, Ohio.

EQUIPMENT: Brushes, razor blade or sharp pen knife

PICTURES

PROCEDURE

1. Make sketch of design on white paper which has been cut to the exact size of glass piece to be stained. At first it is advisable to keep designs simple, using large spaces and areas. Small areas should be tried later as they require additional learned techniques that can be achieved only after becoming acquainted with using the medium. It is also advisable to begin with a piece of glass approximately 8"x16".

2. When final draft of design has been completed place the glass over it. Clean the glass carefully with alcohol. Outline the design on the glass with the lead tape, using the lead adhesive to adhere it. Cut the lead tape carefully making certain the pieces fit tightly for accurate joining. Let sit until thoroughly dry before beginning to apply the stain glass transparent colors. The lead tape bends easily so that designs containing circles and curves are no problem. Any excess adhesive is easily removed with thinner.

3. The glass panel will need to be raised over a white surface (or over a source of light if you have the equipment) before applying the stain glass color. This will enable getting a truer color identification. Four small blocks of wood (1"-1½") placed under the four corners of the

glass, or strips of wood can be used to support the glass over the white surface.

4. Apply the stain glass colors according to your own combinations and design. Shake colors well before using. Use Q-tips or toothpicks to get colors into corners and along edges of the lead tape. Mix colors for interesting effects. Use various brushes and other supplies, such as Q-tips, sponges, eye droppers, gauze, squeeze bottles, et cetera to create textures. (Experiment beforehand.) Using the fingers or hands as in fingerpainting can also be effective and interesting.

PANELS

The same process is used for making a stained glass panel as for making a small picture. However, in creating a panel, it is suggested that the glass be permanently set in a wooden frame before decorating.

ORNAMENTS

Same process explained above; for easier cutting, it is suggested that plastic be used. Cut ornaments in any size or shape. Lead tape can be applied around the edges. This will give the ornament depth and an outline.

Pointers:

Marbleized effects can be produced by swirling one color over another.

Lead tape can be painted any color. We suggest silver or gold.

Stain-glass colors can be applied by the old splatter method using a tooth brush and pencil. Stain-glass colors can also be applied to any of the glass bottles or decanters that are "throwaway items" (wine, bath salts, perfume, salad dressing, syrups, et cetera).

FUN FOIL

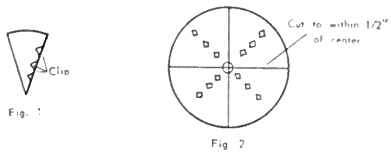
Keeping children happily occupied on snowy blowy days can be a problem for any leader. With aluminum foil and such other easy-to-find items as old rubber balls, wooden spoons, and construction paper, you can help youngsters start their own puppet show, fashion foil into popcorn animals, or brighten Christmas spirits with aluminum-foil wreaths made in less time than it takes to wrap a present.

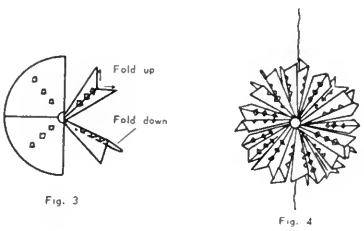
Directions for these and many more Christmasy items have been compiled in a new booklet, *Foil Is for Fun.* The booklet is available for ten cents by writing to "Foil Is For Fun," 1964 Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

PAPER CHRISTMAS BALLS

MATERIALS:

Colored metallic paper	Scissors
Ruler	Needle
Thread	Pencil
String	





PROCEDURE.

1. Cut out six circles of paper about eight inches in diameter.

2. Fold each circle three times—the folded circle now resembles a cone *(Fig. 1).* One side of the cone has three folded edges showing. Clip these edges irregularly to give a lacy appearance when opened *(Fig. 1).*

3. Open the circle and cut the other four fold lines to within a half inch of the center of the circle *(Fig. 2).*

4. Fold on the lacy edges. Fold sections opposite to one another. Fold the sides of the first section down, the side of the next section up, et cetera *(Fig. 3).*

5. String the circles one after another on a string, threading them through the center. Push the six circles tightly together at the end of the string and tie in place. Spread and fluff them out and you have Christmas balls *(Fig. 4).*

HINTS: Make balls separately or series of them on a long piece of string. Vary the colors of the balls or use several colors for one decoration. Use more than six circles for one decoration and it will be fluffier.

From *Fun Crafts for Children,* John L. Squires. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 250. $5.25.

Aluminum foil covers construction-paper cones, rubber balls, and plastic bottles to create these delightful characters.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Dr. William Dove Thompson, superintendent of recreation in Fairfax County, Virginia, has been called upon by the Cultural Affairs Division of the U. S. Department of State to serve as a consultant to the Federation of Malaysia. He will be a recipient of an American specialist grant for this purpose and will perform his assignment in cooperation with the Cultural Affairs Officer, American Embassy Staff, located in the capital city of Kuala, Lampur. Specifically, his duties will entail working directly with the Youth Division of the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Assistance is to be given especially in connection with municipal recreation, outdoor education, and camping. Pertinent areas of study and development will be cooperatively performed in connection with the outstanding leaders of national youth organizations. In addition, Dr. Thompson will participate in education and recreation seminars to be arranged with university and public education officials, probably giving lectures to students in the former institutions. As there is a great deal of local interest in further development of camping in the Malaysian Federation, much coordinated emphasis will be devoted to vacation camp programs for young people.

• • •

Nathan (Mally) Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida, was recently made a life member of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States by the Florida Association. He has served the AAU in many capacities, ranging from announcer at a swim meet to vice-president. "Mally" is the dean of all active municipal recreation executives in the United States, with forty-five years of service behind him and still going strong!

• • •

Dr. Henry VanZandt Cobb, a psychology professor, has been elected president of the National Association for Retarded Children. Dr. Cobb is chairman of the Department of Psychology at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion and director of the university's special education activities and summer school for retarded children. This year, he is visiting professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

• • •

Ernest F. Schmidt, president of the New Jersey Section of the American Camping Association, has been appointed executive director of the ACA. Mr. Schmidt comes to ACA from the Boy Scouts of America, where he has been director of the camping and assistant director of professional training at the National Training Center in Mendham, New Jersey, since 1947. In that capacity his responsibilities have included camp administration, layout, planning, supervision of construction, and program and activities.

• • •

Gertrude Hall of El Carrito, California, has been named to direct the project on protective services for older people now being conducted by the National Council on the Aging. Miss Hall has been directing a project on the aging sponsored by the Contra Costa, California, Council of Community Services and the California Department of Social Welfare. For two years before that she was in charge of a Contra Costa project for the aging supported by a Ford Foundation Grant. She has also done community organization work in Richmond, California, and has had extensive experience with groups of elderly patients in mental hospitals in efforts to move them back into the community.

• • •

Robert E. Bondy, director of the National Social Welfare Assembly, was honored for his "outstanding leadership . . . for wise counsel . . . for faithful service" by the Department of Social Welfare of the National Council of Churches, in presenting him its Shep-

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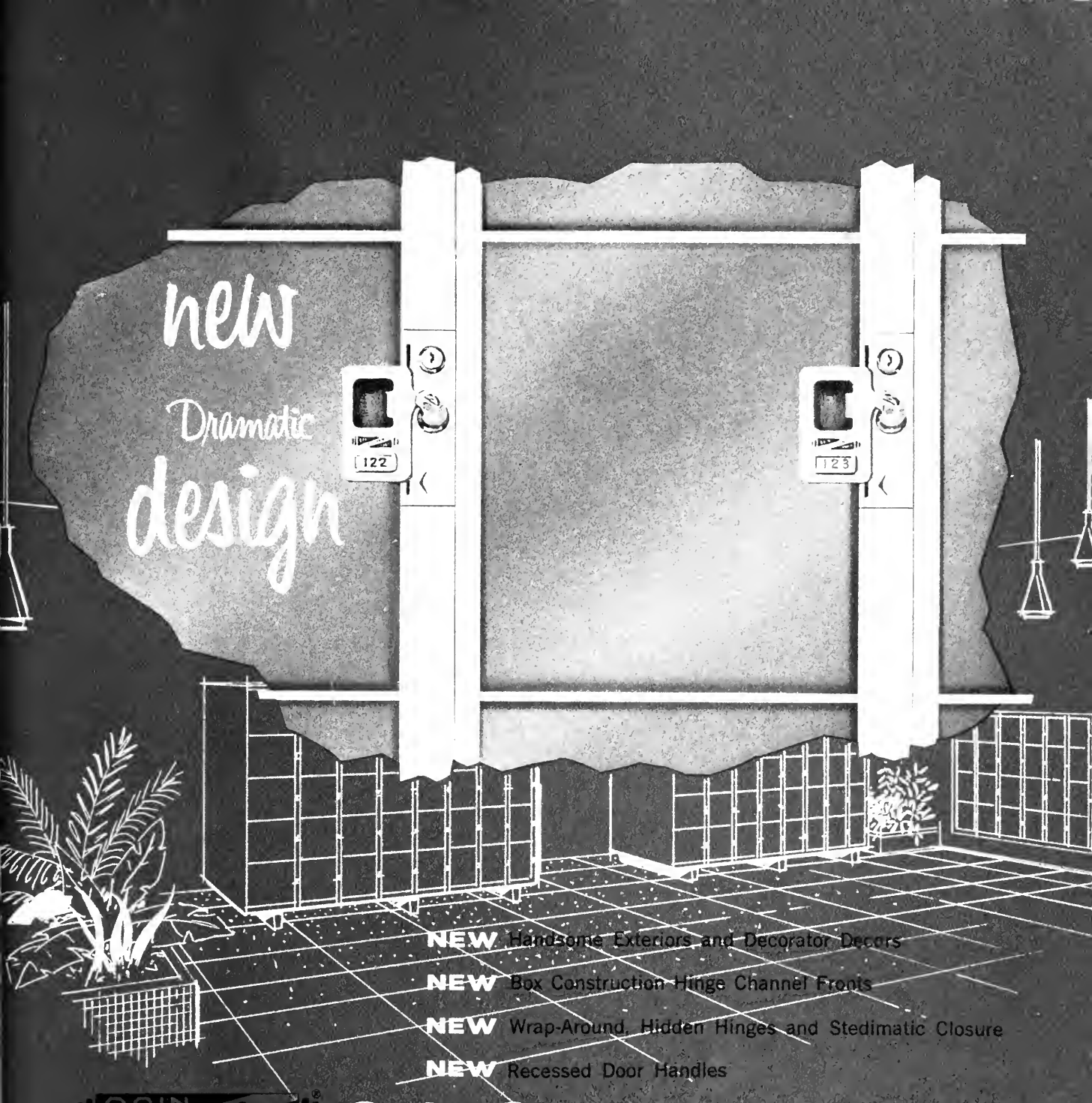

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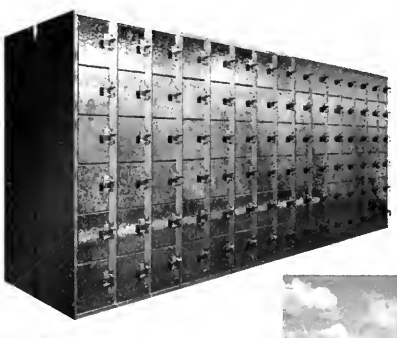
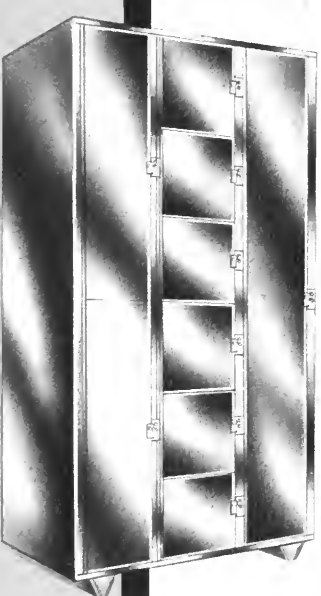
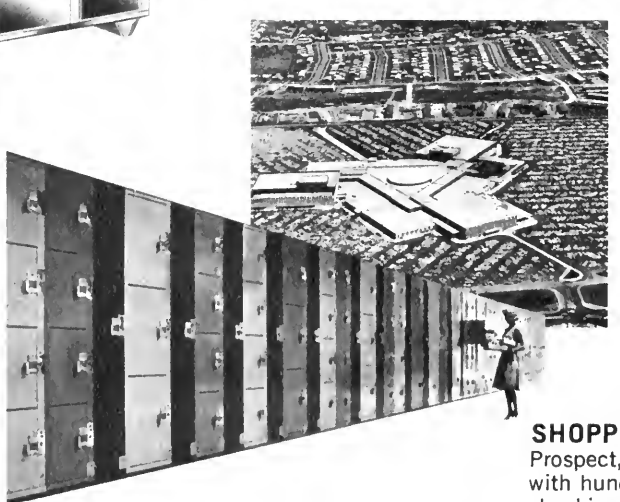
At any location where individual checking is required, CASH INCOME starts immediately from a modern quality-built Coin-Lok coin-operated locker installation. Coin-Lok is a self-service checking facility. Patrons just insert a coin in the lock; the key becomes their check. Coin-Lok lockers are available in many sizes, constructed to last for years, and attractively priced.

SWIMMING POOL operators overwhelmingly prefer Coin-Lok efficiency, economy and profitability. Berwyn Park, Ill. specified Coin-Lok in rust and corrosion-resistant stainless steel.





CHICAGO'S HIGH-RISE CIVIC CENTER, heads an imposing list of municipal centers where Coin-Lok convenience and economy are available.



SHOPPING CENTERS, like Randhurst, Mt. Prospect, Ill., provide extra customer service with hundreds of colorful Coin-Lok lockers for checking parcels and coats. Unencumbered, customers become better customers!

Owner Advantages with Coin-Lok: 1) Lockers provide needed checking service without the cost of checkroom attendants; 2) A potential cost operation becomes a *positive* source of profit; 3) It eliminates lost article complaints and replacement costs; 4) Builds customer good-will.

Coin-Lok Investment Is Self-Liquidating: Even with optional coin-return locks, payroll savings alone quickly pay off the modest installation cost. And the mobility of these sturdily fabricated lockers makes it possible to move them from one location to another — from a swimming pool in summer to a skating rink in winter, for example — as need and profit opportunity dictate.

User Advantages with Coin-Lok: Patrons appreciate Coin-Lok's privacy and greater convenience — no line-ups, no waiting, no mix-ups — plus fool-proof security.

NOW — IMPROVED COIN-LOK DESIGN OFFERS THESE EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES

Redesigned Box Construction Hinge Channel Fronts — stronger, clean-lined, attractive — that add to and enhance any building decor.

New Door Handle Design — Recessed for beauty, eliminates projections, helps prevent accidents.

Concealed Hinges — Better looking, stronger, with "wrap-around" design that assures sag-free door action.

New Stedimatic Door Closure — Fully concealed, one-piece, lever action activated by multi-loop constant-tension stainless steel spring.

Striking New Beauty — Combined with traditional fine Coin-Lok quality, highlights and blends perfectly with any architectural design or color scheme.

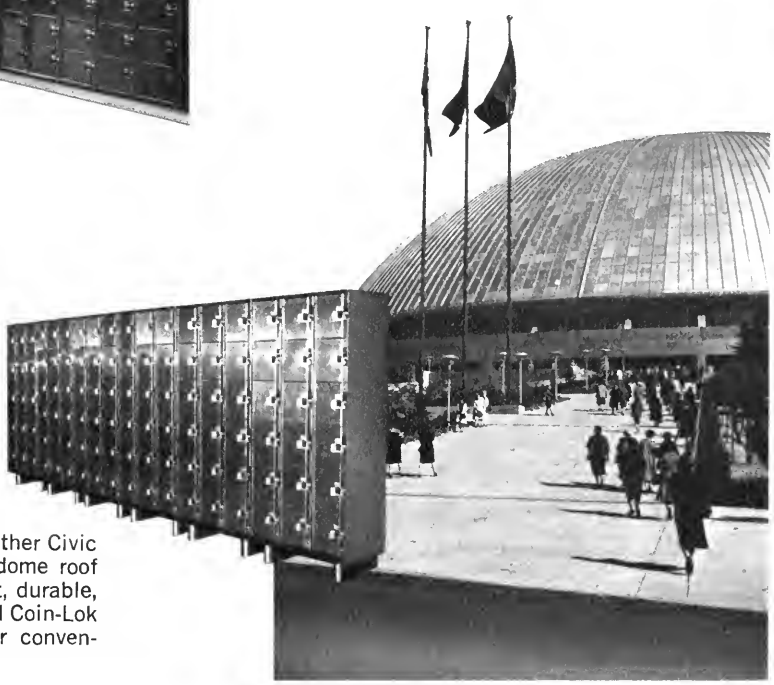
SKATING RINKS, such as Aldrich Arena, St. Paul, Minn., find Coin-Lok lockers excellent for revenue and good will. Many municipalities enjoy two-season Coin-Lok use by moving lockers from rink locations to nearby swimming pools.

TRANSPORTATION DEPOTS. Like Dulles International Airport, Washington, D. C., virtually every major air, bus and rail facility in the U. S. and Canada provides American Locker convenience to travelers.

SWIMMING POOLS. Montreal's Park Laurier pool is typical of the city's many pool and ice rink locations using more than 8,000 Coin-Lok lockers. Other Canadian Coin-Lok installations in Toronto, Regina, Calgary, Red Deer, Lethbridge, and Burnaby, B. C.

N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR, where upwards of 3,000 lockers — in outdoor locations — have been installed for visitor use .

UNISPHERE



ARENAS. Pittsburgh's new all-weather Civic Arena features a huge, retractable dome roof of stainless steel, corrosion resistant, durable, self-cleaning. The designers specified Coin-Lok stainless steel lockers for customer convenience plus this same durability.

Convert . . . EXISTING EQUIPMENT FOR COIN OPERATION!

LOW COST — a new, simplified lock mechanism which converts your existing locker equipment to a coin-operated system for either free or pay operation.
Reduces key loss and pilferage problems, adds years to the life of your equipment. Installation can be done on your premises without taking lockers out of service.

LOCKER SIZES TO MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS

Shown are the sizes commonly required. Most are usually in stock for prompt shipment.

BOX LOCKER SIZES

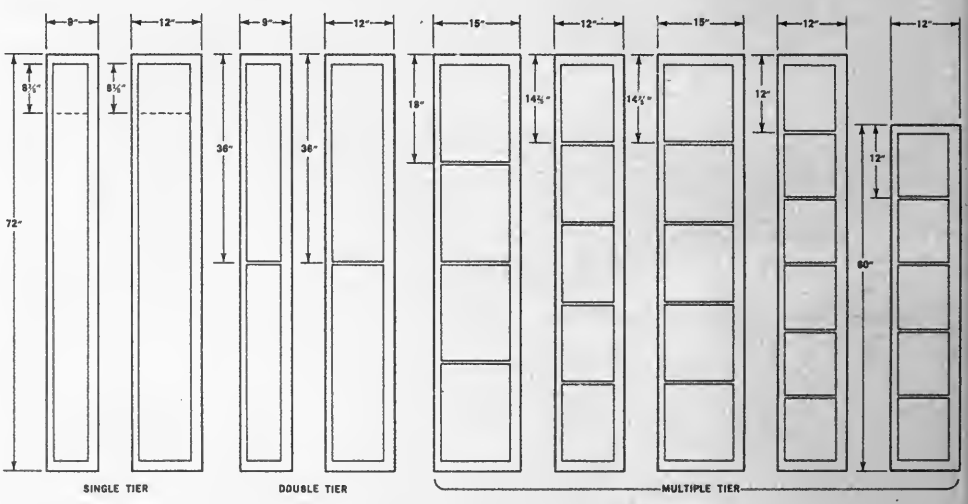
	W	D	H
	12"	18"	12" 5 or 6 high
*	12"	15"	12" 5 or 6 high
	12"	18"	14 2/5" 5 high
	15"	21"	14 2/5" 5 high
	15"	18"	18" 4 high
	15"	24"	18" 4 high
*	15"	31"	18" 4 high

DOUBLE TIER LOCKER SIZES

	W	D	H
*	9"	18"	36"
	12"	18"	36"

SINGLE TIER LOCKER

	W	D	H
*	9"	18"	72"
	12"	18"	72"



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Albion Steel Products, Ltd.
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COIN-LOK SYSTEMS, INC.

a subsidiary of American Locker Company, Inc., Jones & Gifford Avenue
Jamestown, New York 14701

Continued from Page 510

herd's Award during the National Seminar on the Churches and Social Welfare in Warwick, New York.

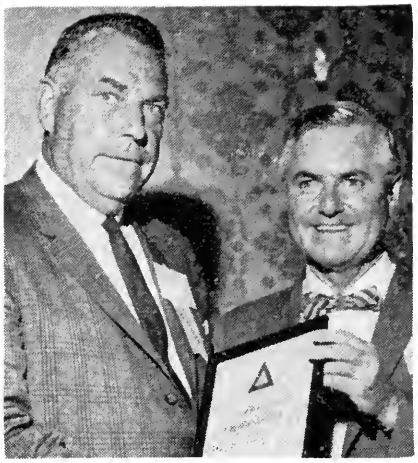
• • •

Robert M. Dula, recreation director of Lincoln Air Force Base, Nebraska, since 1958 has been named superintendent of recreation for the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, to succeed James C. Lewis, who has been superintendent since that job was established in 1931. *(See article by Mr. Dula on Page 520.)*

IN MEMORIAM

• MRS. JOSEPH LEE SR. died in Boston in October at the age of eighty-five. She was the second wife of the late Joseph Lee, one of the pioneers of the recreation movement and founder of the National Recreation Association. Mrs. Lee shared her husband's interests and activities in recreation. She had a deep personal interest in music and was a supporter of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A long-time contributor to the NRA, Mrs. Lee was the stepmother of NRA Vice-President Susan Lee.

• DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON, retired New York geriatrician, exponent of physical training, and civic leader, died in South Miami, Florida, in October at the age of eighty-seven. Dr. Crampton wrote a column of physical fitness for *Boys Life* Magazine and was the author of many books on the subject as well as two on folk dancing. He was active in many athletic organizations as well as the Boy Scouts.



William Frederickson, Jr. (right), general manager of the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks and past-president of the American Recreation Society, received an ARS Fellow Award at the recent 46th National Recreation Congress. Oka Hester, director of recreation in Greensboro, North Carolina, presents the award.

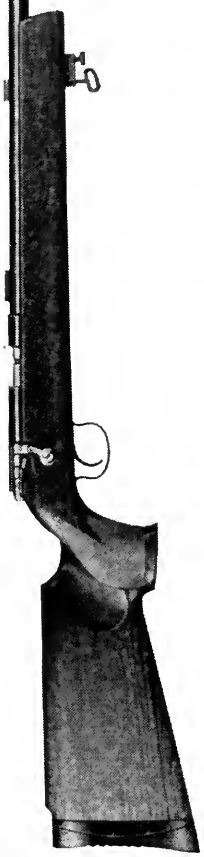
• STANLEY FIELD, civic leader and philanthropist, died in October in Lake Bluff, Illinois, at the age of eighty-nine. An employe and executive of Marshall Field & Company for seventy years, Mr. Field had been head of the Chicago Natural History Museum for fifty-eight years and had taken an active part in the establishment of Chicago's Grant Park and the erection of Shedd Aquarium.

• GEORGE DOUGLASS JR., superintendent of Audubon Park in New Orleans, died in November at the age of fifty-seven. He was a past-president of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

New officers of the American Recreation Society. Seen at the installation ceremony at the 46th Recreation Congress are: center foreground, President-Elect Sidney Lutzin, Albany, New York; left to right, Past-President Dorothy Taaffe, Washington, D.C.; President Stewart G. Case, Ft. Collins, Colorado; Treasurer J. D. Foust, Raleigh, North Carolina; First Vice-President Ralph Wilson, Washington, D.C.; Assistant Treasurer Joseph H. Cole, Washington, D.C.; and Secretary Marjorie Miller, Ent AFB.

At last!

a match grade rifle at a reasonable price



Here is an exceptional intermediate target rifle by Anschutz, famed builders of the smallbore rifles used in international matches by more competitors and by more of the winners—than all other makes combined.

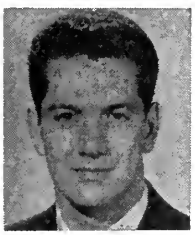
The Model 64 has many special features that add up to X-ring accuracy: a satin smooth single-shot action; trigger adjustable for pull, creep and backlash; a precision rifled and hand-lapped medium-heavy barrel. Target stock has raised cheek-piece, deeply fluted comb, checkered contour pistol grip. Beavertail fore-end has long rail with instantly adjustable sliding swivel; adjustable rubber butt plate.

The Model 64 target rifle costs only **$75.00.** (Sights extra) Left-hand stock slightly more. Price subject to change. For FREE Savage catalog write: Savage Arms, Westfield, Massachusetts 01085.

Savage ANSCHÜTZ

WEIGHT TRAINING FOR TEENAGERS

John Lambrosa, *Director of Parks and Recreation, Penn Yan, New York.*

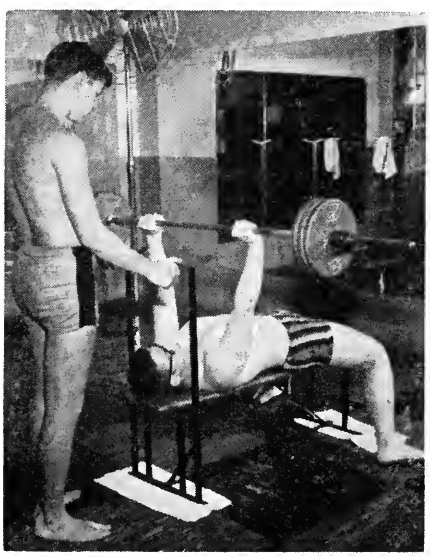


RECREATION directors in large and small departments are constantly searching for programs to interest hard-to-reach male teenagers who do not usually participate in the regularly scheduled programs of the department. Highly competitive sports activities will attract many teenage boys who generally have the ability needed to participate in such sports as basketball, football, baseball, boxing, hockey, and wrestling. However, there are many boys who do not possess the basic talents and physical attributes needed to compete in such sports. It is not uncommon for these youngsters to engage in less strenuous and less constructive street-corner activities.

Weight training, properly supervised, can attract many teenage boys who would like to participate in athletics but lack the physical size, strength, and stamina needed. A youngster does not need to have athletic prowess to train with weights, but should have a desire for physical self-improvement. Increased strength and better muscle tone can usually be observed in an individual after five or six weeks of training, thus serving as an additional incentive to the boy to continue the program.

The initial cost of the barbell equipment needed for forty or fifty youngsters should not exceed $200. Weights do not depreciate in value nor do they wear out. Supplementary equipment such as benches, barbell racks, situp boards, et cetera can easily be made by the boys themselves from scrap lumber or donated materials often available to recreation departments. The department should provide qualified instruction and adequate space and facilities. The instructor should be able to encourage sound eating and living habits that go hand in hand with exercise as a means of providing physical fitness. It is amazing how a youngster will adopt sound living habits if it can aid him in achieving a stronger body.

Many topnotch athletes use weight training to help them excel in their individual sports. They do not lift barbells to become beach athletes who strut their muscles like peacocks, but they lift weights to help develop the muscles used in their specialties. It would not make any difference if a basketball player had a fifty-inch chest but it is important that he have strong legs for rebounding and powerful wrists and shoulders for ball control.



These teenagers take their body building seriously. By gradual progression, they can now go through a real workout.

Not too many years ago it was thought that weight training produced muscle-bound men who were strictly mirror athletes. Dr. Karpovich, research professor of physiology at Springfield College, helped dispel that idea when he tested six hundred persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Three hundred of the men had at least six months of weight training, of the remaining three hundred men; 150 were athletes, and 150 were non-athletes but the athletes were not weight trained, neither were the non-athletes. A wheel-like apparatus was used to measure the arm and shoulder muscles performing rotation. It was found that the weight-trained men were fastest in muscle movement, the athletes were second, and the non-athletes were slowest in muscle movement.

One of the main problems facing the recreation director is to erase the many misconceptions of the public about the activity. How often a weight-trained man will hear the comment, "weight lifting gives you a bad heart." The truth is that weight lifting properly administered will not injure a normal heart but instead will strengthen the heart. The heart is like any other muscle in the body, and when exercised will get stronger and will probably increase in size. Years ago a larger heart in an athlete's body was called an athletic heart and was considersd by the layman to be an abnormal condition. It was abnormal only because it was being compared to the hearts of people who did little exercise.

Perhaps the most famous argument against lifting weights is that it causes a hernia. Actually, hernias are caused by weakness in the muscles surrounding the wall of the abdominal cavity. If an individual with a congenital condition lifts weights, he may very easily develop a hernia but he could just as easily get a hernia by coughing or sneezing. If no congenital condition exists, the chances of getting a hernia through weight training are negligible. Most often the individual who risks injury in lifting weights is the smart alec who, without any previous training or instruction, proceeds to show how strong he is. The results can be torn muscles, wrenched backs, or possibly a rupture.

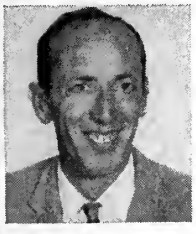
Individuals considering weight training as a form of exercise should consult their physicians before starting a pro-

gram. Recreation administrators should request a physician's approval slip of possible participants. A man trained in weightlifting should be secured to teach the class. Often physical education staff members of school systems would be willing to teach a class and, at the same time, have the athletes from the local school systems take part in the program. Your local public libraries can secure books on the subject of weight training if they do not have them already.

Recreation-sponsored weight training programs are popular in California and Florida. Many recreation administrators refuse to be involved in starting weight training classes mainly because they know little about the activity itself. (*See also "Recreation Weight Training,"* RECREATION, *January 1964.*)

5 PITCH BASEBALL

Richard "Titch" Copeland, *Recreation Supervisor, Huntington Beach, California.*



A new approach to baseball for boys ten years of age has been a big success in Huntington Beach, California. In 1961, we had eight teams of boys in this division playing ball with the coaching being done by volunteers. It was a poor situation most of the time as the coaches were too gung ho or not attempting to teach the youngsters any of the fundamentals of the game. What was especially irritating was seeing the coaches encourage their boys to just stand in at the plate and take a walk when the pitcher was wild. How can a boy learn to bat if he is told not to swing? At the start of the 1962 season we introduced 5 Pitch Baseball to the boys, playing it in the mornings with very few spectators present. The game went over great with the boys and it was then introduced on other playgrounds with the kids enjoying baseball for a change. We did lose a few boys, but not enough to ruin any teams.

This year we had sixty teams organized in fifteen leagues with each team playing a fifteen-game season. The youngsters that came up to the eleven- and twelve-year-old division this year and that have been playing 5 Pitch for a season or two are the boys getting the hits this year in their leagues. Since this game was introduced it has been adopted by several other agencies.

This league was designed to introduce the boys to the fundamentals of baseball in an atmosphere of learning, competition, and enjoyment. Most of them lack the required skills to play standard baseball as yet, but are past the softball stage. This modified game has *proven* to be a good system of teaching team work, sportsmanship, and beginning skills. Uniforms are cap and T-shirts. Listed below are the rules of play:

1. The ball shall be an official rubber-covered sphere, ten inches in diameter.
2. The bats shall not be larger than official softball or little league baseball size.
3. The bases shall be fifty feet with the pitching distance to be thirty-eight feet.
4. Gloves must be worn by each player in the field.
5. Shoes must be worn by all players. Metal cleats prohibited.
6. Seven players constitute a legal team. Up to ten boys may play in the field at one time, but all boys will bat in turn. If more than ten are present, fielders will rotate.
7. The game shall consist of seven innings or an hour and a half, whichever is sooner.
8. The pitcher will be from the team that is batting, giving most of the players an opportunity to try pitching if they desire. All pitches must be thrown overhand.
9. Each batter will be allowed five pitches to hit the ball.
10. A batter must hit the ball in order to get on base.
11. No bunting allowed.
12. If a batted ball hits the pitcher or if the pitcher interferes with a batted ball the *batter is out.*
13. Once a runner is on base *he may not lead off his base until the ball has left the pitcher's hand.* He may advance to the next base *on a hit ball only.*
14. Only one base is allowed on an overthrow at first base.
15. No runner is allowed to steal any base.
16. Action will be stopped when an *infielder* returns the ball to the pitcher. If a runner is more than halfway to a base when the ball is thrown back to the pitcher, the runner is entitled to the next base.
17. In the event a boy shows exceptional skill he may be moved up to a higher league of play if such an opening occurs and he desires to move.

League Managers Duties: It shall be the league manager's duty to instruct the boys in the proper stance, batting swing, and other skills needed to play baseball. He is in charge of the teams in his area and shall remain impartial to any one team in teaching the boys the skills of the game. He shall position himself between home plate and first base during the game, making the necessary calls at first and the other bases. He shall keep the score and also make it a point to see that every boy participating receives his turn at bat and in the field. He may use a platoon system or any other method to keep the boys playing and learning. In other words, his job is coaching, officiating, and supervising four teams or the number that comprise his league. No other volunteer coaching is required unless the leader desires assistance from an interested person. You may use volunteer coaches to help you but *you must retain control of all of the teams.*

A TIMELESS SPORT

Alex A. Fisk *Mount Dora, Florida. (Mr. Fisk has long been a proponent and promoter of lawn bowling.)*

LAWN BOWLING is the oldest sport on record. It has endured down through the ages since 1299 AD, which speaks abundantly for its merits. Through the years, lawn bowling re-

Continued on Page 525

AIR FORCE LAUNCHE

TEEN CLUB FORUM

Herbert Rathner, *Chief, Personnel and Training, Director of Personnel Services, DCS/Personnel, Headquarters USAFE.*

MORE THAN thirty thousand teenage dependents of U.S. Military personnel stationed in various European and Near East countries want and need leisure-time opportunities similar to those offered in the United States. This is difficult to obtain in a foreign land.

The camel will walk a mile for these teenagers during Fourth of July celebration program at Wheelus Air Base in Libya.

They have an excellent opportunity to travel and learn about Europe, but it is difficult for them to participate in a year-round, balanced program of leisure-time activities with which they were familiar back home. To meet this need, the U.S. Forces in Europe encourage the organization of teen clubs at their installations.

When the teen clubs were established however, they were faced with problems in organization and programing. Therefore, the European Teen Forum idea evolved. This forum brings together annually over three hundred teenage and adult representatives from US military communities in Europe for the purpose of exchanging ideas and improving the program and scope of teen clubs. It grew out of a definite need to help clubs improve their programs and operation.

The forum began in 1958. At that time a staff member of the American Forces Network, Europe (AFN) was traveling throughout Europe to conduct weekly "record hop" dance programs at the various teen clubs. During his visits he was continually confronted with such questions as "What are the best hours of operation for teen clubs? Should smoking be allowed? What is the best method for obtaining chaperones?"

To help the various communities solve these and many other questions and problems about teen club activities, he discussed the situation with the recreation division at Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) in Wiesbaden, Germany, and at U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), Headquarters in Heidelberg. Arthur E. Todd, now director of National Recreation Association Field Services, was with USAFE Headquarters at that time and was instrumental in implementing the first forum. From this initial contact grew the idea of inviting all clubs in Europe to a central place whereby they could discuss their problems. The first European Teen Time Forum was conducted in Frankfurt in 1958.

Since then the forum has been conducted annually during the Thanksgiving holidays, and attracts approximately three hundred delegates from fifty U.S. military teen-club programs. With words like "maturity" and "responsibility" to prod them, the delegates discuss ways of improving their clubs, themselves, and their local communities. To provide the spark for renewed vigor in teen-club operations, the forum offers a series of discussions covering nearly every phase of teen-club activity. The forum is sponsored jointly by the U.S. Air Forces in Europe, U.S. Army, Europe, and the European Recreation Society.

Some of Europe's best qualified youth leaders volunteer to lead the discussion on program ideas, fund-raising activities, operating small clubs, the smoking problem, role of the adult in the teen club, and similar topics. Since the delegates come from military installations in England, Germany, France, Italy, Libya, Spain, and Turkey, many novel activities are discovered. A few such activities are camel rides in Libya, bicycle trips using German hostels, canal trips in Holland, pancake races in England, ice-sculpture contests in Bavaria, and learning to cook snails French style.

The discussion technique used is to seek a consensus on problems of mutual interest, such as:

Smoking. Most teen clubs permit smoking if the members bring written permission from their parents.

Mixing. They favor dividing teen clubs into junior (7th & 8th grades) and senior (9th to 12th grades) groups, rather than programing for them as one club.

Adult Advisers. Adults should not "run" the teen club nor make commitments they cannot keep. They should work *with* and not *for* the teen members.

Attract Members. They feel the best way to attract new members and to hold onto the existing ones is to offer a good variety of activities.

The annual get-together at the forum has resulted in better management, more varied programs to meet the varied interests, and a competitive spirit amongst the youngsters to further improve their leisure-time opportunities.

NEW YOUTH PROGRAMS

AKIDEMY AWARDS

John A. Turner, *Recreation Director, Homestead Air Force Base, Florida.*

As a part of its observance of National Recreation Month, Homestead Air Force Base, located at the southern end of the Florida peninsula, initiated its Annual Akidemy Awards Presentations to honor youngsters on base for achievements, efforts and contributions *not* on the championship or all-star level. According to base officials, the new concept fulfills the need to motivate children of any level or skill or ability. In most awards programs, conducted within the structures of the various activities, only those children who have enjoyed a high degree of success are recognized. The Homestead concept supplements this by providing for recognition of those who try hardest, but, for one reason or another, can never be the "star."

According to Colonel Edward D. Edwards, commander of the 19th Bomb Wing at Homestead, "A youth program should logically be directed toward the majority, not the very few highly skilled or talented youngsters." With this basic idea as the keystone, the Homestead Akidemy Awards program was initiated, with all efforts directed toward making the presentation of awards to the majority a more significant event than the awards to the few highly skilled champions. After a discussion of the concept of recognition for the steady but unspectacular children, the leaders of all the base youth activities groups enthusiastically endorsed the program, and submitted the names of those in their respective units who met the qualifications of deep interest and perseverance not yet consummated by a high degree of success. In order to ensure the validity of the nominations, which is dependent upon close personal knowledge of the child by his leader, awards categories were established only for the highly organized activities—Cubs, Brownies, Junior Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Cadettes, Baseball, and Senior Girl Scouts.

The following excerpts from the narrative descriptions of some of the award categories illustrate the type of youngsters the recreation officials were seeking:

Junior Girl Scout Award: This girl represents all those who are a little older than the Brownies but the added maturity is not easy to find . . . Her dancing may not be all rhythm and grace . . . But how could it be, when, from the corner of her mind's eye, she sees herself at the controls of the jet fighter that roars by outside? And, when her troop sings their favorite songs, her voice may be a little scratchy and offkey. Why not? It's hard to sing today with the voice that was used yesterday to shoot Indians. It's difficult to measure her real value to her troop because so much of her contribution is in the area of teamwork and cooperation, and helpfulness to others that you can't weigh or measure by any established scale.

Boy Scout Award: This award is presented to the boy who personifies the characteristics of the majority of scouts —those who put their hearts and souls into their efforts but, through no fault of their own, usually do not achieve that elusive goal of an Eagle Scout. Perhaps they may erect a tent that is not completely taut, and maybe their reflector ovens produce some foods that are only slightly edible—and maybe they can't identify poison ivy until the swelling goes down. But, through it all, their interest grows, and using each little error as a rising base, they grow taller and straighter, and, most important, lift their buddies along with them.

Boy's Baseball Award: This award is presented to the boy who represents all the young ball players forming the background against which the few star players are silhouetted, and without whom the star player could not exist. These boys may not pitch a no-hit game or hit the game-winning homer; they may not steal the base at the crucial time or throw the runner out at home plate. But they're always there when they're needed. They are the first to show up for practice and the last to go home. They are the boys who frequently wear out the seats of their uniforms before any other part. Even on the bench, they cheer loudest for every play; they congratulate the momentary star with deepest sincerity, pleased to the soles of their scuffed-up shoes that their team mate has been successful; and when the serious error is made, they, with tears in their own eyes, assure the other boys that it really doesn't matter, that there will be another chance. These are the boys to whom that battered old uniform is a knight's armor, a symbol of all the good things that can happen to a boy, to whom that worn old glove is a key to wonderful places; to whom a broken bat is a faithful old friend to be nursed back to health with tape and nails and who knows what else—to be used again when the warm spring breeze makes the leaves whisper, "Play Ball."

After the nominations were received,

Hootenany Tonight! Youngsters at the Wheelus Air Base sing out bluegrass, ballads, and blues at this desert post.

a panel of impartial judges interviewed each nominee to determine the child in each category who best characterized the majority of participants. At the conclusion of the interviews, with the nominees rated on a numerical scale, the names of the winners were placed in envelopes and sealed, to be opened only on stage the night of the presentations.

On the night of the event, through the courtesy of the local musicians' union, a sixteen-piece orchestra provided entertainment and background music as required. Chuck Zink, who as "Skipper Chuck" in children's shows is considered the most popular personality of the Miami area, carried the major burden of reading the category narratives and assisting in the awards presentations. The mood and tempo of the evening was established with a keynote speech by the official host for the event, Lt. Col. Joseph D. Kelly. This theme was carried through in additional comments by the commanders of the major units on base, spaced between the various awards. Background music and selective lighting were used to increase the impact of the narratives as read by Mr. Zink. As each nominee's name was read, the children moved to the stage to receive a certificate of achievement, and when all children in any particular category were on stage, one of the commanders announced in true Academy style, "And the winner is . . ." The opening of the sealed envelope provided an added measure of suspense, and, finally, the winner stepped forward to receive the trophy.

The trophy presented to each of the winners was not "Oscar" or "Emmy" but "Charlie Brown," through special permission of United Features Syndicate which publishes the "Peanuts" cartoon feature. In the words of Base Commander, Colonel Henry B. Hohman, "Charlie Brown" was selected to symbolize the program because "Charlie is the little boy who is always depicted as trying to do his best, sometimes with success, sometimes not. But he's always present to do a job that has to be done."

One of the technically interesting aspects of the program itself was the use of mood lighting and spotlights with background music to control crowd noise. With more than a thousand children and parents overflowing the base service club, crowd noise was a factor that could have interfered with proper reception of the narratives upon which so much of the program depended. It was found that the gradual diminishing in size of the spotlight on the narrative reader focused not only visual but auditory attention. As the spotlight, for example, became smaller, until only the head and shoulder of the narrator were visible, the crowd noise dropped to a whisper, and the professional narrator was able to capitalize on this by gradually lowering his voice until virtually the whole audience was on the edge of their seats.

Base officials are enthusiastic about the effect this type of program will have on participation in the youth program. If each child realizes that he or she, regardless of the level of ability, can receive recognition simply by working in his activity to the best of his ability, then the various activities can be expected to become more effective in achieving their objective of constructive, leisure-time utilization with concomitant carryover values also being realized.

TRAINING FOR MILITARY PROGRAMS

Robert M. Dula, *Recreation Director, Lincoln Air Force Base, Nebraska.*

EXPERIENCE is the best teacher! "The experience which I received from working with Lincoln Air Force Base on its summer recreation programs has broadened my conception of recreation. Through this tremendous program I was able to sample practically every area in recreation. I am deeply grateful for this opportunity and will cherish memories of this summer job forever." These were the words of Roger Childers, a recreation major from Florida State University, who had just completed a summer of military recreation experience.

The program of coordination between Lincoln Air Force Base, Nebraska, and cooperating universities first began in 1962. Early that year the base recreation director coordinated with Dr. William Tait, director of the recreation curriculum at FSU, to arrange for a student to gain recreation experience at the Lincoln Air Force Base. This summer the base had a student from the University of Omaha as its trainee.

At Lincoln Air Force Base, the arrangements were made by the recreation director. Approval was obtained from the base commander and members of the Central Base Fund Council. Arrangements were made to allocate a budget from nonappropriated funds for the student's housing and food. The male student arranged to pay his own transportation to the base from his home town.

The newly arrived student quickly finds himself engaged in recreation program activities and facilities. Among the special activities he experiences are directing the annual base swimming and diving carnival, supervising the summer base playground, making arrangements for the 4th of July fireworks show, coaching a girls' softball team, and promoting the base tennis tournament.

His time is invested in working at the base recreation facilities, consisting of the Community Center Service Club (and the arts and crafts programs), the youth center; gymnasium, airmen's swimming pool; Bowling Lake Lodge and Marina; auto and wood, ceramic, leathercraft, and photography hobby shops.

The student finds a new recreation experience and is able to contribute many new ideas. The base recreation director helps the student to experiment with new recreation programs. Weekly sessions are held regarding programs and problems.

The over-all success of the program has been profitable to the college, to the student, and to the base. It is highly recommended to other military installations and colleges.

Susan Spotless says:
KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

Good public relations must not only inform the community but must involve it in active participation

HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT

William J. Calhoun

UPON SEEING the modern recreation facilities and well-equipped parks and playground areas in Opelika, Alabama (population, 18,000), visitors and newcomers alike rarely fail to ask, "How did a city of this size develop and finance such fine facilities?" Opelika, a wide-awake, progressive city, is called the "Trading and Industrial Center of East Alabama." It boasts a stable economy of diversified agricultural and industrial interests. To back up its claims to being a city with a future, Opelika was chosen as the site of U.S. Rubber's twenty-one million dollar plant two years ago.

MR. CALHOUN *has been superintendent of parks and recreation in Opelika, Alabama, since 1951.*

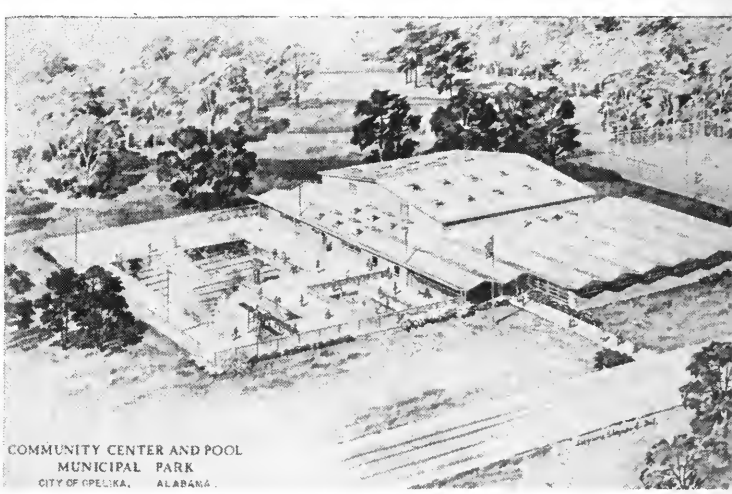
Opelika's selection above many cities competing for this industrial prize was the result of many factors, not the least of which was its broad recreation program and the recent addition of two fully equipped community centers and swimming pools. Opelika organized a full-time parks and recreation department in 1948, under a municipal enabling act of the Alabama legislature.

A good public-relations program was one of the prerequisites for Opelika's recreation and industrial development. Opelika received an unusual amount of publicity and recognition following the completion of its two new community recreation centers with swimming pools, at a cost of $385,000. These new facilities were occupied June 1, 1962, and have been used extensively since that time. General obligation bonds were issued for the above amount but only after a public referendum was held to determine if the citizens felt this much money should be spent for new facilities. The referendum passed by a margin of four to one.

Good public relations led to this citywide acceptance. Public relations, in its simplest form, is your department's relations with the public it serves; in other words, how well do you serve your public with programs and how well do you work *with* them? This is true public relations no matter what gimmicks you employ to gain public support.

Of all the material I have read on

Opelika's two new community recreation centers with swimming pools, built at a cost of $385,000, were the result of a public referendum that passed by a margin of four to one.



Good public relations led to this citywide acceptance. Centers, designed by the Charles M. Graves Organization of Atlanta, opened in 1962, have been used extensively ever since.

public relations in recreation, the most effective formula for success has never been emphasized enough and, in many cases, not at all. What is this formula? Simply this: Your board or commission, you as the executive, your staff and your entire department must *constantly* be doing the best possible job in providing a well-rounded program for all ages and interests—as good as can be provided with the facilities and resources available. This effort must be day in and day out, month in and month out, year in and year out.

RECREATION is still a new profession and still has to prove to the public the importance and value of its services. Being accepted as a municipal service is one thing, but being *demanded* as a public service is yet another. If your department is doing a creditable job in all areas of service, then it is bound to be practicing "good public relations." Only when a department is doing the job it should be doing is a department "eligible" to employ some of the routine gimmicks of public relations.

Naturally, we should always continue the elementary procedures of keeping the public informed through every possible media: newspapers, radio, TV, flyers, school announcements, posters, brochures, speeches, et cetera. Effective publicity for any program or event must tell the public what is going to take place; publicize the program in progress; and "wrap up" what happened—using names as much as possible.

You must "see" yourself, your product, or your service to the public. If public relations is "being a good salesman," as many have pointed out, then we cannot hope to do much selling without a quality product and a quality service to offer. Campaigns for additional funds and new facilities have failed because they were based on what a tremendous job the department could do *if only* it had more money and additional facilities. This is putting the cart before the horse. Naturally, a better job could be done but the public wants to know, "What is the department doing with what it has?"

Obviously, there is much more to good public relations than providing a quality program of activities, although this is paramount. The next most important step is not just to *inform* the public but to *involve* the public. If the parks and recreation department in Opelika has had any success with public relations, it can be credited in great measure to the practice of involving the public in programs and facility improvements. Too many recreators would rather maintain their independence of operation than take the time to cultivate the skill and talent at hand in every community. We should cultivate the support and cooperation of special-interest groups, civic clubs, and other community organizations. These groups represent a sizable percentage of the real backbone and moving force behind the progress in any municipality.

Certificate Of Appreciation

The BOARD of PARKS and RECREATION

Opelika, Alabama

Expresses Sincere Appreciation to

For Your Contribution

DURING THE YEAR

Date

Board Chairman

Superintendent

Opelika's "thank-you" to volunteers

Individuals want to share their special skills with others. Organizations usually are eager to cosponsor a worthy program, making available their name, their manpower, and oftentimes financial support. Community assistance, however, should never replace department leadership. Just as a department should not play a self-sufficient role, neither should a department permit a group to become entirely autonomous.

WHILE the above factors represent the "big picture" in the public relations practiced by the Opelika Parks and Recreation Department, we try not to overlook the small things which take so little time and effort but yet mean so much. The most effective of these is just a plain "Thank You." A telephone call or a short note of appreciation for even the smallest service is not only proper but helps create department good will. The presentation of Certificates of Appreciation at a special cermony at the close of a program year is very effective and yet inexpensive. One year we held a "Sunday Sundae" for all volunteers. We simply served ice-cream sundaes on a Sunday afternoon.

Successful public relations can also mean successful bond issues! Any city can have any service or facility if its citizens want it badly enough to pay for it. This would be a fair appraisal of the situation in Opelika prior to the successful recreation bond issue campaign.

Prior to the 1961 referendum, two campaigns with the park board and the parks and recreation department doing most of the work never got off the ground. Then, in late 1958 and early 1959, a group of citizens, mothers, and civic-club representatives formed a committee called "Citizens for Recreation" with new community centers and pools their objective. Our department guided their efforts which culminated with a formal proposal to the park board and the city commissioners. This proposal included a construction budget and new sources of revenue.

The work of this independent committee, "Citizens for Recreation," was so effective in arousing public support that the board of commissioners adopted the idea for a much broader study of the city's needs. This led to the official appointment of several citizen study committees, not only in recreation but for schools, public works, public safety, financing, et cetera. All reports of these study committees were adopted, including the passage of a one percent gross receipts tax.

When the referendum was announced, all groups interested in its passage were quite confident of favorable results. However, nothing was taken for granted. These individuals, special-interest groups, civic clubs, and other organizations—whose good will had been cultivated over the previous ten-year period—were called upon to support the campaign. There were enough "friends of recreation" working actively in the campaign to insure a favorable vote. The final result of the referendum, July 25, 1961, was a convincing endorsement of the department's services as well as approval for new facilities.

What is "public relations"? It is quite hard to define, but you cannot beat hard work and hundreds of dedicated citizens who are vitally involved in improving their community with modern recreation facilities. #

RESEARCH BRIEFS

Park Inventory

A state-by-state inventory of some forty-eight hundred existing non-urban park and related areas, and twenty-eight hundred additional areas recognized by various surveys as meriting public protection and management because of their important scenic, scientific, historic and recreation values has been compiled by the National Park Service in cooperation with state and local park organizations in fifty states, and other federal agencies with land management responsibilities. *Parks for America* is the Park Service's last report in the field of integrated nationwide outdoor recreation and park planning. These functions have been transferred to the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall points out in a foreword that data in *Parks for America* were compiled prior to April 1962 and have not been updated since then. The 88th Congress has passed bills which President Johnson has signed into law, authorizing National Park System status for a number of areas covered by the survey. "This report is published at the request of many of the states to assist in their park planning and legislative programs," Secretary Udall writes in the foreword. "The Department of the Interior acknowledges with sincere appreciation the fine cooperation received from the states, the federal agencies and local planning groups which made publication of this report possible."

State summaries within each region include resumes, state maps, and tabulations of existing and potential parks, monuments, recreation areas, parkways, scenic roads, trails, and free-flowing streams. The five hundred-page *Parks for America* is on sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at $5.25 per copy. Although a paperback, this is an attractive 9″-by-11½″ publication with many beautiful halftone illustrations and maps in color.

Boating Facilities Plan

A LONG-RANGE PLAN for meeting the pressing need for additional harbors and boating facilities in California was recently completed by a private consulting firm for presentation to the California Small Craft Harbors Commission and the State Legislature. The feasibility study was made possible with funds provided by the legislature and a federal urban-planning grant. Known as the "California Boating Plan," the presentation is striking in its colorful format and comprehensiveness. It is divided into three volumes, the first being a summarized form of the total plan. The second volume titled the *Comprehensive Report* contains technical data supporting conclusions and recommendations for boating facility developments. It is available in limited quantity at $6 per copy. The third volume known as the "Interim Report on Coastal Harbors of Refuge" is valuable to boatmen traveling the coastal waters of the state. It can be purchased from the Division of Small Craft Harbors at $3.75 per copy.

The California Boating Plan proposes a development program of $10,000,000 per year in order to be able to meet the facilities demands anticipated by 1975. It is not suggested that the entire cost should be borne by the state. Public hearings will be held by the California Small Craft Harbors Commission and the State Legislature in order to obtain expressions of public interest regarding the "plan" and an implementing program. Following these hearings, the commission will amend the "plan" if necessary, and adopt it as a guide for future activities in the development of harbors and boating facilities. For further details write to the Division of Small Craft Harbors, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California 95814.

Families Adrift

PARENTS who "couldn't care less" about their children's behavior away from home are likely to raise "irresponsible" offspring—and be blamed for it by their own teenage children. That is the finding of a survey reported in the June issue of *The PTA Magazine*, official publication of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Kenneth Erickson, superintendent of schools in Corvallis, Oregon, details the opinions he collected from students at Wilson High School in Portland in a study of citizenship education:

"The teenagers' replies seem almost to be an appeal to parents for a firm guiding hand. . . ."

"Most students (82%) expressed a strong conviction that parents have—or should have—a major role in helping young people to become good citizens.

"The young people showed their disapproval of what we might call a hands-off policy by parents—the policy of letting children make their own decisions on schoolwork, friends, choice of careers, religion, and other important matters."

Mr. Erickson reports: "Many adolescents would like clearer rules on late hours and dating. They don't want the burden of setting their own limits. A child needs to know beyond a doubt that his parents care more for him than for wealth or possessions or their own social or business activities. . . . The child who is neglected or rejected for any reason gets the message. He knows he is 'worthless' and his feeling of worthlessness may start him down the road of rebellion and definance"—toward misbahavior and irresponsible citizenship.

He suggests that PTA's might help families to score themselves on values, attitudes, and habits of each member—father, mother, children. Since today "the usual American family has no grandparent or other specialist in its home to help it evaluate its goals, its child-rearing practices, the relations among family member," he declares, such an objective

self-evaluation might encourage improvements in the "care less" families.

Without it, Mr. Erickson warns, "Many American families are drifting along without a clear sense of direction. Having taken off on our child-rearing course in the full bloom of youthful ignorance . . . some of us just stay airborne without check on our direction.

"When we observe other parents' mistakes, we are sure they must be traveling without a compass. The faults of other families, like the other fellow's headlights, always seem more glaring than our own. But we would do well, I think, to take a look at our own family course before we start setting others right."

Marina Services

THE MAJORITY of boat owners who use marinas seek installations that are clean, safe, and offer willing service from competent personnel, according to a recent survey conducted by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. The survey, entitled *Some Boat Owner Impressions of Marina Services*, is based on 431 completed questionnaires returned from a group of 1,970 boatmen. The respondents, owners of cruising craft, were asked to classify various marina services and facilities as either important, desirable, or unimportant.

Not one of the boatmen who replied classified cleanliness of marina premises as unimportant, the only service on which there was unanimity. In general, the availability and adequacy of services and supplies, as well as the presence of fire and safety precautions, scored high on the list of boatmen's preferences. Top three scores were: cleanliness of premises, 97.8 percent; fire and safety precautions, 88.9 percent; and willingness of personnel to render service, 87.8 percent.

Once the skipper has found his berth in a marina, he expects the installation to offer certain required facilities. For the first time, the NAEBM survey revealed the fifteen major facilities wanted by the boat owner as indicated by percentage of owners classifying the following as important or desirable: water, 96.0 percent; fuel, 94.2 percent; repair service, 90.0 percent; showers, 89.1 percent; ice, 88.9 percent; marine supplies, 87.0 percent; tide and weather information, 86.3 percent; electricity, 85.0 percent; restaurant, 80.5 percent; credit-card privileges, 78.7 percent; garbage collection, 75.2 percent; groceries, 74.4 percent; parking, 72.5 percent; telephone connection, 65.6 percent, and laundry services, 62.7 percent. Copies of the survey are available free from the NAEBM, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017.

Reporter's Notebook

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sessions. "Here," she says, "it is possible to see and hear Eskimo, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Russian, Jewish, Korean, and Scandinavian youngsters at one session, each relating a story handed down to him from many generations of his ancestors."

Tulips in the Square

A TULIP FESTIVAL will take place in Dominion Square, Montreal, next spring. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada presented forty-four thousand tulip bulbs to the city and these were planted by the Montreal Parks Department in the lower part of Dominion Square in October. Several thousand additional tulips were planted at the Botanical Garden in tubs which will be brought out in bloom next May and set along the pathway leading to Dorchester Boulevard.

Jottings on the Cuff

• Florida now is in the treasure hunting business. Any treasure recovered from sunken ships in state waters is divided between the discoverer and state, with the latter receiving twenty-five percent. The treasure hunter leases water areas where he knows wrecks are located from the state on an exclusive hunting privilege basis.

• A leadership training course demonstrating simplified crafts in various media is offered free to volunteer or paid teachers in institutions, special schools, or those working with senior citizens by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation in Westchester County, New York.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION
(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, United States Code)

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FRANK J. ROWE, Business Manager

CONCERNING UPKEEP

Ingenuity at Work

YOU HAVE TO BE ingenious to be a maintenance man! The Mariners Museum in Newport News, Virginia, keeps its trees ship-shape with a welding machine! It is an unlikely but ingenious use for a metal-working tool. The Mariners Museum houses a superb collection of naval artifacts and provides a magnificent setting for the collection in an 880-acre park with elm and oak trees.

According to James E. Larson, the museum's superintendent of buildings and grounds, keeping elm and oak trees fit at Mariners Museum Park these days requires constant care. That's where the welding machine comes in. The trees are made to take nutriment and medication through a series of 24-inch holes drilled every twenty-four inches in a circle directly under the "drip line" or outside the edge of the tree branches. When scores of trees need attention, as was Mr. Larson's problem recently, drilling the holes by hand would be too

time-consuming and expensive—also electrical equipment would require a power source. Mr. Larson tried a mobile welder (product of the National Cyclinder Gas Division of Chemetron Corporation) with a 12.8HP air-cooled gasoline engine, attaching an electrical drill to it. The machine mounted on a two-wheel dolly assembly makes it easy to move to reach trees over a large area. Further information regarding the mobile welding machine (NCG SGW-201) can be obtained from the Chemetron Corporation, 840 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60611.

'Soft' Detergents

NATURAL soil processes can effectively dispose of the new "soft" detergents and thus alleviate further detergent pollution of the nation's underground water supplies. This is the indication from extensive tests conducted by University of California sanitary engineers. Their findings add to evidence that the new detergents now coming on the market may spell the end of the unsightly build-up of frothy suds on many lakes and streams, as well as the unpleasant persistance of detergents in some well water supplies.

The detergent studies are part of a long-term effort by the U.C. group to understand the role of the soil in sewage disposal and to find new ways of safeguarding against ground and surface water pollution. Responding to recent pollution problems and to the possibility of government regulation, manufacturers have developed new detergent chemicals that are termed "biodegradable"; that is, they are more easily broken down and converted to nonfoaming substances by natural biological processes.

Lawn Bowling

Continued from Page 517

mains the only major sport that has not been commercialized, and it continues to be enjoyed through personal participation rather than by spectators, which, after all, is the acid test. There is another major factor to be considered in evaluating it. Among sports participants, generally, less than five percent have been endowed with aptitude that permits them to become top performers. Now, our leisure hours have more than doubled, our college and university student bodies are from five to ten times greater than they were at the turn of the century, and, wherever you look, personal participation in recreation is an outstanding need of the times. Another need is for interesting activities that can appeal to larger numbers, and this is where lawn bowling comes in.

The game becomes outstanding when considered in relation to the fact that all ages of both sexes can participate. Certainly, public recreation programs that do not include lawn bowling are not adequate to serve many of those seventeen or eighteen million senior citizens with active recreation. The group aged sixty-five and over comes close to ten percent of our national population, and this large group needs recreation suited to advanced years and depleted vigor.

WHILE recreation directors may say, "We have received no requests for lawn bowling in our community"; or "I do not think it is proper to go all out for lawn bowling to the neglect of other sports," the time has come when the recreation director must be able to detect the hidden needs of the people. The qualified recreation director is, so to speak, a recreation physician who prescribes those facilities and programs best suited to the needs of the people. He exposes them to new ideas and activities, thus assuring a more abundant life for all. We should not go all out for lawn bowling only, or for any single one of our many fine sports, for that matter. All sports, including lawn bowling, will thrive and prosper best when made a component part of a well-balanced public recreation program.

There is a growing tendency to think that public recreation facilities should be made self-sustaining to a very marked degree. Conceivably, there is some merit in this, if it is not overdone. A $3.00 or $4.00 golf green fee on a public golf links certainly approaches the ridiculous and defeats the purpose for which this facility was created. As with public education procedure, so with recreation services, we are striving to build that morale which is so definitely related to the best interests of our country and its future.

NIAGARA'S ENCHANTED FOREST

Some one hundred units, comprised of mercury units and incandescent projector units, are placed in fifty trees and on buildings to illuminate the landscape at Queenston Heights Park, Niagara Falls, Ontario, and add to safety.

An illuminated landscape offers a special beauty

Maxim T. Gray

IN HOLY Writ it is recorded "that men love darkness rather than light." This cannot be said of Ontario's Niagara Park Commission, at least, in the realm of lighting its parks. Queenston Heights Park [Niagara Falls, Ontario] is a playground in the daytime, as God's sun sheds its rays of lights upon this beautiful landscape, but a mere mass of dark uninteresting shadows at night. The foregoing statement was true not too many months ago before the commission became interested in landscape illumination. John Watson, from Dallas, Texas, a recognized authority in the field, was consulted and an area in Queenston Heights Park was selected for treatment. There was enthusiasm on all sides.

Light means different things to different people. You may think immediately of house lighting, street lighting, or any number of different lighting systems. Landscape lighting is a comparatively new area. It is not just a case of stringing a few lights through the trees, and the treatment is not to be confused with floodlighting. It is rather a subtle form of illuminating the area by the discreet use of lighting units placed in the trees. It is hoped this futuramic move by the Niagara Parks Commission will encourage other park systems and municipalities to investigate the possibilities of such a program for their districts. Those who have visited our fairyland of lights go away as good ambassadors for the Niagara Parks Commission. Truly, we can say that the park is being utilized to the best advantage.

By the use of reflected and direct light, the well-manicured flower beds, plants, and trees in the summer and the winter elements in the winter are painted with soft moonlight coating. An area of special beauty, by day or by night, is the colorful foundation and adjacent planting at the Queenston Heights Restaurant, poised on the edge of the Niagara escarpment.

Some hundred mercury and incandescent projector units are placed in fifty trees and on buildings. Each installation was carefully planned months ahead. Much groundwork, time and study preceded the actual time of installation. Ten thousand feet of wiring was required and four thousand feet of underground trenches dug. The different units were placed forty to sixty feet in the trees, using the best location to beautify the area. The mechanics of the system fade into the background and into nature. The system was planned to give the least maintenance problem possible. Along with the added beauty of this Queenston Heights area the safety factor is important. Queenston Heights Park and area are now much safer for all to enjoy at night. Without exaggerating it can be said that this landscape illumination at Queenston is one of the most outstanding attractions in the entire park system.

We extend to each of you a most cordial invitation to come and place yourself in this combined atmosphere of historic interest and formal garden display, simply a wonderland, no matter what your particular interest. #

MAXIM T. GRAY *is general manager of the Niagara Parks Commission, Ontario.* *Digested from* Parks and Recreation in Canada. *January-February 1962 with permission.*

RECRUITMENT FACTORS

RECREATION? What in the world are you talking about! "This is the answer that we receive from many of the top young people today when it is suggested they might consider a career in recreation. In a recent doctoral dissertation, *Factors Related to the Recruitment of Personnel*, Dr. Byrne C. Fernelius found that 313 students, or 31.5 percent of recreation major students, questioned about negative factors which deterred them from choosing a career in recreation answered "*the lack of information about recreation.*" Dr. Fernelius found that:

- Present recruitment programs are not meeting the demand for professionally prepared recreation graduates.
- A stronger emphasis is needed in recruiting recreation major students for college or university freshman classes.
- A large proportion of people in the recreation profession do not seem to be aware of the influence they can exert on potential recreation major students.
- Among non-school people, recreation leaders appear to exert the strongest influence in guiding students to choose a career in recreation.
- Persons in the recreation profession should be alerted to their responsibilities of watching for students who show talent and interest in various recreation pursuits, and who appear to enjoy working with people.
- Participation of youth, in well-balanced programs in recreation agencies, has a tendency to influence them to look favorably toward a career in recreation.
- Experiences both as a leader and as a follower in organized sports appear to exert a stronger amount of influence on students to choose a career in recreation than do other leadership and followership experiences outside of our schools.
- Among school personnel, athletic coaches appear to have exerted the greatest influence on students to choose a career in recreation.
- The college undergraduate school level appears to have been the most effective school level for influencing students to choose a career in recreation.
- The standards of the receation profession should be constantly raised to attract outstanding people into the profession.
- Young men and women working in camps, aquatics, playgrounds, little leagues and in other recreation pursuits appear to be excellent prospects for recreation major students.
- Recreation major students appear to be strong agents in recruiting other students to enter the field of recreation.
- There appear to be many factors which influence students to choose a career in recreation, and the effectiveness of recruitment practices appears to vary throughout the National Recreation Association's field districts. In the New England District on the east coast, the recruitment practice of student visitations to college and university campuses exerted the strongest influence, while in the Pacific Northwest District on the west coast, it was the influence of other recreation major students. #

• See also "How We Fail in Recruitment," and "Leaders of Leisure," **Recreation**, November 1964; "Student Recruitment," June 1964; "Men to Match Our Problems," February 1964. —Ed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

An Introduction to the Teaching of Dance, Elizabeth R. Hayes. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10010. Pp. 340, illustrated. $5.00.

THE AUTHOR is professor of health, physical education and recreation and director of the dance major program of the University of Utah. She has headed up the dance section of the AAHPER and is well-known in dance education. Her book, as would be expected, is written primarily for dance instructors at the college or university level. She has called on a number of other well-known educators and dancers and used their help to strengthen her book. The authors premise, as stated in the first two short chapters on "Dance as Education," that dance is rhythmic movement that like beauty (perhaps *as* beauty) is its own excuse for being, will please dancers and dance instructors not concerned with the academic dance curricula. At the same time, leaders in the cultural arts in recreation programs will find many methods and techniques that will strengthen their more informal approach to the dance.

Chapters on approaches to modern dance, teaching social dancing creatively, and the selecting and teaching folk dances include many valuable ideas for presentations and evaluations. A chapter on dance performances and appendices that include a constitution for a modern dance club, piano and record resources, and suggested recordings for modern social and folk dances add to the value of the book. It is an excellent resource for the college and university library, physical education departments, and the serious instructor of the dance, wherever he or she may function — *V. M.*

Reinhold Craft and Hobby Book, Guenther Voss. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 360, illustrated. $8.95.

THIS BOOK, translated from the German, is not a simple, scrapcraft book of ideas, but a detailed instruction book by an expert craftsman who takes pride in his work and thinks that working creatively with one's hands is a valuable way to use leisure. Three chapters are devoted to explanations of the structure and nature of materials, such as wood, metal, and plastics, tools and their use, and a glossary of terms in each craft. Woodwork, ornament and block printing, metal under the hammer, bookbinding, woven rugs and prints, braiding and basketmaking, clay, lamps, mosaics, and handmade jewelry are explored and explained, with colorful and helpful illustrations.

The last half of the book is an enlargement of the scope of play—through creative work with the hands. A doll's house and furniture, puppets and marionettes, Christmas toys and ornaments, archery, and a number of nature projets are included.

A craftsman or anyone interested in learning to be a craftsman, will enjoy and appreciate this book. Every page shows careful work in making instructions clear, so that ultimately the hobbyist can be proud of the work of his hands. A valuable book—for the right person.

Fun and Fundamentals of Sculpture, Marjorie Dainaerfield. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 10017. Pp. 95, illustrated. $3.95.

THE AUTHOR is well-known as an authority on sculpture and is a professional sculptress and teacher. Her book is written simply but thoroughly—just as she teaches—with emphasis on the very important things to watch while working. One feels this author is speaking directly to you personally—with a bit of humor and the wonderful philosophy of a creative person. The print is large and easily read. The black-and-white photographs and drawings are large and well chosen.

Though the book has only ninety-five pages, the subject is well covered. The author does not try to teach anatomy in this small book but her illustrative line drawings tell much, and her comparison of parts of the body with familiar objects are amusing. They are described in such a way as to make the work a lot of fun.

She does emphasize the importance of the study of anatomy, however, and gives enough information to help the beginner understand thoroughly. As I read this book I remembered how hard it was for me to understand and learn anatomy in the years when we did not have as many helpful books like this one to give the student the courage and incentive to keep on even through failure.

Quoting from the book, "There is probably no joy equal to the joy of creation. Painting is representation, music is often just interpretation, but sculpture is creation. To take a meaningless lump of clay, to see it begin to assume shape, the feel of it in your hands. . . . to begin to see rhythm, motion, life evolve—here is a thrill those who never try it never know. . . . " A fine book for just anyone.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

On Stage, Children, Erva Loomis Merow. Carlton Press, 84 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011. Pp. 130. $3.50.

A COLLECTION of twenty-one original, unpretentious little one-act (and *short* one-act) plays for elementary-school-age children is based on childhood experiences and simple home or school situations, in both the past and the present. None has any element of the stunt, or skit, but each is dramatic enough to please the child taking part. For example, one of them involves the packing of a trunk to take with a family emigrating to America on the *Mayflower.* What *would* you take to an unknown, unsettled land?

Another tells of the excitement of waiting for the school bus; another involves the thrill of being selected as pitcher on the team. Others are based on Halloween, Christmas, Mother's Day, and other occasions dear to children's hearts. They may lack Broadway impact—but *child* impact is there!

Play Activities for Elementary Grades (2nd ed.), Charles Nagel. C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis. Pp. 144, illustrated. $2.75.

RUN, don't walk, to the nearest post-office, because here is a real bargain, as anyone who looks over publishers' price lists will note. It's spiral-bound, game-to-a-page, each game well illustrated by stick figures showing the formation needed. Each game write-up is organized under equipment needed, value and skills, procedure, *type* (quiet, active, relay, et cetera), and the grades most suitable, such as kindergarten through third-grade, third through sixth, and grades seven and eight. The contents page serves also as a classified index, since the page number for each game is given under the game classification. A useful and novel feature is a special section on fitness tests.

Playground leaders, or anyone working with the five- to fourteen-year-olds, will find it just as helpful as the classroom teacher.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AREAS and FACILITIES

Artificial Ice Skating Facilities, Charles C. Rombold and Rhodell E. Owens. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va., Pp. 49. Paper, $2.00.

Carports and Garages, Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.95.

Natural Ice Skating Surfaces, Charles C. Rombold. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 35. Paper, $2.00.

Planning and Operating Facilities for Crippled Children, W. B. Schoenbohm. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 311. $11.50.

Public Golf Courses, Walter L. Cook and Roy Holland. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 36. Paper, $2.00.

Shooting Ranges, Walter L. Cook. Amer. Institute of Pk. Executives, Oglebay Pk., Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 41. Paper, $2.00.

DANCE, DRAMA, MUSIC

Anthology of Novelty Dances, Joe Lanza. Sportshelf. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 8. Paper, $1.00.

Art of Teaching Ballroom Dancing, The, Joe Lanza. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 41. Paper, $2.00.

Beatle Bounce, The, Joe Lanza. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 9. Paper, $1.00.

Bossa Nova, Joe Lanza. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 7. Paper, $1.00.

Creating through Dance, Alma M. Hawkins. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632. Pp. 164. Paper, $3.95.

Dance A While (3rd ed.), Jane A. Harris, Anne Pittman and Marlys S. Waller. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 55415. Pp. 351. Spiralbound, $6.95.

Dramatized Classics for Radio-Style Reading (Vol. 1), Lewy Olfson. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 244. $4.00.

Folk Dance Guide (14th ed. 1964). Paul Schwartz, P.O. Box 342, Cooper Station, 95 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.00.

Highland Fling, The. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 12. Paper, $1.25.

Latin American Dancing (rev. ed.). Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.25.

Little Boxes and Other Handmade Songs, Malvina Reynolds. Oak Publications, 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036. Pp. 96. Paper, $2.45.

Old Time Dancing (rev. ed.). Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.25.

Pantomime, Douglas and Kari Hunt. Atheneum Publ., 162 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 114. $3.50.

Russian Song Book, A, Rose N. Rubin and Michael Stillman, Editors. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 197. Paper, $1.95.

Stage As a Career, The, Clifford Turner. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 122. $4.25.

Tutors, Tweeters, Strings and Beaters. Allen L. Richardson. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 45. $2.50.

Trumpets, Horns and Music, J. Murray Barbour. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing. Pp. 190. $7.50.

SCIENCE

Aircraft at Work, Mary Elting. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Pp. 93. $2.97.*

Boys' Life Book of Flying Stories, The. Random House, 457 Modison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 186. $1.95.*

Cell, The, John Pfeiffer and Editors of Life. Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 72. $3.95.

Experiments for Young Scientists, Jimmy Stockard, Jr. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 88. $3.25.

Exploring Light and Color, Dr. Charles D. Neal. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 156. $4.50.

Field Guide to the Stars and Planets, A, Donald H. Menzel. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 397. $4.95.

*For younger readers

First Guide to Insects, Su Zan Noguchi Swain. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 32. $1.50.

Insects, Richard M. Baranowski, Ph.D. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 103. $3.95.

Life of the Green Plant, The, (2nd ed.), Arthur W. Galston. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 118. $3.95.

Machines, Robert O'Brien. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 200. $3.95.

Making Friends with the Stars (rev.), Theo. A. Smits. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 144. $3.50.

Mineral-Sort Guide, Joseph E. Forester. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10010. Kit of 155 cards with sorting needle, instructions. $4.95.

New Frontiers in Science, Dr. Donald A. Boyer, Editor. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 237. $4.95.

Odyssey Book of American Wildflowers, The, Farrell Grehan and H. W. Rickett. Odyssey Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 252. $15.00.

Range Guide to Mines and Minerals, A, Jay Ellis Ransom. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 291. $5.95.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Rugby, John Herbert. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 77. $3.75.

Sailing for America's Cup, Everett B. Morris. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 216. $10.00.

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School Health Practice (3rd ed.), C. L. Anderson. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 63103. Pp. 551. $6.35.

Scope of Exercise in Rehabilitation, The, Ernst Jokl, M.D. C. C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 128. $5.75.

Show Jumping in Britain, Michael Williams. Sportshelf. P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 72. $2.00.

Smoking—The Great Dilemma, Ruth and Edward Brecher. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Stomach Ulcers, Sir Cecil Wakeley, M.D. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 78. Paper, $.95.

Structure and Measurement of Physical Fitness, The, Edwin A. Fleishman. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. Pp. 207. $6.95.

Survival Swimming, J. A. Holmyard. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 20. Paper, $1.50.

Swimming, Australian Style, Jack Pollard. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 142. $6.50.

Swimming Instruction (rev. ed.). Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 134. $2.75.

Swing End Offense, Bob Walker. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632. Pp. 208. $5.35.

Teach Yourself Self-Defense, Eric Dominy. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 10011. Pp. 191. $2.95.

Tennis Workbook, The, Eve F. Kraft. Princeton Community Tennis Program, c/o YMCA. Avalon Pl., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 84. Paper, $1.50.

Today's VD Control Problem, Amer. Social Health Assoc., 1790 Broadway, New York 10019. Pp. 79. Paper, $.50.

Track and Field for Girls and Women, Phebe M. Scott and Virginia R. Crofts. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 440 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 220. $2.95.

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What Everyone Should Know About First Aid. Channing L. Bete, Greenfield, Mass. 01301. Pp. 15. $.25.

What Is Sportsmedicine? Ernst Jokl, M.D. C. C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 86. $4.75.

White Ladies (tennis), Teddy Tinling. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 190. $5.75.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Track and Field, The, James Fraley. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 95. $2.75.

Your Long Game (golf). Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 188. $4.95.

Your Heart and Common Sense, Robert J. Needles. Frederick Fell, 386 Park Av. S., New York 10016. Pp. 321. $5.95.

Continued on Page 540

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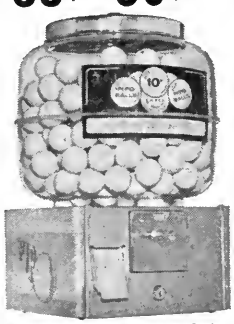

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MARKET NEWS

• SNOW JOB. "Push and shovel" backbreaking snow removal can be eliminated with four new "heart saver" snowthrowers. Each model is a dual stage heavy-duty type with the combined action of an auger for crushing and delivering snow to the powerful ejector fan which can throw snow as far as forty feet. A remote controlled 210° directional chute on each model permits the ejected snow to be thrown where desired. In 20-, 24-, 28- and 36-inch widths, the new "Klondikes" will throw snow at the rate of 300 to 350 shovels per minute or between 18 and 22 tons per hour.

All controls are grouped in a "dashboard" extending between the drive handles. This provides finger tip control for throttle, remote chute control, snow selector lever, and drive control lever. A safety key, which must be turned to start the motor, is included on the 28- and 36-inch models.

With this control grouping plus the overall design, the operator has an unobstructed view in front of the auger. All gear housings and drive assemblies are completely enclosed to insure safety and prevent damage caused by snow or foreign objects.

The entire front end assembly, including auger, ejection fan, and chute may be separated from the power and control section by removing two thumb screws. This facilitates storage and permits the use of additional attachments which are connected to the power control section. One new attachment is an outdoor vacuum cleaner. Tire chains and drift cutter bars are available as accessories. Inquiries should be addressed to Lambert Incorporated, Dayton, Ohio 45404.

• WHAT WASHED UP ON THE BEACH? How to keep beaches from debris and pollution is a growing problem for municipalities and resort areas. A unit has been successfully designed that lifts debris-laden sand and scours six feet swaths to a six inch depth. Resembling a steel wagon with the front wheels removed, it is towed behind a tractor. The debris is scooped up by a paddle wheel, moves along the 27½-foot conveyor apron of reinforced spiral-weave wire. Clean sand filters back to the beach; debris is deposited in a two-ton capacity receptacle. Trademarked the *Beach Sanitizer*, it has been tested in several areas and found helpful in beach maintenance. For further information write to Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

• POP GOES THE POPCORN! The 1965 model of the popular *Whiz Bang* popcorn machine has been redesigned inside to include sixteen hundred more cubic inches of working space. The new feature provides greater operating convenience and storage space. The exterior takes on a "new look" having a bright-yellow illuminated dome with the word POPCORN on it. For safety, the *Whiz Bang* has an enclosed motor. This also adds to its appearance. Available in either counter or floor models. For further information, write to Gold Medal Products. 1825 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati.

• BY THE BUCKETFUL. A new crawler-mounted hydraulic excavator, the *Poclain TC-45*, can be equipped with any of more than thirty different attachments, including clamshell buckets, loaders, backhoes, grapples, ditch-cleaning buckets, backfill blade, ripper, and others. All attachments use the same machine boom and can be changed from one to another within twenty minutes. A special ditching attachment provides a reach of twenty-five feet for drainage work in swamps, marshy areas, et cetera. Each of the tractor-type tracks on the *TC-45* is powered by an independenlty operated hydraulic motor, driven by the master piston-type hydraulic pump. Three track widths are available with pads twenty, twenty-eight, and thirty-six inches wide to provide respective ground pressure of 5.1, 3.9, and 2.7 PSI for use on soft terrain. A ground clearance of sixteen inches

permits work in rough, rocky areas. The *Poclain TC-45* features an air-cooled diesel engine, continuous 360-degree rotation, and a high-pressure hydraulic system (3500 to 4000 PSI) for simplified maintenance and low parts-replacement costs. Complete specifications, literature, and prices are available from American Poclain Corporation, 815 Martin Street, Rahway, New Jersey.

• SAFE GOING. Special ice-melting crystals take the danger out of winter walking, prevent accidents, and traffic tie-ups. Called *Melt-Aid*, the crystals virtually do away with snow shoveling. *Melt-Aid's* exothermic action liquidizes snow and ice instantly, on contact. *Melt-Aid* also prevents refreezing. Just one sprinkle keeps driveways, sidewalks, yards and parking lots free of snow and ice. For literature, sizes and prices, write to the manufacturer: Coastal Chemical Corporation, Garfield, New Jersey.

• WATCH THE FLAGS GO BY! Who doesn't love a parade with unfurling flags, a decorated Main Street, or custom flags and banners around the old bandstand. Where to find the appurtenances? Flags, banners, poles and pole ornaments, holders, lawn sets, schoolroom sets, sidewalk displays, parade lead banners, state flags, miniature flags, UN flags, boating flags, drapery, and religious flags are all available from large manufacturer. An eight-page colorful descriptive folder is available by writing to Annin and Company, 85 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given —and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

AUDIO-VISUAL

Sound barrier. Entitled Nothing But Noise, a well-illustrated 24-page book clearly describes the problems and their solutions of radio frequency interference on mobile rigs. Written in an easy-to-understand question-and-answer style, the book thoroughly discusses the sources of engine electrical noise, as well as pulse noises and their elimination through the use of suppression kits, filtering, and complete shielded ignition systems with particular attention to the automotive and marine fields. A must for anyone using, selling or servicing mobile communications, this unusually informative book is free for the asking. Write to Hallett Manufacturing Company, 5910 Bowcroft Street, Los Angeles 90016.

Mobile sound. A 32-watt all-transistor mobile amplifier plugs directly into automobile cigarette lighter sockets for a convenient power source for use in cars, boats, planes, trains, sightseeing buses, sound trucks, and mobile units. The amplifier can be adapted for flashlight "D" battery operation or for plug-in to any electric outlet (117 VAC). Literature is available from the Perma-Power Company, 5740 North Tripp Avenue, Chicago 60646.

BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE

Rail test. Vinyl handrail—much in evidence at the New York World's Fair—is being tested at the seal pool in New York City's Central Park Zoo. One 25-foot side of the railing surrounding the seal pool was capped with black Rucorail over one year ago and has held up remarkably well. Uncapped railing has to be repainted from time to time because the constant application of hands wears the paint away. The vinyl handrail is also resistant to chipping, from people's rings. For further information, write to Rubber Corporation of America, Hicksville, New York.

Button, button. A new type of permanent pavement marker for parking is a button, three and a half inches in diameter and three-eighths of an inch high, designed for parking areas, wherever permanent marking is needed. Available with a smooth finish, or with glass beads for nighttime reflectivity. The buttons are glued down with a two-compound epoxy adhesive; no nails or spikes are needed. Markers of this same material, with this same adhesive, have withstood many years' service on busy freeways without loss or damage. For further information, write to Botts-line, Inc., 2431 Spring Street, Redwood City, California.

Safe crossing. All-steel pedestrian foot bridges, available in lengths of thirty to sixty feet or more, are prefabricated into a small number of standard assemblies which can be bolted together on the erection site. Originally conceived as an inexpensive solution of school-crossing safety problems, the new bridge can serve botanical gardens, parks, stadiums or wherever similar highway or street crossing problems exist. For further information write to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15225.

PROGRAM AIDS

Tennis tips. Both players and teachers will find many valuable hints for improving their game in a new 24-page booklet, How to Teach Tennis with Ball-Boy, by tennis authority Judy Barta. Mrs. Barta shows clearly how many of the basic theories over the years are outdated. Simplified diagrams, specific methods, and many shortcuts are included in a compact presentation. The booklet is offered free of charge to professionals, coaches, teachers, and students of the game. For your copy, write to the Ball-Boy Company, 27 Milburn Street, Bronxville, New York.

A holiday message. A complete line of posters, booklets, and other materials to promote fire safety at Christmas is now available from the National Fire Protection Association. The ways we celebrate the yuletide—with trees, wreaths, colored lights, hanging decorations—mean extra fire hazards and the need for special precautionary measures. The booklet, A Holiday Message to You describes in detail the safe handling of Christmas trees, precautions about lights and decorations, the disposal of wrappings, and even the selection of toys. For samples and quantity prices on these materials, write the Public Relations Department, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 02110.

SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Pump away. A complete line of swimming pool pumps is described in a four-page, two-color bulletin which gives, in detail, the application and operating ranges of all units, including end-suction straight centrifugal pumps, portable pumps, strainers, and complete-package flow indicators. For further information, write to Marlow Pumps Division, Midland Park, New Jersey.

Swing along. A specially constructed frame for gymnastic rings which eliminates the need for overhead rigging weighs only 150 pounds, is easy to assemble and erect and can be used wherever horizontal bar floor plates are available. Non-marking pads protect the gym floor. For further information write The Gymnastic Supply Company, Inc., 247 West Sixth Street, San Pedro, California.

With stone and broom. The ever-growing number of artificial ice rinks have developed a new interest in the ancient game of curling among sports-loving Americans. A new bulletin, Steel

Pipe for Curling Rinks, which covers the history of curling from its origin in Scotland during the sixteen century down to present time. To aid clubs, schools, commercial rink owners, and similar groups to evaluate curling for their own needs, the bulletin also covers curling rink design considerations, definition of curling teams, the type of ice required, and the advantages of using butt-welded steel pipe for curling rinks. Diagrams illustrate a typical "all-purpose" insulated curling rink base and the correct procedure and dimensions for laying out a "rink" or "sheet." It also gives sources where interested people may obtain more information and rules for playing the game. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the Committee of Steel Pipe Producers, 633 Third Avenue, New York 10017.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

Quick success. A thoroughgoing manual contains 125 craft ideas (including over twenty-five for Christmas) which have been especially developed, adapted, and tested by staff and patients of the Dixon State School in Dixon, Illinois. Included in the **Low Cost-No Cost Projects Manual**, developed by the school's occupational therapy department, are projects ranging from simple to complex procedures, but requiring only cutting, tearing, painting, pasting, and assembling, thus assuring quick success when working with the mentally retarded, handicapped, or institutionalized child or adult. It is for these groups that this manual was specifically designed; however, these projects should also appeal to those leaders who have to operate on a very limited budget. Most projects are possible by using salvage materials, others range in cost from $ .05 to $1.00. All are illustrated. (For a sample of the projects see "Christmas Is Craft-Time" on Page 508.) The 130-page, spiralbound manual is available for $1.00 from the Dixon State School, 2600 Brinton Avenue, Dixon, Illinois. (When ordering this manual, checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the Dixon State School Parents' Association, the group which assumed the initial financial responsibility for the publication.)

•

Time of decision. The public's delight in Yosemite Valley and its scenery has brought some marked changes to the landscape. Trampling feet and, probably even more, public policy to to preserve vegetation have been altering the scene ever since settlers took over the valley from the Indians in the early 1850's.

Changes are continuing now at such a rate that, in the opinion of two University of California forest researchers, decisions are going to be needed soon to determine what the Yosemite landscape should be.

In a newly published manual of the university's Division of Agricultural Sciences, foresters Robert P. Gibbons and Harold F. Heady present a study of Yosemite tree growth and other vegetation, including contrasting photographs taken almost one hundred years apart in time. Trees, mainly pines and cedars, have encroached steadily on the valley's open meadows, grown up to screen vistas, and formed thickets that pose a constant threat of disastrous fire. "Today," the forestry researchers declare, "ecological knowledge enables us to predict vegetation changes under various kinds of management and we also have the technical ability to produce almost any desired landscape. But, unhappily, the aesthetic criteria for making decisions as to what vegetative landscape is desired appear to be lacking—and for Yosemite Valley the decisions must be made soon."

The university manual will be of special interest to ecologists, conservationists, educators, forest and land management officials, and others interested in recreation areas. The forty-four-page book, Manual 36, entitled **The Influence of Modern Man on the Vegetation of Yosemite Valley**, may be obtained for $1.25 from Agricultural Publications, 207 University Hall, University of California, Berkeley 94720.

•

Fire and water. A complete revision of the standard on fire protection for motor craft, pleasure and commercial, has just been issued by the National Fire Protection Association. The principal emphasis in the revised text **Motor Craft Fire Protection (NFPA No. 302)**, is on electrical equipment for motor craft which includes gasoline-powered and diesel-powered boats. There is a broadening of the requirements, eliminating some previous sections which were of a specification nature rather than the customary performance type requirement. Officially adopted by the National Fire Protection Association at its 1964 annual meeting, the new edition was developed by the NFPA Sectional Committee on Motor Craft chairmanned by E. S. Terwilliger of the Yacht Safety Bureau, Inc. Copies of the standard (NFPA No. 302, 56 poges, $.75) are available from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

•

Western wildlife. A new four-color, thirty-six-page booklet, **Wildlife on the Public Lands**, depicts popular wildlife species found on the 465,000,000 acres of public lands in the Western United States, with emphasis placed on the desert big-horn sheep, mountain lion, gambel quail, and other animal life native to Arizona. Illustrated with more than fifty photographs and drawings. The booket stresses the importance of game management and the various factors that affect game herd populations. Colored maps show the distribution of principal mammals on Bureau of Land Management lands throughout the West, including Alaska. Copies of **Wildlife on the Public Lands** may be obtained for $.35 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, City of Pinellas Park, Florida. Will be responsible for organizing new department and recreation activities. College degree in park and recreation administration or equivalent in training and experience required. Salary $4,992 start to $6,448. City residency required upon completion of probationary period. Apply Personnel Clerk, City Hall, 7690-59th Street. 544-8831.

Director of Cemetery, Parks, Recreation (Salary range $6,190-$7,070 per year). To administer park, recreation, forestry and cemetery operations for city of 9,000 population. Requires college degree in park management, forestry, or related field, plus two years experience in the field or equivalent experience. Application deadline: January 4, 1965. Send resume of experience and qualifications to City Manager, City Hall, Coldwater, Michigan.

Immediate Opportunities for the Welfare-Oriented. New private planning, coordinating and implementing organization in metropolitan center on East Coast interested in currently available well-qualified candidates (male and female). Send resume, indicating position interest to Box MA 12, Recreation Magazine. Qualifications (must meet stated requirements):

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7. Houseparents for shelter facilities and group foster homes—high-school education, appropriate experience with delinquent or dependent children.
8. Houseparent (male) for halfway house—B.A., MSW—five-ten years experience with delinquents.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✣ Telephone employe volunteers have sixty-five service chapters with a total membership of 226,080 in the United States, reports *The Telephone Pioneer.* In 1963, seventeen thousand volunteers were active in Pioneer-sponsored community service projects. One out of every three of the pioneers is engaged in assistance to the visually handicapped and he does this in a variety of ways. Some 2,394 volunteers in fifty-two chapters spend their leisure hours repairing talking-book machines for the blind. Today, there are 108 volunteers in eleven chapters engaged in recording talking books, and 37,879 records, including tape recordings, have been provided for the blind so far. Many of these are text books for students from elementary through college levels. In fourteen chapters, 163 braillists, certified for proficiency by the Library of Congress, are making it possible for some blind boy or girl to receive a good education. They have brailled over two hundred different textbooks in the school curriculum.

Pioneer projects include many other services for the blind, such as an eye bank program, clothing collection, fund raising, hospital work, and the development of handicapped aids.

✣ News of international developments in the field of the ill and handicapped comes from John A. Nesbitt, deputy general of the International Recreation Association:

- The Swedish government sponsors performances by concert orchestras and theater groups for patients in general hospitals. A special radio station with a full-time director broadcasts to all treatment centers in metropolitan Stockholm.
- A unique feature of recreation for the handicapped in Japan is the inclusion of "painting" in 150 psychiatric hospitals.
- The staff at Beckomberga organized a month-long holiday at an Italian seaside resort for forty-nine patients.
- In The Hague, Netherlands, evening schools and recreation clubs for adolescent and adult retarded persons are an on-going part of the city's comprehensive community programs. Throughout the Netherlands the social pedagogue, or after-care worker, plays a key role by assuming long-term responsibility for retarded persons. He guides the retarded person in his community adjustment including recreation and leisure-time activities.
- In England, day centers serve nonambulatory elderly persons and provide transportation between the home and center once or twice a week.
- The National Association of Crippled in Denmark is typical of many organizations throughout the world providing services for members. Its program includes leisure-time clubs, a sports branch, organized tours, dances, and theater parties. The association has a country estate for vacations and holidays.

✣ The third annual volume on *Recreation in Treatment Centers*, published by the American Recreation Society, is a collection of papers on the professional practice of recreation for the ill and handicapped. Papers this year have been written by Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Luther W. Stringham, John L. Hutchinson, Charles F. Weckworth, and John A. Nesbitt. In addition, there are thirteen other articles written by outstanding professionals in the allied fields of recreation for the handicapped. This publication can be purchased for $2.50 from the American Recreation Society, 1404 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20005.

✣ Entries in the fifth annual Graduate Rehabilitation Literary Awards competition will vie for cash prizes of $300, $125 and $75 to be awarded to the first, second, and third place winners respectively. The papers will carry priority for publication in National Rehabilitation Association's *Journal of Rehabilitation.*

All persons preparing at the graduate level to work professionally with handicapped people are eligible to submit papers. Papers of three thousand words on any aspect of rehabilitation may be submitted to the National Rehabilitation Association, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005, not later than March 1, 1965.

✣ The world's best planned rehabilitation center will admit its first patients in January 1965. The staff of the new center in Lisbon, Portugal, has been training for its work for one to four years prior to the opening of the center, writes Dr. Howard A. Rush in *The New York Times* of September 20. The new center includes an area for outdoor therapy which is usable the year round in the mild climate of Portugal.

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Bike Pike

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Two new neighborhood parks were dedicated last spring and land has been acquired for several others.

At present, Bike Pike has proven to be one of the most popular features of Alverthorpe Park. Many adults, as well as children, regularly use it, and entire families on wheels are a familiar sight. Prior to its opening, school children in Abington Township were invited to submit names for the new bicycle trail. Nancy Otis suggested the winning "Bike Pike" and received a new bicycle from Mr. Rosenwald and the honor of riding through a ribbon to officially open the trail at its dedication. Several runner-ups in the contest also received gifts from Mr. Rosenwald.

As an additional feature of the dedication of Bike Pike, a cycle hike was held from Abington Senior High School in the center of the township to the park about four miles away. Under the direction of Fred DeLong, a director of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Youth Hostel, and Rich Norman, local bicycle-shop proprietor, a hundred cyclists of all ages joined in the cyclerama. They arrived at Alverthorpe Park in time for the dedication, then proceeded down Bike Pike.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald were thanked for their many and generous gifts to the citizens of Abington Township at the ceremonies. President of the Board of Commissioners Percy S. Hartzell and Commissioner George F. Erb, director of the department of parks and recreation, cited Alverthorpe Park as an example of progress through cooperative efforts of private citizens and municipal governments. #

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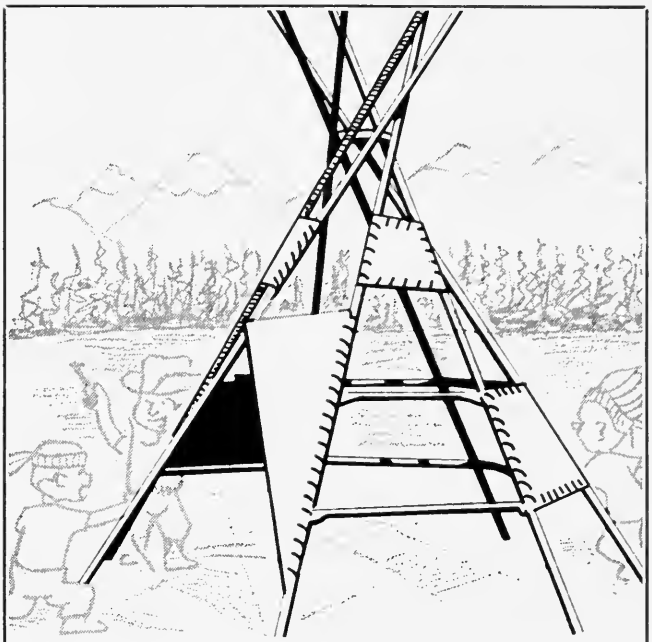

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